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Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin, 1923

Bryn Mawr College. Alumnae Association

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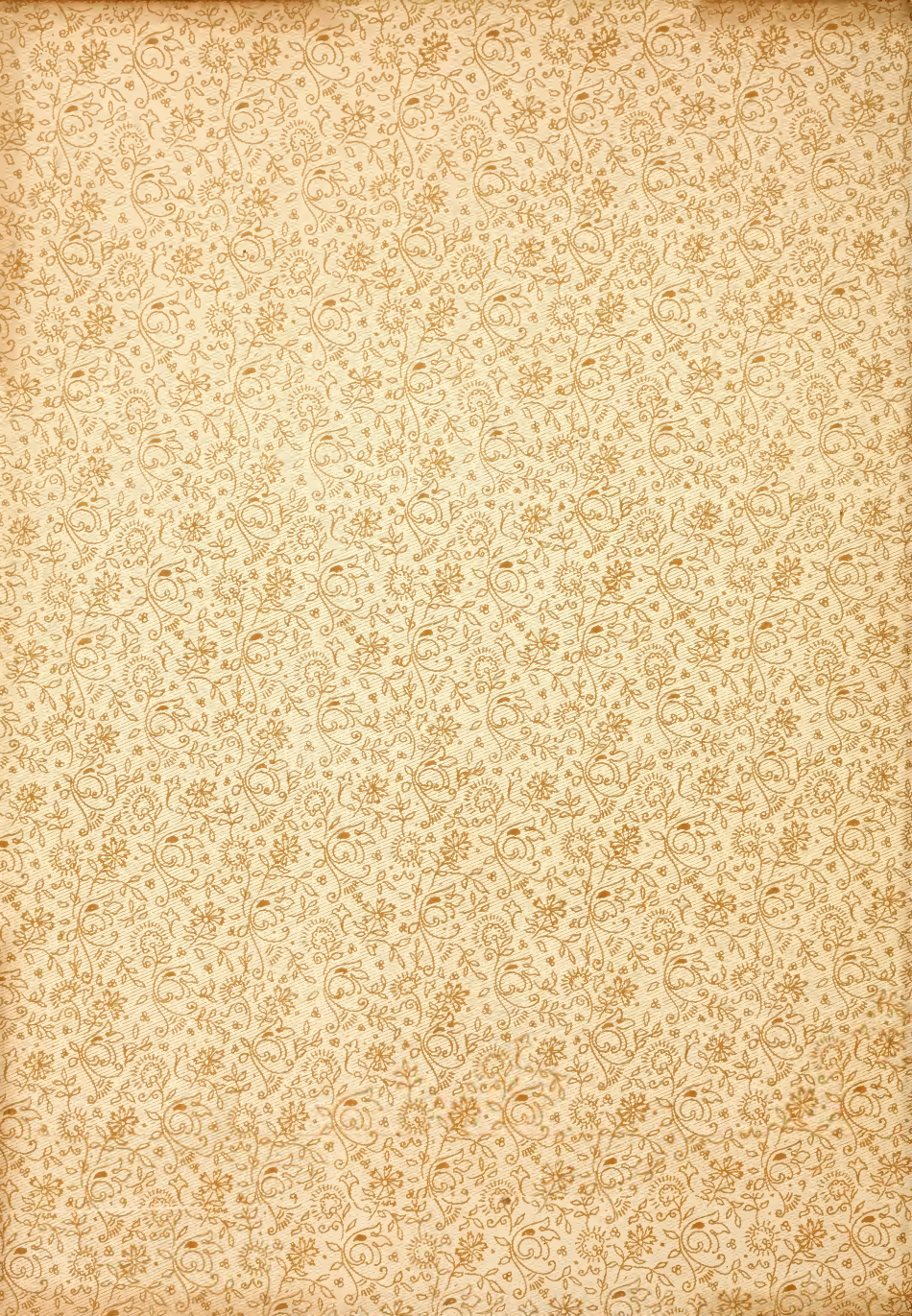
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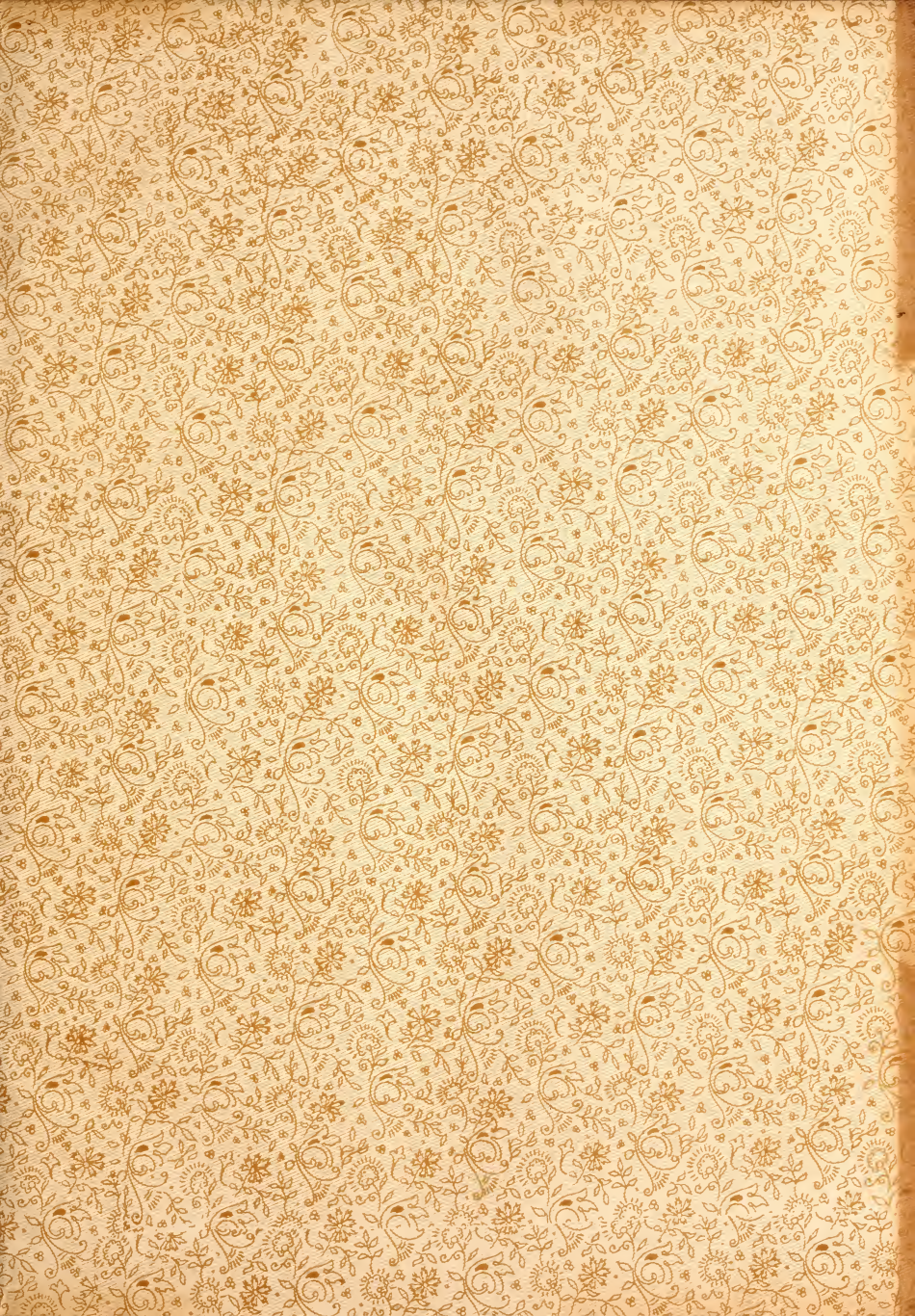
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The
BRYN MAWR
ALUMNAE
BULLETIN



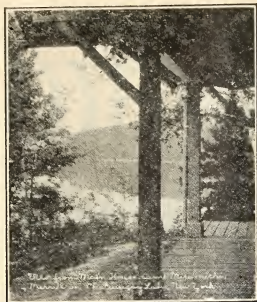
Bryn Mawr Women in Politics

The Alumnae Fund

JANUARY
1923

VOL. III

No. 1



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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

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VOL. III

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TAYLOR OUTGROWN

During the past decade or so, owing to the growth of the college and the increased amount of business connected therewith, Taylor, as an academic hall, has become inadequate to the demands made upon it. To us, returning at infrequent intervals, the change has not been apparent. We have retired gratefully into the Alumnae Headquarters, glad and appreciative of the cheer it offered, but not at all realizing that we were occupying one of the largest and best rooms in the building at the expense of the Undergraduates, for whose healthy expansion there is no accommodation.

The truth of the situation lately dawned on Alumnae familiar with conditions at the college. They discovered that classes were being held in the cellar of the Library building.

These dark little holes-in-the-wall were never meant for anything more formal than interview rooms, to be used at best not more than so often each month, and it distressed them to think that numbers of people must now congregate in them every day for work because there is no better place available.

As a result of their reflections, the subject was put before the Council Meeting in Boston last month, and the Alumnae there decided that the President of the Alumnae Association should go to the President of the College and offer to restore to academic use the room which we have come to look upon as our own. It cannot be denied that Miss Park's relief at the unexpected gift was great, even though she hesitated to accept the renunciation. In return,

we shall have two smaller rooms in Taylor Hall, the location of which will be announced as soon as it is definitely decided.

There will be no grudging in our removal. The college exists for the Undergraduates, and their aesthetic happiness has been quite sufficiently violated. But the Alumnae will hope that, after the Treasure Ships come in, when the Students' Building is no longer a dream, and the Library becomes a Mecca for scholars, and our endowment a reproach to other colleges, there will again be a sunny room for us, with easy chairs and friendly faces and no waiting line outside the door.

SMALL OBLIGATIONS

One of the most curious facts about the ethical development of the human race is that, no matter how high we go, our integrity bears an inverse ratio to numbers. The Honored and Respected Citizen of a community always pays his bills—if they are big enough. But a dun for a dollar or so, he slips irritably in his desk. "It is not worth while to get out my check book just for that. I'll pay it the first of the month when I settle my other accounts." But when the time comes for him to sign away \$500 for the rental of his apartment and \$100 for the repairing of his fur coat, the offending slip has become buried under a mass of documents in his desk, and the remembrance of it beneath a weight of large affairs in his brain.

This is a generalization, but the applicability is patent: Early in January, you will receive a memorandum of \$2, the amount of your annual dues to the Alumnae Association. If you put the slip aside and forget to

pay it, you will cause the Alumnae Association to have to send out a second memorandum, but if you pay it at once, you will give the Finance Committee the assurance of knowing at the outset the amount it has to count on from dues, and you will save it many dollars in clerical and mailing expenses, by sparing it the necessity of sending out a second bill.

Alumnae of Bryn Mawr, read what B. S. M. has to say about the Alumnae Fund in the accompanying editorial, and then be ready to back it with your co-operation by responding immediately to its call and to the call for Alumnae dues.

THE ALUMNAE FUND

If the Alumnae Fund is to succeed, it will have to succeed because it represents the judgment of the Alumnae on College needs year by year.

The fund proposal, which two Council Meetings have in their advisory capacity unanimously approved, and which the Alumnae Association will in February take action upon, is this: All Alumnae contributions to Bryn Mawr activities shall be made through class collections; no Alumnae shall ask other Alumnae for contributions to Bryn Mawr activities without consulting the Finance Committee; the fund thus collected shall be used first to pay the routine expenses of the Alumnae Association, and the money remaining shall be given to College enterprises according to the judgment of a joint committee made up of the President of the College, representatives of the Board of Directors of the College, and representatives of the Finance Committee.

If this plan is adopted, early in the year Alumnae will receive from the

class collectors a statement on the greatest needs of the College. The material for this statement will be furnished by the joint committee just referred to, who, in order to make their decision, will have to canvass the College thoroughly, its intellectual, social and physical needs. The very existence of an Alumnae Fund necessitates an annual review of the College situation, a measuring of one against another, a retesting of values.

In saying, for instance, that Taylor Hall is inadequate, that a certain appropriation from the Alumnae Fund would greatly relieve the overcrowded lecture rooms, it is necessary to lay the Alumnae mind at rest, let us say, on the matter of Sorbonne books. To make a case for one or two enterprises, the joint committee will have to make a case for all.

During 1921 the Alumnae contributed about fifty thousand dollars to Bryn Mawr. Of this sum only about five thousand was given subject to

the judgment of any one in a position to know the present and relative importance of different College needs; and in fact this five thousand approximately covered the running expenses of the Alumnae Association. Thus forty-five thousand dollars was given to special objects which, though of undoubted value were presented individually to the Alumnae, who necessarily had no opportunity to survey the collective needs of Bryn Mawr. As a policy, such a course is destructive of its very aims.

On the other hand, here is a plan to give us one Bryn Mawr appeal during the year instead of many. It is a plan admittedly to subordinate our opinion of the College needs to the judgment of our elected representatives. Yet our control of the expenditure of our contributions is strengthened, for in order to carry the plan, our representatives will have to justify the entire program to the Alumnae.

B. S. M.

Program of the Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Alumnae Association will be held at 10 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. (if necessary) in the Chapel, Taylor Hall, on Saturday, February 3, 1923

Business

- Reading of the Minutes.
- Ratification of Committee Appointments.
- Report of the President.
- Résumé of Reports of Committees.
- Report of the Treasurer.
- Budget.
- Class Collections.
- Report of Alumnae Directors, by Frances Fincke Hand, '97, Senior Alumnae Director.
- Report of the Vice-President.
- The Council.

New Business

- Recommendations of the Council:
- That there shall be no increase in dues.

- That additional money to finance the Alumnae Association shall be met by a grant from the Alumnae Fund.
- That, except for Regional Scholarships, the Class Collections, now to be called the ALUMNAE FUND, shall be the sole authorized vehicle for collecting money from the alumnae.
- That any appeal from alumnae to alumnae for money shall first be submitted to the Finance Committee.
- That the budgets of local associations shall be submitted by the Councillor to the Finance Committee for approval, and expenses may be met by appropriation from the funds of the Association.

That it shall be possible to become a Life Member of the Association by six payments of ten dollars each, provided that the installments shall be completed within a maximum period of ten years; provided also that in any year in which the annual installment is omitted, the usual annual dues shall be paid; and that no installments paid on account of Life Memberships shall be returned.

That in view of the fact that publicity is a technical matter the Chairmen of local publicity committees shall be appointed by the Chairmen of local associations in consultation with the Director of Publicity of the College.

That the proposed changes in By-Laws (as published in the December *Bulletin*) be accepted as a whole.

That the District Councillors shall have no official connection with the Summer School.

Change in James E. Rhoads' Scholarship Agreement as approved by Board of Directors in accordance with the following recommendation of the Council of the Faculty: "Inasmuch as the Faculty is the body which deals with other undergraduate scholarships, the Council asks the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College to propose to the Alumnae that the provisions of the deed of gift of the James E. Rhoads' Memorial Scholarship (printed on page 79 of the Rules of the Faculty) requiring that the two members of the Scholarship Committee be elected by the Council should be so changed as to discontinue the election by the Council and place the matter in the hands of the Faculty.

A group of New York Alumnae will give a play on Friday evening, February 2nd, in Rockefeller Hall, following the dinner for Class Collectors and Class Editors. All Alumnae will be welcome to both the dinner and the play and they are referred to the slip that has been sent out with the announcement of the Annual Meeting for further particulars.

Bryn Mawr Women in Politics

A FEW years ago, as I was going to a friend's house to tea, I was amazed to see, drawn up at the curb just outside her door, a battered taxicab, placarded all over with scare-head slogans extolling the virtues of the Republican party and listing the names of certain examples of integrity for whom all loyal citizens who wished to save their state from the maw of Tammany were admonished to vote. The election heralded by these bills was the first in which New York women were to participate and I was interested; but reflecting that I had lost my claim to a ballot through absence from the city during registration week, I was about to turn away when my eye caught the name of Bertha Rembaugh as candidate for Municipal Court Judge. Bertha Rembaugh! That was my introduction to politics as a career for Bryn Mawr women.

Inside my friend's house, I had the explanation of the presence of the tottering taxicab. It was the official vehicle of Margaret Franklin, whom I now beheld reclining on a davenport, resting after a long day spent in the interests of Miss Rembaugh. What do they do for the political candidates—these zealots who ride about in taxicabs? I have so often wondered. Well, whatever it was that Margaret Franklin had effected in the dusky cavern of that perilous and flamboyant car, her efforts had exhausted her. She was tired but still on the job. She solicited me immediately to "watch" at the polls and see that no profligate son of Tammany stuffed the ballot box for Miss Rembaugh's opponent. The result was that election day saw me established in a public school in Henry Street, where I had the pleasure of watching the Governor and his Lady cast their votes and

of being photographed as a background to their glory. I became intimately acquainted with a Democratic State Senator, brave in a plaid suit and diamond scarf pin, who warned me not to tell any of the other "watchers" that I had not voted, as anyone less understanding than himself would certainly protest at my unlawful presence there. He assigned to me, from what kindly motives who can say, a henchman of his in a gunman's cap, who attended me, when, faint for tea, I sought refreshment across the street in Chinatown. But enough of that delightful day, for which I have always hoped I might some time have an opportunity of thanking Miss Rembaugh. I shall never be a politician.

Our candidate went down before the combined strength of Tammany and her opponent's sex. I wonder if she foresaw then that the Phoenix of her defeat and of those who suffered similarly at that time, would be, in three years, a woman sitting in the Supreme Court of her State. Miss Florence E. Allen, of Ohio, is not a Bryn Mawr woman; but her success is a goal toward which we are not afraid to set our faces. Already we are proceeding with a swinging stride. The data at hand is incomplete, because this article is, of necessity, hastily prepared; but we hazard a guess that the proportion of Bryn Mawr women who have had to do with politics in the years since the Federal Suffrage, rivals that of any other profession except teaching. Of the seven Regional Directors of the National League of Women Voters, three are of Bryn Mawr. One Bryn Mawr woman is a State Chairman; one is National Committee-woman and member of the State Board of Education. In the November elections, two were chosen as Representatives to State Legislatures. It was hoped that a personal interview could be arranged with each of these distinguished Alumnae or at least that a statement could be procured for their work and plans, so that other Alumnae might read. Owing, however, to the shortness of the time—for it seemed important to get the news into the first possible number of the BULLETIN succeeding the elections—and to the fact that these public characters are very busy, they could not all respond. Mrs. Fitzgerald, Miss Thomas and Miss Lawther, however, will give us something to think about.

SUSAN WALKER FITZGERALD, 1893

By ELIZABETH WINSOR PEARSON, 1892

For the first time the Legislature of Massachusetts is to include a woman—indeed, two women. One of them is seventy-two years old; the other is a Bryn Mawr graduate of the class of 1893.

Susan Grimes Walker, daughter of the late Rear Admiral John Grimes Walker and Rebecca Pickering, of Boston, was born in Cambridge, May 9, 1871, and was educated in Boston and Salem until her father was ordered to Washington, where she prepared for Bryn Mawr. After graduating, in the Group of History and Political Science, she served as secretary to Miss Thomas for two years, meanwhile doing some graduate study; then she was at home two years, teaching science in the McDonald-Ellis School; the last of her academic experiences was as Head of Fiske Hall, Barnard College, from 1898 to 1901.

In 1901 she was married to Richard Y. Fitzgerald, a lawyer, and they went to live at the West Side Branch of the University Settlement in New York. She was manager there for two years, and then manager of Richmond Hill House and a truuant officer for another year. During that time she was a member of the New York Child Labor Committee and active in its spectacular and successful legislative campaign. In 1904 she and her husband, with their small daughter, went to California to manage a ranch belonging to him—an enterprise which was not long afterward terminated by an illness on his part. During the year of his convalescence in Washington she threw herself into a campaign to secure through Act of Congress an investigation of the status of women in industry by the Labor Bureau, and when, in 1907, they came to Boston that Mr. Fitzgerald might again take up his profession of law, she began at once to work for better industrial conditions and for equal suffrage. As secretary, from 1907 to 1912, first of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government and then of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, she toured the state many times; as recording secretary, for five years, of the National Woman Suffrage Association, she campaigned in all the New England States, in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee and the District

of Columbia. As chairman of the Committee on College Meetings of the College Equal Suffrage League, she arranged a series of meetings through the New England colleges for Jane Addams, Florence Kelley and other women of national repute.

"In 1912," says a recent campaign newspaper article, "Mrs. FitzGerald was a candidate for the Boston School Committee, on which there had been no woman since the committee was reduced in size from twenty-four to five. She made a vigorous campaign and polled an extremely large vote; the publicity given by her campaign to the slogan, 'A Woman on the School Committee,' opened the way to the election of a woman the following year and has kept one there ever since." Since that creditable defeat, she has been secretary to the School Voters' League, chairman of the Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs, and also chairman of the Joint Committee on Industrial Conditions of Women and Children. She was for four years secretary and executive head of the Massachusetts Political Equality Union, a suffrage organization functioning for the most part through and among industrial workers, and for many years she was on the Executive Committee of the Women's Trade Union League. This kind of non-partisan activity and interest has gone on and will go on, in spite of her having during the last six years identified herself as a worker with the Democratic Party.

In 1916 she campaigned through Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and California; in 1920 she started organizing the Democratic women of the State, was appointed temporary national committee-woman, and was elected alternate-at-large to the San Francisco Convention. For two years she has been a vice-chairman of the Democratic State Committee. At the recent election she was one of the three representatives elected in a strong Republican district where no Democrat had been elected for eight years, winning second place only thirty-one votes behind the leading man. To do this she must have polled as many as 2500 Republican votes in a total of 7975 cast for her; her Democratic colleagues she outran by 1800 votes. She had the enthusiastic backing of her party organization and a generous support from the other men and women of the district.

The FitzGeralds have three daughters

and a son, of whom Anne is a senior at Bryn Mawr and Rebecca a freshman, Susan is fourteen and Leigh eight; they have also more than once taken in, for pure love, other people's children who needed a home for the time being. A farm, where they spend their summers and which they really farm themselves, means a deal of care to the woman of the family; nor has she avoided the common lot of much housework at times; indeed, when it seemed the wisest way, she has not hesitated to put in a winter as cook for her big household.

This is an extraordinary career; it would not have been possible for any one, however able and devoted, who had not an unusual serenity of temperament and an unusually happy and understanding home.

Those of us who knew Susan Walker in college, where she was President of her class and of the Undergraduate Association, were not unprepared for something of this kind from her. She was a real executive, with a truly amazing capacity for getting things done at the last minute, but her mind did not stop at ways and means; it also furnished forth ideas. In the summer before her junior year, she conceived the idea of self-government for Bryn Mawr students and wrote and talked to many students and members of the Faculty to interest them in it. As every Bryn Mawr Alumna knows, her plans took shape during the following winter: it is absolutely to her that Bryn Mawr owes its Self Government Association.

MARTHA G. THOMAS, 1890

(An Interview)

Miss Thomas came to the Bryn Mawr Club in New York on the occasion of the annual meeting of the New York Alumnae in December. It was difficult to get a word with her because of the rush of jubilant friends who were pressing congratulations upon her. But Miss Thomas is always ready to answer questions.

"Was it a very exciting election?" I asked, somewhat struck with stage-fright after I had at last succeeded in pushing my way through the crowd.

"It was exciting because of Mr. Pinchot's success and because so many women found their way into politics."

"How many were there?"

"Eight women were elected to the House of Representatives."

"Were any other Bryn Mawr women active in the campaign?"

"Mrs. E. Page Allinson, (Mary Mallet-Provost Shipley, 1910-12) was very active. She was chairman of the Primary Campaign Committee of Chester County, that worked for my nomination."

Mrs. Allinson, by the way, deserves a word all to herself. She is probably the first woman campaign manager in Pennsylvania, and the newspapers were vehement in their praise of her and of her associates. Their work was a triumphant demonstration of the effectiveness of women's influence in bringing out other women's votes. Mrs. Allinson is the mother of four small children and she and her husband own a large Holstein dairy in Chester County. In addition to all this, she is greatly interested in the improvement of schools, especially of private schools. Surely, if anything can encourage the indifferent women of the world to take their part as citizens, it is the example of a woman like this, who, without stinting the energy and interest she lavishes on her home, yet finds time and vigor to do her share outside.

"Did you know," asked Miss Thomas, "that three of the seven Regional Directors of the National League of Women Voters are Bryn Mawr women?"

"Who are they?"

"Mrs. Margaretta Stewart Dietrich, '03, Mrs. Sue Follansby Hibberd, '97, and Mrs. Caroline McCormick Slade (92-94). Marian Reilly is Chairman of the Philadelphia League; Mrs. May Blakely Ross, '99, is Secretary of the Pennsylvania State League, of which I am Treasurer. And Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith is State Chairman of Connecticut. We had an interesting discussion *a propos* of the League of Women Voters. At the fourth annual convention of the Pennsylvania State League, held in the House of Representatives in Harrisburg, two Bryn Mawr Alumnae debated against each other as to whether the League should indorse candidates. Mrs. Carrol Miller, of Pittsburgh, took the affirmative and Miss Reilly, the director of the Philadelphia League, the negative. Both arguments were excellently presented, but it seemed to be the feeling of most people present that the function of the

League is chiefly educational. Are you interested," asked Miss Thomas suddenly, "in their plan of education?"

"Y-Yes," I replied faintly, "But I don't know much about it. I don't belong to the League."

"You should belong."

I wanted very much to ask Miss Thomas something about her plans of work, and about the particular interests of herself and other women members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, but I was doubtful whether she would care to continue the conversation with one so self-confessedly unworthy; but while I hesitated, the meeting was called to order and I had lost my chance.

Miss Thomas, however, apparently retained no active contempt; for she sent me, a few days later, letters and papers, from which I gleaned that her interest is strongly enlisted in the cause of political education for women. "It seemed important," she wrote in answer to a question about her motive in going into politics, "for women to offer any ability, training or education they might have in the cause of good government; to show a willingness to work in public offices, if so desired by the people of the district; to demonstrate that women being new and inexperienced were willing to learn by actually going through the elections, and to help pave the way for other women to hold office in local and state positions."

Indeed, the whole state seems roused to the increasing importance of women on the political stage. And well it may be roused, with the example of the recent campaign before it. Here was a battle which not only was fought with clean hands, but which afforded the amazing spectacle of women and men working for women and men irrespective of party. Can it be doubted that the influence of so many good women in office, if it does not immediately purge politics, will at least have the effect of encouraging other women to take a more continuous interest in affairs of government, instead of flaring up with an intermittent enthusiasm at elections, or of indolently letting registration day slip past them, as has been too frequently their method?

The college itself is alight with zeal at the new prospects. President Park showed her interest by accepting an invitation to be

a guest of honor at the banquet of the League of Women Voters in Harrisburg, held during the week of convention, where Miss Reilly and Mrs. Miller spoke, and where Mrs. Slade was also a guest of honor. Dr. Charles G. Fenwick, of the Political Science Department at Bryn Mawr, has been giving, under the auspices of the Radnor Township Branch of the Delaware League of Women Voters, a series of lectures on the history of political parties, and these lectures have been enthusiastically attended by the women of Radnor Township.

ANNA B. LAWTHER

(Interviewed at a Distance of 1000 Miles)

1. What is your political job?

Democratic National Committee-woman for Iowa.

Member of the Iowa State Board of Education.

2. Did you have any sort of exciting time getting it?

No excitement. I was appointed Democratic National Committee-woman in May, 1919, by Mr. W. W. Marsh, the Democratic National Committeeman for Iowa. In the spring of 1920 I was elected in Des Moines to the position by the delegates to the Democratic National Convention held in San Francisco in July, 1920. I was also one of the delegates and attended the convention.

In January, 1921, I was appointed a member of the State Board of Education by Governor Kendall, (Republican). My appointment was confirmed by the State Senate. The State Board of Education consists of nine members, appointed for the term of six years. Not more than five of the members can belong to the Majority Party. Three members are appointed every two years. I was appointed as a Democrat and Mrs. James A. Devitt, of Oskaloosa, was appointed as a Republican. We are the only women on the Board. We were selected for the positions by the Governor because we are both ex-Presidents of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association. (I fancy at least that was why he chose us.)

3. What are you trying to do? (I mean are there any particular problems you are trying to work out, or do you represent any definite program?)

As Democratic National Committee-

woman, I am trying to get the Democrats in power in 1924.

As a member of the State Board of Education, our duties are to act as trustees of the five State Educational Institutions.

1. The University at Iowa City, with about 8000 students in all the schools, undergraduate and professional.

2. The Medical School, which is second on the list of standardized medical schools, Harvard Medical being first. (You may also have heard of the Iowa football team.)

3. The Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Ames, with about 5000 students, over 1000 of these women, which leads the Land Grant Colleges in the number of students and in standing of work. The Stock Judging team of five students took the prize for judging stock at the International Livestock Exhibition last week in Chicago. There were nineteen other college teams in the contest.

4. The Teachers College at Cedar Falls of 2000 students, which gives a four-year course of Normal Training to prepare High School students to teach, giving especial attention to teaching in rural schools.

5. The School for the Deaf at Council Bluffs and the School for the Blind at Vin-ton.

AN ALUMNA AT YALE

The following clipping from the Boston *Transcript* will please the class of 1914:

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 16 (Special)—Miss Elizabeth Evans Lord, graduate of Bryn Mawr and Radcliffe, has been appointed clinical and research assistant in the Yale Psycho-Clinic. She has had extended clinical experience as psychological intern in the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, mental examiner in the Neuro-Psychiatric Hospital, Plattsburgh, and psychologist for the Chicago Juvenile Court. She served for one year as member of the Chicago commission which passed upon all cases of delinquency alleged to be mentally deficient.

Miss Lord will assist in the regular work of the Yale Psycho-Clinic which renders a diagnostic and advisory service for schools, courts and social agencies. She will pay special attention to the problem of juvenile delinquency. She will also conduct researches in the mental development of school children under the direction of Dr. Arnold Gesell.

It is hoped to have before long a more personal account of Miss Lord's work.

Adventures in Scholarships

By MAY EGAN STOKES, 1911

PHILADELPHIA is a hot city; hence we all try to take our summer holiday as late as possible, in order not to face too many stifling days upon our return. We were, then, still straggling back to dusty dwellings,—some of us indeed hurried by telegrams and Special Deliveries from the Alumnae office—when it became evident that SOMETHING was afoot in local alumnae circles. During our summer torpor, Stuart Walker's *Book of Job* had been engaged to come from New York to our Academy of Music for two performances November 1st, and we were engaged to fill the Academy on that one day with six thousand enrapt Philadelphians. The reward of this achievement was to be a glorious scholarship fund, rich and abundant, but as the dust of battle thickened, this aim sank into obscurity before the grim determination to put Job himself over.

Through the early weeks of golden October, all the proper preliminaries were carried through with the despatch and thoroughness of trained minds;—committees met, executives executed, publicity made itself public, monumental lists of patrons and patronesses were secured, programmes were planned, advertisements solicited, schools and churches notified, etcetera, ad infinitum. Under the strain one committee chairman was conveyed to Virginia Hot Springs in a state of collapse, and two more incontinently fled to Europe. But the rest of us buoyed ourselves up with picturing our sensations when the price of twice three thousand tickets would be in our pockets, and in this happy frame of mind we awaited the

results of their sale. They did not sell. THEY DID NOT SELL, even when our alluring chairman was photographed very large in our best Sunday paper in act of proffering them for sale. Did the fault lie with us, or with Job, or with the agonizing Welfare Federation drive, which conflicted with our date or with the unbelievable summer weather that kept our intended patrons out of doors all day and sent them early to bed theatrical at night?

On the day preceding our Job, we faced a deficit of exceedingly grave proportions. On that day not a Bryn Mawr alumna could be tracked down who had desired the coming of Job, who had voted to invite him, who had much less signed his contract, who had conceived of his approach as anything but dangerous!

Enough of darkness, which is authoritatively followed by dawn. That the dawn was late in breaking, however, was proved by the desperate attitude of the writer, who went to the evening performance in a voluminous evening wrap, prepared to spread it over as many empty seats as possible in a last flickering attempt to fill the house. But miraculously there was no need for such subterfuges. Purchasers for tickets amounting to \$1200 appeared practically as the doors were being closed, the house was respectably full, our deficit vanished, and our scholarship fund reappeared. Now that the mists have cleared we find that we have provided for our Freshman scholar of this year and still possess a neat surplus. Just as we are beginning to think rather well of ourselves once

more, comes a modest little notice from Cincinnati. There are only thirty-one alumnae there, most of them deeply engaged in "full-time" pursuits. Nevertheless these valiant ones were responsible for a single evening's entertainment, in an auditorium holding 2200 people, on which they cleared \$1200. They most wisely secured as their chief attraction an Anglo-Indian dancer, Roshanara, sufficiently famous and delightful to fill their large hall, and—look well, O Wolves!—sufficiently interested in the cause of girls' education to make a negligible charge for her appearance. We who almost died salute

thee, Cincinnati! Our mistake was basic; our vast initial expense threatened to be our undoing. You probably spent not more than a quarter of what we did, and actually cleared half again as much. Let other districts profit thereby. If funds are to be raised by entertainments—and our national scholarship chairman maintains that it is the best method from all points of view—let the ratio of possible earnings to fixed expenses be such as, if realized, would in business incur a very heavy Excess Profits tax. Then, even if the skies rain fire, others will be spared the anguished suspense of those whose job was Job.

What Have You to Say?

Why do Alumnae so seldom write to express their opinions in the BULLETIN? It cannot be through lack of interest in the policies of the college. Where two or three are gathered together, be it in the clubs of various cities, in their own drawing rooms, or on the Bryn Mawr campus, they are always to be heard eulogizing or criticising some affairs of common interest. How enlivening it would be if these discussions could take place in the columns of the BULLETIN!

"What Have You to Say?" invites you to speak your mind. It boasts Freedom-of-the-Press and No-Censorship, except in the impossible event of personal abuse. Who knows how much a little lay discussion might clear the air for some of our worried priestesses of office? At all events it can work no harm and it will do more than anything to make living matter of the pages of our magazine.

WHOM THE SHOE FITS

We ourselves welcome the opportunity to set the ball rolling. We have a grievance. It harks back to the generalization already mentioned in this number—about prodigies of integrity forgetting their meanest obligations. But in this case the offenders are not fiscal. They are the people of large intellectual interest who forget such trivialities as answering humble letters.

The policy of the BULLETIN is necessarily one of opportunism. What we publish from month to month has its source in the changing college calendar and in the activities, often unforeseen, of the Alumnae in various parts of the country. What news we have we try to give out as soon as possible after the occurrence of the event. This means that the time for the preparation of any given article is often dangerously short. Always when we write to an Alumna asking her to cover a subject which

she knows more about than other people, the time allotted to her for completing the article is no more than she needs. If then she forgets for two weeks to answer our appeal, she wastes our chance of getting some one else to do it, and decrees that the last-minute wretch who must eventually undertake it, shall put out an inaccurate and inferior piece of work.

But we are sorry we mentioned the generalization; for there are those who have stood by us with the finest spirit of courtesy and co-operation—whether it was by a generous acceptance of the task required or by a necessary but prompt refusal—and these we do not wish to offend. But to the others we offer no apologies. We want them to know that they have caused us anxiety and an extremity of effort; and, as the direst malediction we can put upon them, we lay at their doors whatever lapse in interest or accuracy our readers may find in this issue of the BULLETIN.

MODIFICATION, NOT CONFORMITY

To Editor the ALUMNAE BULLETIN:

DEAR MADAM:

In your recent editorial, "Club or College?" you recognize a serious problem which all the eastern colleges for women are facing, and which Bryn Mawr is facing, I believe, in a very special degree. As a member both of the Academic Committee and of the faculty of a women's college, I am glad to see the situation put emphatically before the alumnae.

I am glad, too, to find myself in agreement with the general trend of your argument. It is necessary, I believe, that Bryn Mawr modify her

entrance requirements so that she can hope to select her future undergraduates from among the best students—the most intelligent, alert, and independent-minded—coming from public and private schools, from all parts of the country. She cannot afford to be restricted, as she bids fair to be, to the "best prepared," who are too likely to be financially comfortable students who can be led up to the examinations by special Eastern Bryn Mawr preparatory schools. Insofar as our present requirements are "barriers" to many excellent candidates of varied environment and training, I believe in "taking them down."

But your implied suggestion that fully uniform requirements may be the solution does not necessarily follow. There is loss attendant on complete standardization, even among colleges of the same general type. Each college ought to work out its particular problem in its own way, with due consideration of other colleges' experiments and policies, and due co-operation with them. Bryn Mawr, being so much smaller than any of the "four colleges"—to mention only one consideration—has a different problem to meet and a different individuality to maintain. What I should urge is uniformity with other first-class women's colleges in *amount* of requirement: i. e. the amount represented by the fifteen points of Holyoke, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, and also, by a recent reduction, of Radcliffe. In the *content* of the requirements, I should favor variation to suit our needs and beliefs, such as exists at present in our insistence on a science requirement, and also some scrupulously guarded flexibility in the case of individual

students prepared under exceptional circumstances, for example, in foreign countries.

Those alumnae who heard the Academic Committee report at the alumnae meeting in February, 1922, will realize that that committee shares your belief in the need of revision of Bryn Mawr entrance examinations. Among the special suggestions made in that report are the following: (1) Reduction of the number of subjects for entrance, i. e., reduction of the points, preferably to fifteen. (2) Reconsideration of the subjects required, on the basis of their educational value. (3) Maintenance of the high standard on which a college strictly limited in numbers can insist, by some such means as the application of a kind of "merit rule" to entrance; admission might be limited, for instance, to those free of condition¹ and with a certain proportion, perhaps one-third, of their grades seventy or above.

Some such changes I should heartily welcome in the interests of the genuine democratic education which we are both advocating.

HELEN E. SANDISON, 1906.

¹Six members of 1926 carrying either three or four conditions, thirty-two out of the whole 125 carrying conditions: this seems a heavy drag on class, student body and faculty.

AN ABOMINATION

We remember reading, in the days when we were less vitally concerned with the BULLETIN than we are now, letters protesting against the use of that unvoracious, inapplicable, undeserved, and degrading epithet: "Bryn Mawrtys." We do not remember any instance of cudgels being taken up in its defense. Why then does the word keep creeping in, leering at us obnoxiously from letters or from pages of Alumnae Notes? With our

blue pencil, we have viciously and joyfully annihilated its offensive orthography every time we have seen it. If there is any one who would blame us for overstepping the powers of our office, let her speak. The epithet is not witty, for the real sting of wit is its applicability. The name is an insult to Bryn Mawr and to womanhood.

A MEASURE OF WOMEN'S IMPORTANCE

If there are any people who still need convincing about the reality of women's rise to economic importance, let them read the following compilation of income tax returns, offered by the *News-Bulletin* of the Bureau of Vocational Information:

"The Income Tax returns for 1920 tell an interesting story of the growing place of women in the world of wage-earning and property-owning. These facts form the plot.

"503,690 single women paid an income tax in that year. The aggregate of their incomes was \$1,264,955,727.

"As heads of families, that is, widows with children or daughters supporting parents, 132,181 women paid tax on an aggregate net income of \$388,364,530.

"77,558 married women having estates or earnings separate from husbands made returns on an income of \$534,840,405.

"All women pay taxes to the government on net incomes totalling \$2,188,160,662.

"The millionaire class may be interesting to some, but to the *News-Bulletin* there loomed large the fact that the great bulk of single women having incomes is in the stenographer class. This is a new economic development. In 1920, 342,968 of

these wage earners paid a tax on \$475,640,109. 79,446 in the same general income class made returns as the heads of families."

WE ARE INTERESTED

We have always been taught that the most meritorious thing an Alumna can do is to write a book. We have listened to a great many slanders about her paucity in print and have been taxed to the utmost to invent excuses. Now, time is slowly but gloriously revealing that it is not necessary to invent excuses. The

Alumna *is* writing books, but why does she not give them to us for review? In three months we have reviewed six books by Bryn Mawr women, but these books were not sent to us. We found them out. Our Sherlock Holmes instincts, however, are not to be relied on. We think that the Alumnae owe it to the college, as the kind nurse of their talent, to send automatically a copy of each book they write to be reviewed by the BULLETIN and kept thereafter, as a much-prized gift, on the reading table in the Alumnae room.

CAMPUS NOTES

MR. KENNETH LINDSAY, a member of the Oxford Debating Team, was recently entertained at tea by the Liberal Club, where he spoke upon the Workers' Educational Movement in England. He described how the idea had started twenty years ago when Mr. Albert Mansbridge persuaded a number of Oxford professors and several trade unionists to "get together to talk things over." The movement has spread from Oxford to Cambridge, to New York, all over the world. For the first time people are interpreting their own experience; a new education has arisen. This great educational movement, Mr. Lindsay said, has resulted in the return of 120 Labor members to the House of Commons; in the unparalleled Labor Party of today, which indicates "the bringing together of hand and brain workers at a time when party division threatened to follow class lines."

Mr. Philip Kerr, who was Lloyd George's secretary for a number of years, spoke at the college recently.

He discussed diplomatic relations between Britain, France and the United States, and stated his belief that the principle on which the League of Nations was based provided the only way to international peace.

Another interesting speaker who visited the college in the near past was Mrs. Frank Vanderlip, who has just returned from an extended tour of Europe and the East. She discussed conditions in Europe, especially the distressing situation of the students, and emphasized the "need of understanding affection between the countries of the world."

Christmas was celebrated at College by the customary hall parties, culminating in a costume dance and skit in Pembroke. Denbigh's classes gave a short play before the Master and Mistress of the Revels; Merion gave its usual tea-dance, and Radnor again revived the Old English ceremonies of the Yule Log and the Boar's Head. Rockefeller continued the tradition which was "established" there last year when the Lord and

Lady, surrounded by their Court, presided over the revels around the Christmas tree.

Bryn Mawr has again set a new precedent and become the first women's college in America to establish an Employees' Co-operative School. Entrance to any course is open to the college maids upon payment of \$1. No other charge is levied. The school is run by a committee of maids and by an advisory board, consisting of President Park, Miss Smith, Miss Friedman, one undergraduate and one graduate. The boards plan to make the school "self-supporting, self-controlled and co-operative for its success." Courses are offered in Dressmaking, English Literature and Composition, Latin, Arithmetic and Physiology.

Athletics play as prominent a part in college life as ever. The hockey season which has just closed has been a most successful one. Varsity was defeated only once—and then by All-Philadelphia, the champions of the Inter-city tournament (on which Gertrude J. Hearne, '19, plays center-forward). The score was by no means a disgraceful one and the game was the most exciting of the season.

Even the faculty have taken to playing hockey and have proved masters at the art. In the games which they have played against Varsity scrub and the class teams they have continually won until they aspire to the defeat of Varsity itself.

Miss Barrow and Miss Hutchins, the English coaches, have started a class in classic dancing and about forty people have enrolled.

The Athletic Association has decided to introduce a new sport—soccer—so that the undergraduates will have some form of outdoor ath-

letics all year 'round. There will be no class teams this year, but an inter-hall tournament will be started. Practice will begin after the Christmas holidays.

The following account, reprinted from the *News*, of changes to take place in self-government rules will be of interest to Alumnae:

"The motion that students be allowed to go to the theatre, concert or opera with a man unchaperoned if escorted back to college immediately after the performance, was amended to the effect that freshmen be allowed to do this only when given special permission by the Board. In spite of the freshman straw vote 54-18 in favor of the regulation, considerable discussion was aroused. The question of discrimination was brought up from several points of view, one freshman remarking, 'Since the whole of Self-Government depends upon honor, freshmen should be trusted as much as any one.' Miss Strauss, however, pointed out that it would not be derogatory to honor as the Board would trust freshmen absolutely if they said they were allowed to go unchaperoned at home. The amendment was accepted and the whole resolution was carried. But it cannot go into effect yet as it involves one of the original laws of the constitution and thus has still to go before the Board of Trustees. This same formality applies to the regulation passed at the last meeting, regarding the movies in Ardmore.

"Smoking in private houses, wearing athletic knickers with the same privileges as hockey skirts, and non-athletic knickers for sports, were passed without discussion. Playing cards in the drawing rooms on any day except Sunday was unanimously carried. Regulations for the victrolas were then discussed. There was a suggestion that they be played at any time except quiet hours, but this was defeated out of consideration for the people whose rooms are nearby. As finally carried the motion provides that victrolas may be played 1.30 to 2.00 any day except Sunday, 6.00 to 7.30 Monday to Thursday inclusive, and 6.00 to 9.00 Friday and Saturday. The Head Proctors may give permission to play them at other times.

"Lastly the question of playing tennis on

Sunday was brought up. A motion that it should be permitted all day was defeated as it was pointed out that the clubs around Philadelphia do not allow sports Sunday morning lest it should seem to discourage church-going, and that if Bryn Mawr did this it would react unfavorably on the reputation of the College. It was finally voted to allow tennis on Sunday afternoons only.

"This could not be counted as exercise since a rule of the Association already forbids athletic costume on campus on Sunday after breakfast. This motion, however, does not go into effect yet as it must still pass the Athletic Association, which has a rule now against any sort of athletics on campus on Sunday."

The Sophomore class presented William Butler Yeats' lyrical drama, *The Countess Cathleen*, in the Gymnasium on Saturday evening, November 25, in honor of the Class of 1923.

The following comments on the production were contributed to the *News* by Dr. Helen Sard.

The production, which was coached by Miss Frances Fuller, could not be entirely a finished performance, since three weeks of the time allotted had been spent upon the rehearsal of another play relinquished on account of difficulties with the copy-right. Though a trifle rough, yet in the interpretation of two or three of the major persons of the drama, and in the excellent business of several minor ones, in the setting of the second scene, and in the charming incidental music, it was distinctly interesting.

The play itself is a difficult blend of allegory and folk-tale in irregular blank verse, with the supernatural never made quite so credible as Mr. Yeats succeeds in making it in *The Land of Heart's Desire*, for example. Though often produced, and not infrequently by amateurs, this drama has from the first shown structural weaknesses which have led the author to frequent revisions.

A somewhat long performance might have been shortened by the omission of the fourth act, a short scene on the front stage which presumably draws together the

strands of the story (peasants, demons, and spirits), and gives time for the setting of the rear stage for the final scene. It seemed, however, on Saturday night, that the problem of scene-shifting was complicated and not accelerated by an act which added little to the effect of the whole. Indeed to the present reviewer, the grotesque walk of the merchants introduced an incongruous element of farce not implied by the stage directions, "The two Merchants follow silently."

The Steward, likewise, though interpreted by Miss Chisolm with amusing vigor, was essentially a pompous Shakespearean servitor, and not at all out of Yeats. These attempts to secure comic relief or contrast appeared a violation of the unity of tone, the subdued and wistful mood in which the poet had conceived his dramatic legend of a world in which the trouble of the poor is but "a harsh and radishy sauce" for the meat of the rich, a world in which simple folk sell for bread and gold that little vapoury thing men call a soul, a world in which the emissaries of the Master of all Merchants appear in unearthly power and splendor to wring profit from the world's need, a world in which, to quote the dramatist's own words, "the Countess Cathleen, is simply a soul or human spirit which perpetually makes the sacrifice she made, which perpetually gives itself into captivity or the service of good causes, and in the end wins peace, because every high motive is in substance peace."

In the interpretation of the principal characters, honors seem divided between Miss Hinkley's Aleel and Miss Grayson's portrayal of the First Merchant.

Miss Tinker made a girlish Countess Cathleen, not very spontaneous at first, but gaining in sincerity and dignity as the play progressed. She was at her best in the third act in the love scene. Her make-up was somewhat unfortunate in its failure to suggest the pale and suffering Countess.

Oona was excellent as played by Miss Mallett, both in her few lines, and in the consistency of her interpretation of the jealous, devout old nurse, with her bent form, eager, irascible gestures, and excellent make-up. Of the other peasants, red-headed Teig, played by Miss Miller, seemed the most convincing, though in the more difficult part of Mary, Miss Briggs gained in dramatic feeling after her first speeches.

Dr. Barton

The following appreciation of Dr. Barton was received from the Board of Directors, by the *Bulletin* last September, but, owing to lack of space, the publication of the tribute was delayed until January.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College held May 19, 1922, the resignation of George A. Barton, Professor of Biblical Literature and Semitic Languages in Bryn Mawr College, was presented to take effect on September 22, 1922, in order that he might accept the professorship of Semitic Languages at the University of Pennsylvania left vacant by the death of the late Professor Morris Jastrow and was accepted with sincere regret. In view of Professor Barton's approaching retirement in September, 1924, at the age of sixty-five, the Board recognizes that his acceptance of a professorship at the University of Pennsylvania enables him to teach for three years longer than would be possible at Bryn Mawr College and offers unusual opportunities for research and graduate teaching.

The Board of Directors wishes to express to Professor Barton its deep appreciation of his faithful and successful service extending over thirty-one years as a teacher in Bryn Mawr College and of the wide recognition that his scholarship and research work have received during this time both in the United States and abroad.

The Board wishes also to express its gratification that Professor Barton's work as a scholar has been done entirely at Bryn Mawr College during the last twenty years, the first ten years of his teaching experience at Bryn Mawr having been devoted

to working out his many and varied courses of instruction.

During these twenty years Professor Barton has become one of the three best known Assyriologists in the United States, he and Professor Clay of Yale University having published most widely in this field. The five volumes of Sumerian Texts and the work entitled *The Origin and Development of Babylonian Writing* are among his best known pieces of scholarly research. In the field of the history of religion the *Sketch of Semitic Origins, Social and Religious* is regarded as an important scholarly contribution to the subject and his *Commentary on Ecclesiastes* in the International Critical Commentary is equally well known in the field of Hebrew research.

Professor Barton has also rendered distinguished service to the cause of the history of religion by his more popular publications in the history of the Bible, many of his books being widely used as text books in colleges and theological seminaries. His *Archaeology and the Bible* presents in scholarly form varied archaeological information which has never been brought together before. The *Religions of the World* and in a lesser degree the *Religion of Israel* and the *Heart of the Christian Message* are very generally used in the teaching of the subject and are much valued as scholarly presentations of different phases in the history of religion.

Professor Barton came to Bryn Mawr in the autumn of 1891 after

taking his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Harvard in the spring of that year. His first book *Semitic Origins* was published in January, 1902. While he has been at Bryn Mawr he has assisted the President of the College in conducting chapel service five mornings of every week and in addition has preached two or three times every month, once and often twice on Sunday. His schedule of teaching has been a very full one;

it has never averaged less than twelve hours a week and has often covered many more hours of consultation during the years when his graduate students were preparing for the doctor's degree.

The Board of Directors hereby records its high appreciation of Professor Barton's devoted work for Bryn Mawr College and assures him that its best wishes will follow him in the future.

Some Recent Books

Letter to Alumnae Readers:

No opinion was expressed by anyone about the BULLETIN Book Service in the November and December numbers, but the fact that more than \$200 worth of business went through our office as a result, seemed to show that some of you, at least, were approving of and co-operating with us in our efforts to assist the finances of the magazine. And for your hearty and timely help, the whole staff of the BULLETIN thanks you—but, in the absence of verbally expressed interest, we are a little embarrassed to know whether or not to go on with the work. The time is now ripe to reap from the success of our first efforts a harvest of contracts for the coming year; but, in order to convince the advertising publishers of the value of our medium, we must offer them a column in which their best books, if considered worthy by us, will be brought to the attention of our readers. This does not put us under obligation to review or praise any particular book, but it does add to the publishers' belief in us, and it gives us, moreover, a chance to express our opinion about the best that

comes off the press today. This month, we have decided to continue, on our own responsibility, the Book Page; but we should feel much more free to go ahead if you would tell us frankly whether you consider the service worth while, and whether there is any chance, in a non-holiday season, of your ordering books through our office.

"What difference does it make," you may ask, "whether we buy our books through the BULLETIN or not, provided we buy them? The publisher sells just as many books, no matter where the sale takes place." That is true, but the record of your purchases in our own hands is the only means we have of proving to the publisher that we are really selling his books. Moreover, don't forget that the BULLETIN gets a liberal commission on all sales.

The Business Office.

The Judge, by Rebecca West (\$2.50).

This seems to us the best novel we have read in a year, perhaps more. It is a long story and formless, divided rather clumsily into two parts,

either of which might be taken as a novel by itself. The first is the pleasanter reading. It depicts the life of the beautiful young typist, Ellen, whose ardent spirit, restrained yet untamable, flames startlingly against the dingy background of lower-class Edinburgh. The scenes with her bird-like, immature, old mother are enough in themselves to make the story worth reading; and the alternating gentleness and ferocity of her shy love for Richard, form a glowing page in the literature of passion.

The second book strikes an almost incredible contrast. The stage is now moved to the "glass house" by the sea, the home of Richard's mother, that brooding and sinister woman, who, having been judged for the calamity to her own youth, passes judgment on her own adored son. The scenes in that house among the three principal characters, together with Richard's servile, snivelling half-brother and this brother's "converted," malignant bride—all disparate in personality but bound by their various claims on Richard—are among the strangest and most terrifying in modern fiction. There is greatness in the portrayal of that tainted mother who, in her unassuageable pain, warps and darkens whatever bright natures come within her influence; and there is greatness, too, in the swift tragedy of the ending—unsparing, inevitable and overwhelming.

If there is a fault in the book, it is in the author's passion for words and their combinations. She is like a child playing in heaps of unset jewels, if one can imagine the picture. This profligacy of language, however, makes of the *Judge*, a book for poets as well as for students of character.

The Cathedral, by Hugh Walpole (\$2.00).

Back we go in this book, or at least we think we do, to the setting of Trollope, with the small gossip, the petty rivalries, the paltry conceits and diminutive plots of canons and deacons and their wives, in the traditional English Cathedral town. But it isn't long before we discover our mistake. Polchester could never have been the creation of Trollope. It is the cathedral town of the catastrophic end of the Victorian era, in which all the gingerbread complacency of the earlier period becomes undermined with the subversive influence of the potential New. Restlessness and individualism grapple with quiescence and conservatism and win to a tragic victory.

In all Trollope, we have no such spectacular and permeating personality as that of Archdeacon Brandon, who takes for his God, Jehovah's symbol, the stone cathedral, and is punished for his idolatry as mercilessly as the God of Israel punished Ahab. We cannot think that the Archdeacon deserved so much suffering; and we are not convinced of the reality of his wife's sin—not that she was incapable of or had not provocation for infidelity—but we cannot believe that people of gray and sodden middle-age have the courage for bold and sudden indiscretions, or that they can so easily find partners in misconduct. We are entirely unstirred by the Moloch-like character of the cathedral. Only its intense and touching beauty remains with us as one of the dead glories of our outgrown past—nothing more sinister.

But for all this we are captivated, as always in reading Hugh Walpole, by the pleasant geniality of the author, by his easy power over

words, his ability to recreate atmosphere and to make beauty live.

The Pushcart at the Curb, by John Dos Passos (\$1.75).

This title is not a piece of self-conscious modesty covering the young poet's first bow. Mr. Dos Passos really likes pushcarts, though, as a matter of fact, he seldom mentions them in his verse. He likes things that are full of color and innocent of pretense. He likes motion and song and fragrance, whether it occur in Rivington Street or in Madras or Venice.

Mr. Dos Passos belongs to no school. He is less English than American and less American than cosmopolitan. His medium is free verse, but not free verse of the Imagists. He does not go in for jolts and jars and the extinction of the comma. Everything he writes makes sense and his lines are so exquisitely rhythmical that a second or third reading is necessary before one can become convinced of the absence of rhyme and meter.

Those who condemned Mr. Dos Passos for his *Three Soldiers* will find in themselves now an unwilling leniency; and those who championed his power will here find some of their prophecies fulfilled. He owns no master and will probably inspire few imitators. We can do no better than quote a stanza of his *Vince*.

"In velvet the doge goes down to the
 sea,
And sniffs the dusty bales of spice,
Pepper from Cathay, nard and
 musk,
Strange marbles from ruined cities,
 packed
In unfamiliar-scented straw.

Black slaves sweat and grin in the
 sun.

Marmosets pull at the pompous
 gowns
Of burgesses. Parrots scream," etc.

Nets to Catch the Wind, by Elinor Wylie. Harcourt, Brace and Company.

One of the most interesting of the modern group of poets is Elinor Wylie. She is the niece of Helen Hoyt and, therefore, of special interest to Bryn Mawr. Her name has become familiar in the last two years to those who keep up with the magazines; for her verse has appeared in the *New Republic*, the *Yale Review*, the *Bookman*, and *Scribners*. Many lovers of poetry think that in her verse, of all the motley stanzas that crowd our press, is the breath of permanency. Her rhymes, her meters, and her imagery have the freshness and delicacy and perfection of Elizabethan numbers, but her ideas are entirely in accordance with the spirit of the times. The following lines from the *Fairy Goldsmith* will show her craftsmanship.

"Here's a wonderful thing,
A humming bird's wing
In hammered gold,
And store well chosen
Of snowflakes frozen
In crystal cold.

Black onyx cherries
And mistletoe berries
Of chrysoprase;
Jade buds, tight shut,
All carven and cut
In intricate ways."

Nets to Catch the Wind, Mrs. Wylie's first book, appeared last spring; but a new book is promised very soon.

Offer to University Women's Federation

By ALYS SMITH RUSSELL, '90

The following reprint from the "Observer," London, England, December 3, 1922, was sent in by Mrs. Alys Smith Russell, '90, who thought it would be of interest to readers of the BULLETIN. The American Federation promised \$100 at the International Conference in Paris last July, and so did President Thomas. Now the American Federation is hoping to raise \$5000 to endow a "United States" room.

Beautiful and noble, but unfinished and derelict, Crosby Hall, once the setting of king's banquets, now stands behind a sordid wall of corrugated iron, plastered with advertisements, and its fine south door and its exquisite oriel window on the terrace seem to look sadly on the unkempt space inside the hoardings.

Originally erected in Bishopgate in 1446, as the great banqueting hall of the mansion of Sir John Crosby, popular citizen and member of Parliament, it has helped to house at least one king, Richard III, and one great humanist, Sir Thomas More, before he settled in Chelsea. In the seventeenth century it served as residence for the renowned Countess of Pembroke, sister of Sir Philip Sidney, and later as a prison for Royalists during the Civil War. The hall alone survived the Great Fire, and it was used successively for a Presbyterian meeting house, a literary and scientific institution, and a restaurant, until it was bought by a chartered bank, who took it to pieces. Efforts to preserve this beautiful and historical treasure on its ancient site were made in vain, but the fabric of the building was at least carefully preserved until the University and City Association were able to rescue it from its ignoble condition. They moved it, and carefully re-erected it upon a portion of More's garden in Chelsea, overlooking the river, with the intention of converting it into the refectory of a residential college for students. But before this scheme had materialized the war had diverted both money and students from the ideals of university life, and the Hall was lent to the Belgian refugees as a club house and knitting factory.

Now the University and City Association have offered the Hall the 500 years' lease of half an acre of ground from the London County Council, to the British Federation of University Women, for the small sum of £10,000, if the Federation will undertake to build an International Hall of Residence for University Women. They are making this generous offer because they believe that the best value can be derived from the beauty and interest of the Hall by making

it possible for the inspiration of its historic traditions to be handed on through generations of students from Britain, from the English-speaking peoples overseas, and from the other nations of the world.

The Federation to whom they have offered it is the organized body of the women graduates of the Universities of Great Britain, and, being linked through an international federation with similar bodies in a score of other countries, it feels that this would be a magnificent way of furthering their aim, "to promote understanding and friendship between the University women of the nations of the world, and thereby to further their interests and develop between their countries sympathy and mutual helpfulness."

In their experience an increasing number of women graduates come every year to London to take advantage of the facilities for education and research offered by the London University, the British Museum, and many other institutions, but at present, except for the very few who can be taken in by one of the residential colleges, students are obliged to find what accommodation they can in hotels or boarding houses, where they are not likely to enjoy the use of rooms properly equipped for study, or the benefit of congenial companionship. That this lack of accommodation is felt to be a serious drawback by foreign women graduates is shown by their enthusiastic welcome to the scheme, and contributions have already been received from the University Federations of America, Belgium, Canada, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Finland, Norway, and Sweden, but in no country are University women well off, and their efforts must be supported by their friends, if their dream of obtaining Crosby Hall is to be realized.

The British Federation therefore appeal to the public to help them in this practical piece of international work. £10,000 they need at once, to buy this priceless building and valuable site, and then £15,000 to begin building a hostel, as the remaining additional quarters needed for accommodating forty students can be made self-supporting.

ALUMNAE NOTES

1896

Class Editor, Miss Mary W. Jewett, Moravia, N. Y.

Elizabeth Hosford Yandell writes from her home at Greenwich, Conn.: "I have five *heavenly* children, the oldest being a Junior at Princeton, and my life is wholly taken up with them and has been for the last twenty years. The girls are 16, 14, and 9, and the boys are 20 and 12. We lived on a Kentucky farm for 14 years and have since been in Greenwich, and they have never known anything but country life. They are all passionately fond of animals and our place overflows with horses, ponies, foxhounds, assorted house dogs, rabbits, guinea pigs, pet geese and ducks, and an aviary of finches which is my own hobby."

Edith Wyatt is spending several months in New York where she is assistant editor of *McClure's Magazine*.

Elizabeth Kirkbride has bought 1403 Spruce Street and bought a smaller house at 1021 Clinton Street. She is spending this winter with her sister in Albany, but next year expects to be at home in her new abode.

'93 was represented at President Park's inauguration by Ruth Furness Porter, Elizabeth Kirkbride, Helen Saunders Holmes, Mary Boude Woolman, Carrie McCormick Slade, Pauline Goldmark, Anna Scattergood Hoag, Clara Farr, Mary Hopkins, Abigail Dimon, Ida Ogilvie, Georgiana G. King, Elizabeth Cadbury Jones, and Hilda Justice.

Mary W. Jewett is raising and selling perennial plants, bulbs and shrubs, and finds quite a market for them, as there is no one in the immediate vicinity in the same business.

1898

Dr. Martha Tracy has recently been elected President of Woman's Foundation for Health, New York City.

1900

Class Editor, Miss M. Helen MacCoy, Bureau of Rehabilitation, State Education Building, Albany, N. Y.

Susan Dewees is secretary of the Executive Committee of the Main Line Federation of Churches. She is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers of Woolman School in Swarthmore.

Caroline Sloane Lombard is teaching English at Miss Ransom and Miss Bridge's School in Piedmont, California.

Eleanor Anderson Campbell (M. D.) is chairman of the Executive Committee of the Medical Board of Judson Health Centre, New York City. There are 12 doctors giving volunteer service, 4 paid dentists and about 20 nurses, social workers and dietitians on the paid staff. The Spellman Fund of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Melbank Foundation have just given the Health Centre money to equip and run day nurseries with an equipped roof garden. Eleanor's daughter entered Wellesley this fall.

Reita Levering Brown's address is 765 Willow Street, Winnetka, Ill. She is anxious to see any of the class that are in Chicago and is enthusiastic about the "West." She writes, "the progressive atmosphere in everything pertaining to civic and national welfare delights my soul." She is much interested in the Illinois League of Women Voters, especially in the Winnetka Branch which Sue Follansbee Hibbard, '97, started a year ago. Sue Follansbee, by the way, is now a regional director of seven adjoining states and was a delegate to the Institute of Politics at Williamstown this summer. Reita's eldest daughter, Alice, is at Miss Hall's School in Pittsfield, Mass.

1902

Class Editor, Edith Totten, The Latrobe, Baltimore, Md.

Helen Nichols Estabrook—"This winter we are to be in an apartment at 933 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C. Last summer I sailed much less than the two previous summers, but got a second at a Larchmont Regatta, and a first in a race in Oyster Bay. Went to Canada for the first time in my life—Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay River, etc. I went with my husband and we especially enjoyed walks away from civilization, in the Lorentian country and in the French districts around Quebec."

Jean Crawford—"An opportunity to go to Vassar as Director of Halls occurred rather unexpectedly last summer. The problems of 'right living' having always interested me, I accepted at once and now find myself extremely happy running the house-keeping establishments for a family of fifteen hundred. The work is much like that I did for five years at Bryn Mawr, though on a rather larger scale. But at Vassar I have the added interest of seeing in operation several adjuncts which existed at Bryn

Mawr only in Miss Thomas's vision—a central bake shop where the bread, rolls, cakes, ice cream and desserts are made for the entire college; a butcher who cuts up whole animals for our consumption; some hundred and more of cows who produce their thousand quarts of milk each day, and chickens which perform (though of late they have not performed) their duty. We have pigs, too, a vegetable garden and hot houses that provide lettuce and cut flowers for the table, and last of all a central laundry to keep us all neat and clean. For purposes of comparison, let me say that Main Hall could house and feed the whole of Bryn Mawr, and in addition there are six other halls of residence, one of them slightly larger, the other five rather smaller than Pembroke."

The following members of 1902 met at Bryn Mawr at the inauguration of President Park—Anne Todd, Grace Douglas Johnston, Anne Rotan Howe, Kate DuVal Pitts, Nan Shearer LaFore, May Brown, Helen Billmeyer, Alice Day Jackson, Marion Haines Emlen, Corinne Blöse Wright, Ethel Goff, Edith Orlady, Edith Totten.

Elizabeth D. Bodine writes of her trip this summer, "I landed at midnight alone in Plymouth, having left my friends on the steamer, and found it the most usual proceeding in the world. I shall regard with gratitude forever, though, the kind and efficient customs officials, who whisked me through the customs and into a cab, before I realized what was happening. The Duke of Cornwall, much lace-curtained and Brussels carpeted, received me, and my English adventures began. When I finally reached London I saw Grace Clark Williams, Florence Clark's sister, all too briefly, and in Paris still later, Jo Kieffer Foltz and I played around. I joined another group of friends for five glorious weeks in Switzerland, partly at Fribourg, Lucerne and Geneva where I had the thrill of attending the Convention of the League of Nations. A three weeks' trip through Italy brought me to Naples and the time for sailing home."

1904

Class Editor, Emma O. Thompson, 320 S. 42nd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lucy Lombardi Barber (Mrs. Alvin Barber) has returned from Poland with her family, her husband, Colonel Barber, has been acting as technical adviser to the

Polish Government. At present she is living in Washington. Lucy has a fourth child, Alvin B. Barber, Jr., who was born in September.

Clara Case Edwards (Mrs. Arthur Cecil Edwards), who is now at Hamadan, Persia, has a very interesting article entitled "Persian Portraits" in the November number of the Yale Review.

Gertrude Klein crossed the English Channel by aeroplane last summer, flying from London to Brussels in twelve minutes. Gertrude says there is a wonderful Inn called Les Andelys, near Rouen. This Inn has been in existence since the time of Rabellais.

Martha Rockwell Moorhouse (Mrs. Wilson Moorhouse) has a fourth child, a daughter, June Rockwell Moorhouse, born on November 10, 1922.

Eloise Tremain is President of the National Association of Principals of Schools for Girls. She was in New York in November attending the meetings of the Association.

The following members of the class were present at the Alumnae dinner given in honor of President Park—Helen Arny Macan, Gertrude Buffum Barrows, Anne Buzby Palmer, Gertrude Klein, Patty Rockwell Moorhouse, Emma Thompson, Eloise Tremain.

1906

Class Editor, Mrs. Edward W. Sturdevant, 3 Kay Street, Newport, R. I.

Anna MacClanahan Grenfell and her husband went abroad for a short trip after the summer's work in Labrador. They visited Munich, Oberammergau, Vienna—"to see the work of the Society of Friends"—and Geneva, where they attended the final meeting of the League of Nations. They returned to the United States early in December to start upon another lecture tour.

Marion Mudge Prichard is now settled at 30 Shattuck Street, Lowell, Mass. Her daughter Kay hopes to enter Bryn Mawr in 1926.

Alice Ropes Kellogg plans to spend the next few years at 144 Hancock Street, Aubundale, Mass. When seen in June her four children had all recovered their health.

Grace Wade Levering, with her husband and son, sailed for a trip around the world on November 21st. Her last communication came from Cuba. They expect to be home again next spring.

1908

Class Editor, Mrs. William Best, 1198 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Louise Hyman Pollak (Mrs. Julian A. Pollak) is president of the Bryn Mawr Club of Cincinnati, which is giving as a benefit performance a program of oriental dances by Roshanara for the Cincinnati Bryn Mawr Scholarship Fund.

Alice Sachs Plaut (Mrs. Jacob Plaut) is president of the Mothers' Club in one of the largest public schools of Cincinnati, and is actively interested in that large organization.

Agnes Goldman is busy but happy, despite a Ph. D. thesis and examination looming up before her in May, 1923.

Emily Fox Cheston (Mrs. Edw. M. Cheston) writes, "due entirely to Martha's wail for news," that last year she took a short course in gardening, and that aside from having her appendix cut out last June her main activities in life are studying and practicing gardening, and charity organization work.

Mollie Kinsley Best (Mrs. Wm. H. Best) has been appointed a member of the Local School Board of her district. She is also Corresponding Secretary of the Mothers' Club of one of the schools, and president of the Community Storytellers' Club, an organization that has been formed among mothers and teachers (day school and Sunday school) to promote and encourage the art of story telling in the community. Besides addressing various clubs and social centres, the club conducts a regular monthly story hour for the children, with an average attendance of two hundred children.

Mary Cockrell has a third daughter, Frances Josephine, born April 30, whose arrival was the cause of her absence from Reunion. She adds: "I live at the same place, in much the same way, one more daughter making but little difference in the general routine."

Anna Welles Brown is spending the winter in Rome with her father and mother. Her third daughter, Frances, was born in August. Her husband is still in Constantinople.

1910

Class Editor, Marion Kirk, 4504 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Helen Bley Papanastasion is back in America. During the summer she worked

in New York as a Greek interpreter, living at the Studio Club.

Ruth Collins Desch is teaching English at the Brearley School, New York. She spent last summer with her husband in their studio at Provincetown, Massachusetts. Mr. Desch has been painting sunlight subjects.

Elsie Deems Neilson taught all the English in the Paonia High School. Just at present her occupations are sorting apples, boarding and lodging pickers and raising one fine baby girl.

Gertrude Kingsbacher Sunstein has a daughter, Frances Gertrude, born June 6, 1922. This is Gertrude's fourth child.

Evelyn Seely Jackson is living at 103 Bayard Lane, Princeton, New Jersey.

Henrietta Sharp is teaching Latin at Mrs. Dow's School, Briarcliff Manor, New York.

1912

Class Editor, Mrs. John MacDonald, 3227 North Penn Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mary Alden Lane (Mrs. Edwin S. Lane) has a third daughter, Mildred, born on the twenty-eighth of October. After the first of January Mr. and Mrs. Lane will live in Redlands, California, where Mr. Lane will be rector of Trinity Church.

Gladys Chamberlain Clapp and her husband will come from Iowa City to New York for the Christmas holidays.

Laura Byrne has been helping establish a new school in Denver, Colo., and is head of the English and History Departments. She is living at 1152 Ogden Street.

Helen Colter Pierson has a fourth child, a son, Stuart Lathrop, born in April.

Julia Houston Raily is at work upon her second novel, another story of Arkansas. She is living this winter in Dover, Mass.

Margaret Corwin is now Executive Secretary of the Yale University Graduate School under Dean Wilbur Cross. There are four hundred and fifty students, one hundred and twenty of whom are women.

Polly Vennum Van Cleave (Mrs. Bruce) has a son, Benjamin Durham Van Cleave, born October 28th.

Margaret Peck MacEwan (Mrs. Thomas C.) is living at 6855 Cornell Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Mary Brown Brown (Mrs. John) is back at her home 914 Vernon Ave., Hubbards

Woods, after a summer vacation with her family in Mackinac.

Gladys Spry has returned to Evanston after spending the summer at Cape Cod and has resumed her duties as chairman of the Women's Board of the Chicago Infant Welfare Society, Secretary of the Arden Shore Association and member of the Metropolitan Board of the Y. W. C. A.

Julia Haines MacDonald attended the Council Meeting of the Alumnae Association in Boston as Councillor from District IV.

Carlotta Welles has announced her engagement to Mr. Roy Jackson of New York State. They expect to be married in Athens, Greece. Both are workers with the Near East Relief.

1916

Class Editor, Mrs. Webb I. Vorys, 118 Miami Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Elizabeth Holliday Hitz (Mrs. Benjamin D.) has a son, Benjamin Hitz III born October 28, 1922.

Willie Savage Turner (Mrs. C. Brinkley) has a son, C. Brinkley, Jr., born July 23, 1922.

Anne Jaggard Kopper (Mrs. Edward) has a son born recently.

Elizabeth Brakeley is studying for her M. D. at Cornell this winter.

Alice Van Horn is traveling abroad.

Mary Lee Hickman Blakeley (Mrs. Charles S.) expects to spend the winter in Washington, D. C. She was in Atlantic City this fall where her little girl was quite ill.

Ruth Alden was operated upon for appendicitis recently in Boston; when she has convalesced sufficiently she will visit Con. Kellen for a short time before joining her sister in California.

Constance Kellen Branham writes that she is "still fair, fat, and forty." To quote "I've had no maid for almost a year and it keeps me humping. We've built an adorable new house, a real old Colonial type. . . . We've been in about six weeks and it's a joy to have everything fresh and new.

"Russ. has two adorable children. She is her own Bridget, so is hopelessly busy, too."

Elizabeth Washburn is planning to go back to Dr. Grenfell's again very soon.

Dorothy Packard Holt (Mrs. Farrington) came for the week-end with Mrs. Vorys in

Columbus. She and her husband motored from Detroit to be present at the Ohio State-Michigan game at which the new Stadium was dedicated. They had a great reunion! Shortly before Dorothy's visit Larie Klein Boas stopped for a day, too. She is not falling off in weight in California!

Anna Lee attended the inauguration of President Park at Bryn Mawr. She said she did not see many from 1916 there. She also says that she is very grateful to the 22 members of 1916 who have contributed to Class Collections and looks longingly at every mail for letters from the rest of the class!!

Dr. Annis E. Thomson, ex-'16, is Instructor in Bacteriology at The Flower Hospital and Medical School in New York City.

1918

Class Editor, Irene Loeb, 5154 Westminister Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Helen Hammer Link spent the summer on Lake Winnebousaukee. She and Stuart and the three children all lived in tents. Helen Stuart (aged 4) learned to swim 100 yards and 3 different strokes. (We hope she will be an even class water polo star.)

Anna Lubar is teaching Latin and studying vocal and Italian in New York.

Martha Bailey is home after five months abroad.

Marjorie Clark writes never to sublease your apartment for the summer. Their people absconded without paying the rent, and small Junior Clark met with one accident after another in Winnetka.

Marion Smith spent part of the summer doing research work in the Harvard Library. She expects to complete her work for her Ph. D. degree at Bryn Mawr by June.

Virginia Anderton Lee was married on May 3, 1922, to Charles Avery Lee, Jr. They are to live in Mexico City, Mexico, indefinitely. Mr. Lee is an engineer. Andy is busy buying furniture and learning Spanish.

Alice Kerr expects to spend a year in China visiting her brother.

Hester Quimby is an engineering assistant to the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. in San Francisco.

Evelyn Babbitt is in the Service Department of an advertising plate company in Philadelphia.

Marie Willard Newell writes that keeping house is her unexciting job. Her sister is at Baldwin's preparing for Bryn Mawr.

Virginia Kneeland Frantz is an Interne in the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, First Surgical Division.

Helen Whitcomb is assistant to the Principal of Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass.

Cora Neely is a teacher of Latin and French in the Cheltenham High School, Pennsylvania.

Eugenia Lynch is teaching Latin, Physics, and Mathematics at Mrs. Caskin's School in Overbrook.

Laura Heisler is planning a quiet winter of housekeeping, vocal study and choir work.

Gertrude Reymershoffer is an Interne at the Long Island Hospital, Boston Harbor, Mass.

1920

Class Editor, Helene Zinsser, 6 West Ninth Street, New York City.

Questionnaire: 1. Job. 2. Travel. 3. Studies. 4. Husband. 5. Children. 6. Past. 7. Prospects.

Further results:

Betty Brace Gilchrist (Mrs. Huntingdon Gilchrist), ex-'20, Chalet de L'Aile, Genthod, Geneva, Switzerland. (1) *a*. Managing maids in French. By the way, for the information of married friends and with hopes of persuading them to move to Switzerland, servants are cheap here, \$12.00 a month for a nurse and \$17.00 for a maid of all work. *b*. Bringing up a baby. *c*. Having fifty-one nationalities to dinner (not all at once). *d*. Running a "boarding house" for tourist relatives and friends and introducing them to the League of Nations so that they will persuade people at home to bring America into the League. (2) Before the baby came, all over Europe on official trips with husband: France, Germany, Poland, Danzig, Saar Valley, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, etc. (3) French literature at the University of Geneva. (4) Is a member of the Secretariat of the League. Has just accepted a contract for twenty years, so friends must prepare to visit Betty in Geneva for the next two decades. Is responsible for the governing of the city of Danzig and of the territory of the Saar Basin and others expected in the near fu-

ture. (5) John Gilchrist, nine months old, weighed twenty pounds when six months old. Enjoys living in Swiss chalet, although he can never be President of the United States. (6) Visited by some Bryn Mawr Alumnae and friends, including Margaret Crosby, Cornelia Baird, Mrs. Learned Hand, Mrs. Wilfred Grenfell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rhoads. (7) Visit to United States next spring and hope to see Bryn Mawr friends.

Millicent Carey, Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn. (1) Teaching English at Rosemary Hall. Living in an apartment with Mary Hardy, with Julia Peyton, '21, as a boarder.

Natalie Gookin (3) studying at Art Institute in Chicago, specializing in life drawing. (6) Summered in Estes Park, Colorado. Doris Pitkin spent August with her. Saw Eleanor Davis, ex-'20, and Anna Rubenia Dubach, '19.

Leita Harlan, ex-'20, 920 Clinton Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (4) Married on Saturday, September 30th, to Dr. John Rodman Paul in Baltimore, Md.

Margaret Hutchins, ex-'20. (4) Married on June 17th to Mr. John Peale Bishop, New York City.

Teresa James. (1) In Bibliography Division of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. (2) No further than Alexandria. (3) Noble art of shorthand.

Marianne Gregg King (Mrs. Clarence King). (5) Cecil Dudley Gregg King, born July 31, 1922.

Martha Lindsey. (6) State of mind quite hectic in mad frantic scramble to help open the new Junior League Shop of Nashville. (7) Visit to Dorothy McAllister in November.

Dorothy Smith McAllister (Mrs. Thomas F.), 1530 Milton Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. (1) Housekeeping and tutoring. (2) Went East to the Davis Cup tennis matches, September 1st, and spent a Sunday with Edith Stevens Stevens, her husband, and small daughter. (4) Still affiliated with husband, per agreement of June 11, 1921, and well satisfied.

Marie-Louise Mall Pearce (Mrs. Hermann), 656 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass. (1) Work in chemistry at the Huntington Hospital. (3) Chemistry at Radcliffe, hoping some day to rank among the Ph.D.'s. (2) Delightful 300-mile canoeing

honeymoon trip in Northern Maine. (4) Studying at Harvard Medical. (6) What is not known may best remain secret. (7) The Lord will provide.

Agnes Moebius Mothersele (Mrs. Leonard). (5) Janet Louise Mothersele, born October 14, 1922.

Catherine Robinson, care of R. E. Robinson & Co., 30 Broad Street, New York City. (2) Sailed on Rotterdam, November 4th, with sister and aunt to spend some time in Paris.

Agnes Rose. (1) Teaching mathematics to high school youngsters.

Anna Sandford, No. 4 D, 375 Riverside Drive, New York City. (1) Junior high school English teacher at the Jacobi School. (2) To all the remotest corners of Europe with Laura Hales last summer. Investigated steerage conditions extensively on return. (3) Purely private. (5) Asked by one of the pupils whether any of own children were in the school!

Katharine Thomas (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7). None.

Katharine Townsend. (1) Instructor of physical education and hygiene at Smith College. Consists at present mostly in giving physical examinations to 650 Freshmen and, between appointments, coaching hockey and taking charge of tennis. Hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Attending faculty meetings in the company of Helen McGregor Noyes, Esther C. Dunn, Dr. Howard Patch and Amy MacMaster, '17, quite a Bryn Mawr gathering, which should do something for Smith.

Marie Litzinger (3) Advanced graduate work in mathematics and major physics. (2) Bedford to Bryn Mawr, Bryn Mawr to Bedford, Pa. (3) Tennis and swimming. (5) Ten last year and twelve the year before at Devon Manor School. (7) Peanut seat to hear Mischa Elman.

1922

Class Editor, Serena Hand, 48 West Ninth Street, New York City.

Bun Baird is working in the Woman's Press of the Y. W. C. A.

Ursula Batchelder is teaching in Mrs. Caskin's School in Overbrook, and is taking some graduate courses at Bryn Mawr two days a week.

Jane Burges is studying law in her father's office in El Paso.

Dot Dessau is taking a Business Course

and at the same time is doing Volunteer Social Service work in Stamford.

Anna Dom is teaching school somewhere near Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

Lib Donahue is teaching Latin and French in the Public School in Boundbrook, New Jersey.

Mecky Ercrold is teaching Mathematics at Foxcroft School.

Olive Floyd and Garry Garrison are both teaching at the Oldfield School in Maryland.

Anne Gabel has a Graduate Scholarship in Psychology at Bryn Mawr.

Ginny Grace has been working in the Print Department of the Metropolitan Museum. After Christmas she and Kay Gardner are going abroad for the winter. They sail the 6th of January on the Adriatic and they expect to be in northern Africa for some time and then go to Europe.

Sunny Hobby has announced her engagement to Mr. Robert Hobart, a cousin of Rawson's.

Vinton Liddell is studying Modelling at the Art Student's League in New York.

Louise Mearns is studying at the Business School at Columbia.

Gulie Melton is making her debut in Columbia, and studying French at the University of South Carolina.

Phoebe Norcross was married to Richard Bentley on December 9th in Chicago. Em Anderson, Frances Bliss, Rabbit Jay, and Gincque Robbins were bridesmaids.

Cornelia Skinner has a part in a play called "Will Shakspeare" which will be produced some time after Christmas in New York.

Marnie Speer has been taking several courses at the Union Seminary this autumn. After Christmas she is going on a ten weeks' tour of the Middle West as Secretary for Miss Maude Royden, the famous English Woman Preacher.

Sylva Thurlow is studying at the University of Pennsylvania.

Martha Tucker sailed for Europe in September for two months.

June Warder is teaching English at Stevens College in Missouri.

E. Williams is teaching French and gym at the High School at Luzerne, Pennsylvania.

Loretta Grim has announced her engagement to Sellers J. Thomas. She will be married January 4th.

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things are to be found at the shop of Anne L. Devlin, at 139 South Thirteenth Street, and they are too chic for words. One can hardly resist the cunning wool sports frocks that are to be seen here, the first of the kind I have found in the city, they are so smart and unusual with their stunning embroidery and two-toned effects, and not expensive either. This is such an excellent shop in which to find clever little gowns for afternoon affairs as well as good-looking evening frocks that it is well worth one's while to drop in here when one is looking about in town.

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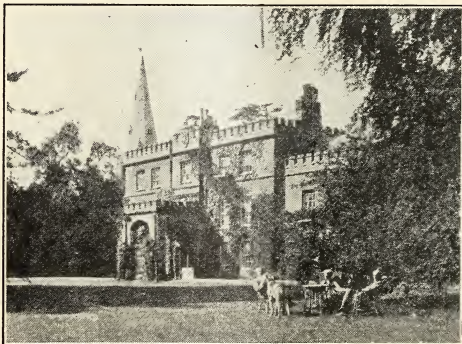
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Spencer Miller, Jr., on the
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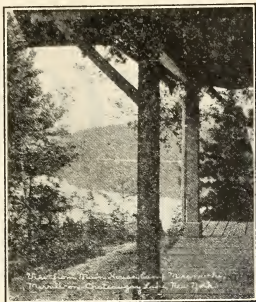
Reports of Committees

FEBRUARY

1923

VOL. III

No. 2



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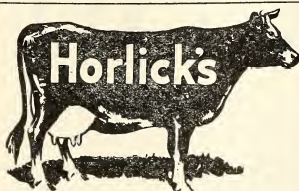
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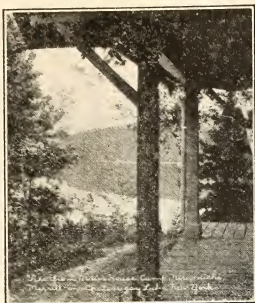
THE ALUM

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E. F. R.



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THE ALUMNAE FUND PLAN

Class Collections which have hitherto been one of the channels through which alumnae have given to the College shall now become the principal channel, and the money so gathered shall be called the ALUMNAE FUND.

Class collectors who have hitherto sent out a general appeal for money shall now be furnished early in the calendar year with a statement of college conditions, including the decision of college authorities on the chief needs of the College for the year. "College authorities for this purpose shall consist of the President of the College, a Director of the College ~~who is not an alumna~~, an Alumna Director, the President of the Alumnae Association, the Chairman of the Finance Committee and a member at large of the Finance Committee." The statement of this joint committee will provide class collectors with material on which to base their appeal which will be at the same time a review of college conditions.

Any individual alumna who wishes to designate her gift, either to an object selected for the year or to any other object, may so specify and the gift will be so administered under the Alumnae Fund.

Spontaneous individual gifts to the College do not come under the Alumnae Fund but should be submitted to the Board of Directors of the College.

The regular two dollar dues of the Alumnae Association will continue to be used for the running expenses of the Alumnae Association and the Bulletin; the budget of which is published annually in the Bulletin. Expenses exceeding dues will be met as a first charge on the Alumnae Fund.

No change is made in the free designation of reunion gifts which will be administered through the Alumnae Fund.

During 1922, alumnae contributed over 60,000. dollars, not including scholarships, to six objects administered by five committees. The object of the Alumnae Fund is to concentrate money which is now scattered and to stimulate gifts which are now withheld. For a few alumnae who have special objects of interest in the College, there is a large majority out of touch with present conditions at Bryn Mawr, and thus apparently remote because there has been no machinery to present the various College enterprises in relation to each other.

The spirit of the Alumnae Fund plan is not against the spontaneous activity of individual alumnae. It does not in any way touch the desire of a particular person to help the College in a particular way. But it should be understood before voting on the plan that it does imply the lessening of spontaneous money raising by groups of alumnae, and it contemplates the coordination of alumnae finances.

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

MARTHA PLAISTED SAXTON, '08, *Editor*
GERTRUDE J. HEARNE, '19, *Business Manager*

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VOL. III

FEBRUARY, 1923

No. 2

MISS THOMAS, PRESIDENT EMERITUS

The Directors of Bryn Mawr College have honored themselves and the institution in bestowing upon Miss Thomas and getting her to accept the title of President Emeritus. Frequently such titles mean little, occasionally they are but empty honors for super-annuated officials who, after relinquishing their offices, sever permanently all connection with their institutions. In the case of Miss Thomas, however, the title is not only intended as a real distinction, but is meant to be a tie to bind her virile intellect for a while longer to Bryn Mawr.

We all hoped, indeed, we felt sure that Miss Thomas' enthusiasm and vision would continue to be put at the service of the College which in

so large a measure was the result of her creative imagination; the tangible bond which her assumption of this new title represents gives us a fresh assurance of this fact. Bryn Mawr is fortunate indeed in being able to write "President Emeritus Thomas" at the head of its list of academic appointments.

As an outstanding figure, Miss Thomas is certainly in a class by herself. There is, we believe, but one woman in the whole world who can vie with her in energy, in driving force, in indomitableness of will—the "Divine Sarah." The great French actress and the great American educator fling a challenge to the admiration of the entire world.

E. F. R.

PROFIT AND LOSS

Somewhere between Bryn Mawr and New York two editorials written for the February BULLETIN and a review by Margaret Franklin of Pauline Goldmark's *Gypsy Trails* were lost. The latter, we are glad to say, exists in duplicate in somebody's desk and will no doubt be resurrected in time for the March number. As to the editorials, their space is most opportunely and happily filled by the following Announcement, which was released by the College just as we were going to press.

CHANGES IN EXAMINATION

The President and Faculty of Bryn Mawr College have recently decided upon certain changes in the requirements for entrance examinations to the College. Through the elimination of examination in two minor subjects, subjects which, after a long trial, have proved to be of small value for the College curriculum, the Faculty hopes to accomplish two things: first, to release time for more thorough preparation in the remaining subjects so that no conditions need be carried into the first year of college; second, to make it possible for a greater variety of good schools to prepare readily for Bryn Mawr College. Candidates for admission to the College in and after 1924 must present the following examinations, equivalent to fifteen points in not more than two divisions.

Subjects	Points	Examinations
Ancient Language		(Cicero and Grammar and Composition, Latin Poets)
Latin	4	2
or		
Greek (3) and Latin (1)	4	2
		1
English	3	1
Mathematics		
Algebra (1½)		
Geometry (1½)	3	1
Physics	1	1
Ancient History	1	1
Second Foreign Language		(If Greek is offered, two ex- aminations will

French or German or Greek	3	1	be necessary, Prose Authors and Grammar and Composition, and Greek Poets)
	15	8 or 9	

A division consists of one or more examinations offered by a candidate at a single examination period. The examinations may be offered in two divisions separated by not more than one calendar year or in one division only. A final division may not be offered in the autumn for admission to the College in that year unless the entire fifteen points are then offered for the first time. Any examination offered with the Board must be counted as a complete and separate division. It is not possible to combine Bryn Mawr and Board examinations and count them together as one division only.

Candidates who have offered examinations in fifteen points in not more than two divisions, and who have passed in twelve points or more may retain full credit for the points passed and may be re-examined on the points on which they are deficient at any regular examination period before entering college.

An option of American History instead of Ancient History is permitted in certain special cases when High School candidates are required by law to offer American History in the latter part of the school course. If Greek and Latin are chosen under the heading, "Ancient Language," French or German must be offered. Attention is called to the advantage of offering Greek or German as an extra subject for advanced standing which, if passed, would enable a student to free five hours a week for one year during her college course for any work she might choose.

Comprehensive examinations set by the College Entrance Examination Board will be accepted subject for subject as Old Plan credits in all subjects except mathematics. (At present the college accepts the Board's ordinary Old Plan examinations and also certain comprehensives as equivalents of the Bryn Mawr examinations.)

A new examination in Latin will be set in and after 1924 for the benefit of candidates that wish to substitute for the four points in Latin, three points in Greek and one point in Latin. This examination will correspond to Latin comprehensive two, of

the College Entrance Examination Board and will be based upon two years' work.

Winter matriculation examinations will not be set by the college after 1923.

A complete record of their examination ratings will be sent to the candidates.

It will be the policy of the college to accept for admission only those who have no conditions.

PROVISION FOR CANDIDATES ENTERING IN 1923

Candidates for admission to the college in 1923 need not offer examinations in the second history and the second science or the

two point language options, but will be considered for admission on the basis of eighteen instead of twenty points and presented in one, two or three divisions. No candidate for a first of three divisions will be accepted in and after 1923.

Candidates for admission to the college in 1924 will be credited with examinations passed in 1922 and may offer a second division in 1923, with the intention of completing the requirements in 1924, but they should not offer a section of the examination in English, French or German in 1923, as only one examination in these subjects, counting as three points, will be set in and after 1924.

Spencer Miller, Jr., on the Summer School

An Interview by MARTHA P. SAXTON, 1908

MR. SPENCER MILLER, JR., was at my mercy. As Secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau, he had come to talk over with my husband the publication of a series of simplified texts to be used in Labor Colleges and Adult Education generally throughout the country. But I, seeing him at ease before our fire, exercised the tyrannous prerogative of hospitality and turned the conversation to a subject of my own more immediate interest.

"What do you think of the Bryn Mawr Summer School, Mr. Miller?" I asked.

"A very strenuous place," he replied smiling. "I was there one day last summer and I never spent such an energetic six hours in my life."

"I dare say. But that is a non-committal answer. Do you consider the experiment worth while?"

He put down the text-book data which he held in his hand and said seriously, "So very much worth while that I hoped they would have some sort of evaluation made of their work

by an outsider, to be used as a guide for similar experiments in other institutions. Perhaps you don't know of the interest with which the Bryn Mawr attempt is being watched, even by the most conservative bodies."

"But why must the evaluation be made by an outsider?"

"In order to get a frank statement of the mistakes to be avoided as well as of the successes to be copied."

"Why didn't you write the estimate yourself, Mr. Miller? You must have collected plenty of material during your stay at Bryn Mawr."

"Principally because I am too closely associated with the interests of Labor. The opinion of a more impartial observer would have greater value."

He didn't look very dogmatic. "Be as impartial as you can," I suggested, "and tell me what you think are the greatest virtue and the greatest fault of our method."

He did not have to stop to consider. "The greatest virtue is to have done the thing at all. The idea, which be-

gan in Miss Thomas's mind, was whole-heartedly conceived and effectively carried out. It marks an attitude of the colleges toward Labor, in which other institutions are already following suit. Its fault is that its scale is so high that the others, who might wish to imitate it, will draw back in discouragement."

"Why?"

"Because they can't afford to keep up."

"Do you mean that you think our school is too expensive?"

"Who am I to say how much money you have or can get to spend on this work? What I do think is that you could make your money go a great deal farther. Your expenses, if I remember right, were about \$30,000. With that amount you could give to two or three hundred people what you gave to one hundred."

"How?"

"One way would be to cut down your equipment. The Summer School, as far as I could see, was run almost as lavishly as richly endowed colleges are run. By a little expert management, the students, without much burden to themselves, could do most of the household work, thus saving the cost of servants, and this sum could be devoted to the benefit of additional students. Also, it would make the whole atmosphere more democratic."

"But we wanted the students to have, as far as possible, the same things that we ourselves enjoyed. It has always been Miss Thomas's idea, and indeed is now a tradition of the place, that the student should not be trammelled by the drudgeries of daily existence."

"An enviable tradition certainly. But is it worth preserving at the

price of starving minds, to which its money equivalent would bring the crusts, at all events, of education? At Salburn (Yorkshire) they feed, house and teach eighty persons at the rate of \$20 a month. Here, it is possible also for students to come for any length of time that they can spare from their trades. Not many workers can get away for eight weeks, you know. That is a capitalist's holiday."

"How is it possible to take them in for varying lengths of time? I should think it would make the work of the school chaotic, and if we followed the example of Salburn, wouldn't we have to increase our teaching force?"

"I don't think so—at least not considerably. I don't doubt your Faculty last summer worked to capacity, but that was because your students had such miscellaneous amounts of schooling. I think that a different method of selecting the students would solve all the difficulties. The Workers' Education Movement has spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast and already includes over a hundred study classes organized by workers in such subjects as history, economics, government, labor law, and public speaking; and plans have been recently completed to make these classes nation-wide. Already upwards of 20,000 workers are enrolled as students, taught, in many cases, by high school and college instructors, in trade union halls, public schools and libraries. If you could select your students from these schools, you would find a great deal more uniformity of background when you came to teach them at Bryn Mawr. The Labor Schools would be delighted to co-operate with you, and it would be a tremendous incentive

to their students to know that the best of them stood a chance of winning admission to Bryn Mawr. In England, they call the summer schools "the summer expression of winter work," and students cannot enter them who have not first received instruction in the winter first year and tutorial classes. All this would greatly simplify the problem of teaching, because, with a somewhat uniform standard of previous education, it would no longer be necessary to wrestle with the needs of the individual student. Likewise, with a little adjusting, the short time students could be accommodated by running them in on two or four week shifts.

"This method of choosing students from the local Labor Schools would be of benefit also in enabling you to reduce your travelling expenses. You would not then need to bring them from such distances as California and Georgia."

"We rather prided ourselves on the idea of assembling students from all parts of the country. We thought it would be of advantage to them to exchange opinions and to co-operate with workers of diverse conditions and surroundings."

"So it would, but it would be a luxury also, and the workers at present need essentials more than luxuries. It is not necessary, or certainly it will not be necessary long, for workers who live at long distances to come to Bryn Mawr for a summer school course. They can find centers nearer home. You will not lack for material either. There are more candidates from your own locality now crying at your doors than you will ever be able to accommodate. Besides"—he paused and looked at me rather

humorously, "Can you bear any more?"

"Oh, yes, any amount."

"I was just going to say, if you ran short of women, there are plenty of men who would be glad to fill their places. After all, why should you confine the chances you offer to women? Men are just as badly in need of them. Why contribute to the old sex antagonism? We dropped that when we won the struggle for Women's Rights. The new order of things does not run by men working for men and women working for women. In it, men and women work for men and women—to bring about a common benefit."

Seeing my startled expression, he laughed. "You asked for it of your own accord, but I'll stop—unless there's anything else—"

"There is one thing more," I said, "I'd like to know what the Federation of Labor thinks of our experiment."

"That I can answer without startling you. At the big meeting in Cincinnati last spring, as you probably know, Labor voted two scholarships to the Summer School. You may judge for yourself whether it is interested—but—"

"It distrusts us?"

"It would feel a little less in awe of you if your scheme were more in the range of their experience. They do not know how to approach you. The methods of Adult Education as outlined in the Labor School programs they are familiar with and have eagerly taken advantage of. But the Summer School's form of control, its endowment and its lavishness of upkeep, puts it quite outside their range."

I was silent. The idea that anyone could fail to understand the work

that had been planned with such vision and enthusiasm by people whose whole-heartedness was beyond question—came as rather a shock.

"I know what you are thinking," said Mr. Miller at length, "and I am sorry. You will see why I said this evaluation should not come from me. Personally I can say that the spontaneity and sympathy of your organizers have been convincing signs to me of a change of era for the workers. But I can understand their point of view, too, and I confess that, for your sake as well as theirs, I should like to see you more definitely allied with the Workers' Education Movement—a pioneer institution with a simple, economical organization, which it would not be beyond the powers of other colleges to duplicate. Reed College, in Portland, which has been following your bulletins in the hope of obtaining guidance for its own summer school, has had to discard them as too costly. Wellesley also has made inquiries, and likewise

has turned away in discouragement.

"Oh, I know there are difficulties in the way of making changes," as I started to interrupt, "there always are—mountains of obstacles; but it would pay enormously to remove them. I feel sure that the members of your Joint Committee and the Director of your Summer School have proof enough of my appreciation of their work to consider what I say no disloyalty. Your field of usefulness and your efficiency of service would be increased a hundred fold if you proceeded shoulder to shoulder with the workers' organizations."

He turned and peered through the murky window panes toward the bright disc of the Metropolitan Tower clock. "I must run for my train," he said.

At my desk, I set down, while it was still fresh in my mind, Mr. Miller's analysis of the Summer School, and I trust the Alumnae will send to the BULLETIN whatever comment or criticism they think it needs.

Annual Reports of Committees

The following are some of the yearly reports of committees to be submitted to the Alumnae at the February meeting. The other reports will be published next month.

REPORT OF ALUMNAE DIRECTORS

Any bare record of the proceedings of Bryn Mawr College such as this seems rather lifeless and yet it has a significance for us alumnae, for we can fill out the rather meagre details and give them body and flavor. For back of this catalogue of happenings and business is the College, on whose promise of life we are all dependent.

At the first meeting of the Board in January, 1922, the following report was presented:

The Committee, composed of Asa S. Wing, Rufus M. Jones, M. Carey Thomas, Charles J. Rhoads, Frances A. Hand, Marion Reilly, appointed to consider a candidate for President of Bryn Mawr College, presented the name of Marion Edwards Park for that office.

It was voted to elect Marion Edwards Park President of Bryn Mawr College. And in March the Directors were informed that Miss Marion Edwards Park had accepted the presidency of Bryn Mawr College, to which she was unanimously elected by this Board on January 20, 1922.

The membership of the standing committees was as follows:

Executive Committee: Rufus M. Jones, *Chairman*; M. Carey Thomas, Frances A. Hand, Marion Reilly, Anna Rhoads Ladd, Thomas Raeburn White, Arthur F. Chace, Caroline McCormick Slade, Helen Taft Manning, Edna Fischel Gellhorn.

Committee on Athletics and Gymnastics: President, M. Carey Thomas; Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Gellhorn.

Faculty Committee: Professor Fenwick, Professor Donnelly, Professor Huff.

Buildings and Grounds Committee: Miss M. Carey Thomas, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Wing, Mr. Strawbridge, Mrs. Barnes, Mr. Huston.

Joint Administrative Committee of the Summer School: Mr. Rhoads, Miss Goldmark, Mrs. Hand.

Phoebe Anna Thorne Committee: Mrs. Ladd, Mrs. Slade, Mrs. Francis.

Early in the year the Board approved the recommendation of the Executive Committee in regard to the payment of examination papers. This new plan brings to the College \$1846.80, instead of \$1129.00 under the old plan.

Approval was given to a Dante celebration to be held at the College in February or March, also a celebration in honor of the Birth of Molière to be held the end of April or May.

Approval was given that \$1500.00 be appropriated for one-half the estimated salary and office expenses of \$3000.00 for publicity agent, the other remaining half of these expenses to be assumed by the Alumnae Association. This act is very gratifying to report because it shows the confidence of the College in the work actually done by our able Chairmen of Publicity, first Miss Neall and later Mrs. Chadwick Collins.

The gifts to the College included:

Sum of \$2376.87 from seven parents.

Gift for books, made through Dr. George A. Barton from the Class of 1906, \$900.00.

Mr. Jules Mastbaum, a moving picture machine for the Summer School and for the use of the College during the winter.

Helene and Cecile Rubel Family Foundation, \$1500.00, to be used for the establishment at Bryn Mawr College of a Scholarship for Foreign Travel and Work Abroad for the year 1922-1923, to be known as The Helene and Cecile Rubel Foundation Fellowship.

\$525.00 from the Class of 1918 for a memorial to (Mrs.) Helen M. Wilson Merrill, of the Class of 1918. (Gift made through Mrs. Wilbur R. Kelley, 3 Bank Street, New York City.

\$500.00 made by a group of Alumnae through Mrs. Jacques Vauclain. This is the first installment on the salary of \$1500.00 of Miss Norah Hutchinson,

Assistant to the Director of Athletics and Gymnastics.

\$600.00 from Bryn Mawr Club of New York for regional scholarships awarded to Miss Marietta Bitter and Miss Catherine Catchell.

\$5000.00 from Mr. Howard Goodhart for the Marjorie Walter Goodhart Memorial Fund.

\$5000.00 from Miss Rosie Bernheimer, New York City, for the same fund.

\$2500.00 for Marjorie Walter Memorial Fund from Mr. and Mrs. Philip Goodhart. \$9763.61 from Miss M. Carey Thomas.

On March 16th Mr. Howard Goodhart sent the following letter to Miss Thomas:

"You may recall that when I was at Bryn Mawr last spring you mentioned to me that some day you hoped a better building would be erected back of the Cloisters in harmony with the library. It is fairly unlikely that I should be able in the near future to devote a sum in a single year for such an object. It has occurred to me, however, that I might, with the consent of the Trustees of Bryn Mawr, establish a fund to be known as the Marjorie Walter Goodhart Memorial Fund, which this year, as I have just sent Mr. Wing \$10,000 for the Marjorie Walter Goodhart Memorial Chair of European History, I would initiate with only \$5000, and that probably not until the latter part of the year. To this Fund not only I myself but others of those close to Marjorie could give and the moneys left to accumulate until 1934, the fiftieth anniversary, I believe, of the founding of Bryn Mawr. If by that time the Fund suffice to pay for the erection of the building referred to above, the building would be built and called The Marjorie Walter Goodhart Hall. If not, the moneys to constitute one or more scholarships at the discretion of the Trustees, to be known, e. g., as The Marjorie Walter Goodhart Scholarship from Japan, etc., etc., to be offered for post-graduate study at Bryn Mawr to graduates of the leading women's colleges of Japan, China, England, France, in the order indicated. If possible, I should like now to learn the amount estimated necessary for the building."

On May 31, 1922, the following letter was received from Alice Jones MacMonnies, '97, to the Directors of Bryn Mawr College:

"In a recent letter to President Thomas, I expressed a wish to present the library

of Bryn Mawr College a small bronze replica of MacMonnies statue of Shakespeare as a small mark of appreciation of her brilliant lectures in general English, which inspired so many of us freshmen back in the nineties with an eager intellectual curiosity and an enduring enthusiasm for the fine things of literature, also in appreciation of the distinguished achievement of the retiring president during all the years she has guided the destinies of the College. I also mentioned to Miss Thomas that I wished later to replace the small bronze replica with a full-sized bronze of the Shakespeare, to be placed somewhere in the College grounds with a suitable dedication to her. President Thomas having given a most kind and cordial approval of this plan, I take the liberty of making a formal offer to the College through you, the Directors. Should you approve, I will make every effort to have the replica in Bryn Mawr in time for Commencement.

"Very sincerely yours,"

"(Signed) ALICE JONES MACMONNIES."

In addition, I think you will be interested in this memorandum of President Thomas's to the members of the Board of Directors:

"The Shakespeare referred to in the enclosed letter is a very wonderful over-life size statue of Shakespeare, which is one of the statues of the Gallery of the Rotunda of the Great Reading Room in the Congressional Library at Washington. I saw it in Paris and admired it very much. I think it would be a great addition to the grounds of the College. Frederick MacMonnies is, I suppose, since St. Gaudens' death, one of the two or three leading American sculptors, if not the leading one; he has just completed the great Battle Monument erected at Princeton in memory of the graduates of Princeton who died in the late war. Unless you write President Jones to the contrary, I will confer with the Acting Secretary of the Board in regard to accepting Mrs. MacMonnies' gift. She is the wife of Frederick MacMonnies, a graduate of the Class of '97.

"Yours sincerely,

"M. CAREY THOMAS."

In March a joint committee was appointed by the Chairman of the Board to be composed of three directors, three members of the faculty, three members of the Alumnae Association and the President of the Senior Class, with Rufus M. Jones

Chairman *ex officio*, with power to make all arrangements for Commencement Day. The Committee was instructed to make these arrangements with special reference to an expression of appreciation of the services rendered by President M. Carey Thomas to the College from the year 1885, when the College opened, to the present time. Commencement was, as you remember, a very wonderful and inspiring occasion. Dr. William Welch, of Johns Hopkins, made the Commencement address and gave to Miss Thomas and the College most generous praise for the high standards and excellence of its teaching. A dinner was given for Miss Thomas and a most distinguished company assembled and did her honor. Mrs. Louise Brownell Saunders, '93, was toastmistress and the speakers were: The Chief Justice, President Hibben, President Goodnow, President Pendleton, President Vincent, President Wooley, President Garfield, Dr. Welch, Professor Paul Shorey, Dean Ada Comstock, Mr. Norman Hapgood, Miss Rutz Reese, Mrs. Manning, Professor Tennant, Mrs. Slade.

Mrs. Slade for the Alumnae presented Miss Thomas with their gift of \$30,000.00, which was to be held as a trust and awarded to women who achieved conspicuous distinction. The first award was given to Miss Thomas herself, which was really a surprise to Miss Thomas and I think touched her very much, and as she said, she felt after it as if she had been present at her own transfiguration and this tribute of the Alumnae really crowned an evening which was unique in its sincere and generous appreciation.

It was also voted that the Board recommend to the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College that from the securities now held for account of the 1920 Salary Endowment Fund, there shall be set aside securities amounting in present market value to about \$100,000 in a separate fund to be designated as the M. Carey Thomas Endowment Fund as a testimonial of appreciation of her devoted service to Bryn Mawr College as Dean from 1884 to 1894 and as President of the College from 1894 until this time.

The Directors accepted Dean Smith's resignation with regret and real appreciation for her devoted and unselfish service. They realized that she was especially interested in the Summer School, that her

sympathy and interest in human beings and her rare gifts in dealing with them made it inevitable that she should be urged as Director of the Summer School, by the entire joint committees and the students and they yield to her own inclination in the matter, realizing that she is not being lost to the College but that her active interest is being transferred to another part of it.

Miss Eleanor Bontecou was appointed Dean for a year beginning September, 1922, to fill out the unexpired term of Dean Smith.

In October Miss Park was made a member of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College, and to accomplish this the officers of the corporation in May made application to the Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, for an amendment to the Charter of Bryn Mawr College for an increase of the number of Directors to twenty-one.

In October Miss Martha Thomas, Miss Pauline Goldmark and Mrs. Barnes were duly elected Directors of Bryn Mawr College by the Trustees.

The title of President Emeritus of Bryn Mawr College was conferred on Miss Thomas in consideration for her service to the College as Dean and President for thirty-seven years.

On October 21st Miss Marion Parks' formal inaugural ceremony took place. President Angell, President Neilson and President Comfort were the speakers.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES FINCKE HAND,

For the Alumnae Directors.

REPORT OF THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

In the past the Academic Committee has usually had two or three meetings annually; in the year just ended it met but once.

Having concluded its report on entrance examinations, the Committee felt that it would be wiser to postpone any further studies or investigations until the new administration had become established and a conference with President Park had pointed the way to new problems. In pursuance of this decision the Academic Committee met with President Park and Dean Bontecou on December 9, 1922, at Bryn Mawr, and had a most interesting discussion with them.

Among the subjects touched upon were some in which the Academic Committee has been keenly interested for many years and to which it has given much serious consideration; for example, entrance examinations, orals, American history, hygiene lectures, greater elasticity of schedules. The more important new problem considered at the meeting was that of introducing at Bryn Mawr special honor work and general examinations.

Entrance Examinations:

Concerning entrance examinations, President Park stated that the Faculty Committee on Admissions was hard at work on the intricate problems connected with a change in the entrance requirements, but was not yet ready to make public its decisions.* We shall look forward to them with great interest. One minor change has already been announced, namely, any subject and any number of points may now be taken in any section of the entrance examinations. This will make for greater flexibility in matriculation arrangements. The question of selecting among those students qualified to enter the College the number who can be accommodated in the halls was briefly discussed.

Orals:

A very desirable change has been made in the language requirements for graduation from College. Two years ago, after a thorough study of the so-called New Plan Orals, the Academic Committee submitted a resolution to the faculty asking that German be substituted for Italian and Spanish, which, under the influence of the war, had supplanted the former language. It is a source of much pleasure to the Academic Committee that the authorities of the College have made this change in the language requirements and have decreed that hereafter French and German shall be the two foreign languages without a reading knowledge of which no student shall be graduated from Bryn Mawr. The change has much to commend it. In the first place, a combination of a Romance and a Teutonic language undoubtedly possesses a wider educational value than two Latin tongues. In the second place, a knowledge of German is everywhere recognized as indispensable to those striving for higher academic degrees, or contemplating the study of

*These changes have just been announced and are published on page 4.

medicine, bacteriology or the biologic sciences in general.

The mechanism of the orals—tradition still calls them orals, although for years they have been conducted as written examinations—has also been greatly simplified under the latest plan. The examinations are to be given at the end of the Junior year. Those who fail have the opportunity of taking a re-examination at the beginning of the Senior year. The College has arranged for free special courses in either French or German for Juniors who have no knowledge of one or the other of these languages. Such students can no longer take the regular College elementary courses in French or German, which are now restricted to those who intend to major in these languages. For students now in College, the newest language plan is optional; for those entering hereafter, it becomes obligatory.

American History Courses:

A notable change has been made in the courses in history. At the time of the Bryn Mawr Endowment Drive, a strong desire manifested itself among the alumnae to have a chair of American history established at Bryn Mawr. It was to be called the William Penn Chair of American History. For proper orientation as to the need for such a chair the Academic Committee undertook an investigation into the status of American history teaching in the other women's colleges and in those colleges for men that in size of faculty and student body might be approximately comparable with Bryn Mawr.

As a result of this study the Committee reached the conclusion that American history was receiving about as much attention at Bryn Mawr as in the majority of the other colleges, but that an expansion of the courses was desirable and apparently demanded by a goodly number of students in all the colleges.

Beginning in the fall of 1923, American history will have a much more prominent place in the curriculum. Heretofore there were given at Bryn Mawr, in addition to graduate seminars, one two-hour elective and two alternating two-hour post-major courses. Under the new arrangement a course in the history of the United States from the Revolution to the present day will constitute the last semester of the second year of major history. The course in British imperialism, which at present occupies

that place, will hereafter be given as an elective.

A rearrangement of the content of the post-major courses will be necessitated by this change; probably both will deal with the Colonial period, one with the seventeenth, the other with the eighteenth century. The great advantage of the new plan is that some knowledge of the development of American history will be given to every student who majors in history.

General Examinations and Special Honors:

The most important question raised by the Academic Committee was that of the possibility of broadening the work of the upper classes in College by the introduction at Bryn Mawr of some plan of general examinations or of special honors work. The Committee has been greatly interested in the new plans adopted at other colleges, especially at Harvard, Smith and recently at Mount Holyoke.

In many ways the most significant problem before the American colleges today is that of giving to the students a more interested attitude toward their work, making it possible for them to get out of their college course much more than they have gotten hitherto. A curriculum built up of detached courses, each terminated by an examination strictly limited to the extent of the course, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, has proved itself inadequate. Harvard seems to have been the first to realize this and under the inspiration of President Lowell began several years ago to liberalize the system of teaching and examinations. Other colleges soon followed with various schemes as best suited their individual needs.

Bryn Mawr has not been indifferent to these undoubtedly progressive changes and has had the matter under consideration for some time. In faculty meetings two plans have been brought forward: the first, that "honors" on the basis of special post-major work and reports be awarded to exceptional students in particular departments; the second, that general or comprehensive examinations covering outside reading in connection with group subjects be given to all students at the end of the Senior year, in addition to the regular course examinations. President Park and the faculty did not feel that the latter plan could be instituted without provision for conference and discussion, for co-ordination of work and for

supervision of outside reading. For such a system Bryn Mawr has at present no money.

The question is one of such momentous importance and, if rightly solved, will probably have so wide an influence on every phase of College education that even though the faculty is at present engaged in a thorough study of the problem, any light that can be thrown upon it by the alumnae, or any financial support that may be secured to make the best possible plan practically feasible will no doubt be welcomed by the College.

Conference Committee:

The Academic Committee also had a meeting with the Conference Committees of the Graduate Club and of the Undergraduate Association and derived from the meeting both pleasure and stimulus. In the frank, informal discussion which took place, the representatives of the student body showed much eagerness and alertness, as well as definiteness in purpose and expression. The students appear to know what they want and how to go about getting what they want.

The Academic Committee feels that by thus acting with regard to the student body in the place of the old Alumnae Conference Committee it gains an insight into College affairs that is invaluable.

The problems of college education are increasing rather than decreasing in complexity and number. No one person, no one organization can cope with all of them adequately. It must surely be to the advantage of those directly guiding the policies of an institution of learning to have the help and interest and support of the alumnae who are in contact with affairs of the outer world. Representing, as it does, the whole body of alumnae, some of them in responsible places in other colleges, the Academic Committee is in a position to voice the opinions and to crystallize the views of many different minds.

In the past the Academic Committee has undertaken many helpful investigations in response to requests from alumnae. During recent years such requests have been decreasing in number. In part this is no doubt due to the fact that a number of activities formerly entrusted to the Academic Committee may now be more properly undertaken by the Alumnae Directors. Some believe that the presence of a large number of alumnae on the Board of Direc-

tors obviates the need of an Academic Committee.

It will, however, probably be granted that the approach to collegiate problems of alumnae acting as directors is somewhat different from that of alumnae acting in the ranks. If the Academic Committee can continue to be in fact as well as in theory the clearing house of widespread alumnae interest and the mouthpiece of alumnae opinion on academic matters, it can continue to be in the future as it has been in the past of real service to Bryn Mawr.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Academic Committee,

ELEANOR FLEISHER RIESMAN.

REPORT OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS COMMITTEE

The five members of the Scholarships Committee of the Alumnae Association sat again in 1922 with the Joint Committee of Faculty and Alumnae to award scholarships on the grounds of financial need. For the year 1922-23 seventeen scholarships were awarded.

The grades of students receiving honor scholarships are so high that the Joint Committee of Faculty and Alumnae decided to make a distinction between scholarships awarded for good work and need, and financial assistance given to students who deserve help, and yet for some reason have not received high grades. Such help used to be called a scholarship; it was decided to call it a "Grant in Aid" and not to announce these grants in public with the honor scholarships.

In connection with the announcement of the James E. Rhoads Memorial Scholarships, given to students on the grounds of need and good work, it may be well to explain that the College no longer grades numerically, but awards honor points. Each high credit counts as 3 honor points; each credit as 2 honor points, and each merit as 1 honor point. This is thought to be fairer to the student than a decimal point average and to make it easier to distinguish the brilliant student from the girl with merely a general high average.

The Committee has to report the award of the James E. Rhoads Junior Scholarship to the student who held the Sophomore Scholarship last year: Katharine Van Bibber, with 105 honor points on 45 hours work; and the award of the James E. Rhoads Memorial Sophomore Scholarship to

Elizabeth Bailey Lawrence, with 37 honor points on 14 hours work.

In 1920 the Scholarships Committee asked each District in the Alumnae Association to raise first-year scholarships of the value of \$500, to be awarded to the local candidate of the greatest promise. The College has now begun to see the results of the alumnae's effort. There are now in College six Freshmen holding \$500 Regional Scholarships: one from District 1, New England; four from District 2, that is, two from New York, one from New Jersey, one from Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware; and one from District 4, Cincinnati. Western Pennsylvania raised a Scholarship, but having no candidates, passed it on to New York, where the local committee was struggling to decide between two applicants of great promise. Chicago also had money for a Scholarship and no candidates for 1922.

Every District in planning to offer at least one Scholarship in 1923-1924: New England expects to help one student in college, and offers a flat \$500, for 1923-1924, and so do New York and Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, and Cincinnati. New Jersey expects to help her student now in college. Pittsburgh has offered a first-year Scholarship of \$500 for 1923-1924, and so has District 5 (Chicago). Washington is raising its money, and so is District 6

(St. Louis); Richmond is trying to endow a Scholarship of \$100, open to candidates from Virginia; California offers a Scholarship of \$300.

The local committees have done fine work in the schools in publicity and in helping to plan courses for the Bryn Mawr entrance requirements. The committees in New York, Pittsburgh, Washington and Cincinnati have been especially successful in the work in the schools.

Some of this money has been raised by asking for contributions; some by giving entertainments, and although money earned by means of an entertainment represents much hard work, the Committee feels that the College benefits by the greater interest aroused, and that the toil is not wasted.

Of the First Year Regional Scholars in College, one is the daughter of an alumna of Bryn Mawr, and one of a former student; two were prepared by high schools and four by private schools; all did good work in the entrance examinations, and one has an exceptionally brilliant record.

For the Loan Fund, the Committee reports that during the year 1922, twenty-two students repaid loans amounting to \$2847.37, and that eleven students have received loans amounting to \$2625.

Respectfully submitted,

DORIS EARLE, *Chairman.*

CAMPUS NOTES

HERE are some further details about the Bryn Mawr Christmas celebration. The holiday season aroused a crowd of brightly costumed revelers to carol and dance at the College festivities. Merion's version began with an "entirely orthodox tea dance," soon followed by the Freshmen's skit and the Sophomore's operatic version of "Julius Caesar." Denbigh was the envied hostess of President Park, who witnessed its medieval procession and the following class skits. According to long custom, Radnor enacted the old ceremony of the Boar's Head, and followed a riotous dinner by games. Dean Smith dined at Rockefeller, where the "traditional" Lord and Lady of the Manor, surrounded by their court, presided over the Christmas tree revels. "All roads lead to Rome," but on the night before Christmas vacation, all paths lead to Pembroke

and to the customary skit and dance held there.

The Glee Club has decided to give another of Gilbert and Sullivan's operettas this spring. "Patience, or Bunthorne's Bride" has been chosen and Mary Minott, 1924, will take the leading part.

The second of the Music Recitals was based on Brahms. Mr. Surette, who is Director of the Department of Music, discussed the various aspects of music and illustrated his remarks from Brahms' songs and sonatas. Miss Marie Langston-List, who sang a number of the Composer's songs, was accompanied by Mr. Henry J. Mechaux and Mr. Horace Alwyne on the viola and piano.

This year's Sophomore Dance, as elaborate as usual, took the form of a Mardi Gras Ball. The Gymnasium was a riot of color, with a ceiling of multi-colored

streamers and walls hung with white silhouettes on large black ovals. Under the soft lights a steady stream of confetti fell upon the black capes and breeches of the dashing cavaliers and the bright costumes of their partners.

Winter has surely come to the College, for water polo practice has started in earnest and match games will be held in a few weeks. Although swimming classes will be given all winter, the "official swimming season" closed with the last of the two swimming meets. Like the first, it was won by the Freshmen, by an overwhelming number of points. The only new record was made by L. Barber, 1925, who plunged 61 feet, 7.5 inches, breaking the former record by eleven inches. The world's record for women's plunging is only 67 feet and, if the plunging improves as steadily in the future as it has done in

the past, Bryn Mawr may soon break a world's as well as a college record.

The College is much interested in the gift of \$5000 by the Hispanic Society of America for the further publication of volumes in the Bryn Mawr monographs. Archer M. Huntington, president of the Hispanic Society, has made possible the publication of writings by members of the Bryn Mawr faculty published by the College, and called "Bryn Mawr Notes and Monographs." A new book of the series, "A Citizen of the Twilight," by Prof. G. G. King, has now been published. It deals with the life of the poet Jose Asancion Silva, who was born in Bogota in 1865.

President Park was the guest recently at Vassar College of President and Mrs. George H. Nettleton, who gave a large reception in her honor in order that she might meet the faculty and the senior class.

What Have You to Say?

LEISURE

The following letter, written by the President of the Undergraduate Association, shows the student's feeling about the subject of "leisure in college," which was discussed editorially in the December BULLETIN.

To the Editor of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN.
Dear Madam:

Lack of "leisure" has delayed this comment which I wished to make on your editorial, and I hope that, although this is written in a fleeting "last minute," it will reach you before your readers have forgotten all about the subject.

"If only we had more time" is the campus cry, but curiously enough, when it is proposed to give up certain activities, the Undergraduate is extremely reluctant, even unwilling to do so. There is a great deal of vague talk about abolishing this and that, but actually, under the existing scheme of college life, it is extremely difficult to eliminate organization, which seems to carry on indispensable activities; or dramatics, which many feel are of the utmost value; or many of the other organizations, which do occupy all our spare time. Still, within the last year or two, out of the feeling that Undergraduate life has grown too complex, has come, I think, the realization that some effort must be made to cut down.

There have been fewer class and association meetings, and an attempt has been made to combine the latter so that less time is consumed; various committees have been given up and the work of others simplified; the number of drives has been limited, and clubs are tending to disband, the Spanish and Italian clubs having already gone out of existence.

The trouble lies, I think, in a general college attitude that creates a tremendous social pressure upon people to enter activities for the sake of class or college spirit. A person who now makes leisure for herself by refusing to take part in Undergraduate activities, receives an unfair amount of criticism. There should be, to my mind, a much greater degree of mutual toleration, so that there may be no censure for those who seek leisure to read, talk and think—and no pressure upon individuals to enter this and that for the sake of the class. If a person wants to enter activities, let her; but college feeling should be such that it would help her to a correct sense of proportion in the number and sort of the interests that she chooses.

Personally, I feel that when a system of comprehensives or a scheme of working for honors is introduced into the curricula, there will have to be a radical change in Undergraduate life, at least in Junior and

Senior years. Perhaps, with the introduction of a more scholarly type of work will come a corresponding increase in academic atmosphere, where more leisure of the kind you mean will find an essential place.

It is a big step that we ourselves realize that life is too hectic and that we should do something about it. Perhaps if some one could tell us how to gain at least three more hours in each day the problem would be solved.

Very sincerely yours,
FLORENCE MARTIN, 1923.

MISS THOMAS TAKES THE BLAME

To the Subscribers to the BULLETIN:

Through the courtesy of the Editors of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN the stenographic report of my address at the opening of the second session of the Summer School for Women Workers in Industry was sent me for correction before it was published in the October number of the BULLETIN.

The mistakes in the printed address are entirely my fault. Owing to my absence in Constantinople I was unable to compare the report with my original manuscript, and I did not notice the illogical order of the paragraphs and the numerous repetitions. Also various printer's errors have crept in due to misunderstanding of my corrections.

As the address has been reprinted in correct form at the request of the students of the Summer School the Editors of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN have kindly allowed me to enclose a reprint in this number. If you have occasion to refer to the address I shall be very glad if you will use the reprint rather than the copy in the BULLETIN.

Sincerely yours,
M. CAREY THOMAS.

Aden, Red Sea, November 19, 1922.

SO THERE, MISS DALY!

*To the Editor of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN.
Dear Madam:*

Elizabeth Daly, 1901, scorns and derides the Alumnae Notes. I delight in them. Even after a second enthralled reading of my antagonist's brilliant diatribe, I continue to delight in them. I read them *first*, I read them *all*, yes, even those from classes I have never known nor even seen. What will be unendurably shocking to Miss Daly, I particularly enjoy those mild, ultra-domestic records that especially kindle her

wrath. I love to read that Susy "feeds the cat and gathers apples," that Lily is "being just terribly domestic," that Fanny "has been without a cook for a year and it keeps her humping," and that Jenny's time is spent "pursuing an agile fourteen months' old daughter." I even enjoy—and this I consider a test—the fact that "Polly and her husband called on Sally in her attractive new little bungalow, and that after dinner Sally and her husband called on Polly and hers at the hotel."

Why is it? Even if before I walked in darkness, why am I not now put to shame for my low tastes by Miss Daly, the revered English reader of my Freshman year, who had much to do with the forming of my early literary opinions as well as with the methods of their expression? The truth is, these lowly news items from the pens of Bryn Mawr graduates comfort me. Like, I feel sure, many and many another fellow alumna, I meant to do more than I have done, I still mean to do more than I am doing. When I read about Susan Walker Fitzgerald, with her four children, her farm, her cooking, her hospitality, her Settlement work, her Suffrage work, her Industrial work, her Educational work, her National Political Campaigns, and her recent election to the State Legislature, I first glow with pride that such should there be, and then I sigh deeply and think what a poor worm am I. But when, oh when, I read of the more numerous group, who merely have the four children without Mrs. Fitzgerald's attendant activities, or—for I cannot claim four—when I read of those who are "raising one fine baby girl" or are "trying to bring up one small son in the way he should go," my soul is anointed with a healing balm.

Were it not for these blessed Class Notes, I should picture most Bryn Mawr alumnae as winning distinction in the loftiest fields of academic honor and political renown, and I should feel inexpressibly lonely. Thanks to these Notes, I now know that many another who listened to the same thrilling trumpet calls as I, is now engaged equally happily in the same humdrum pursuits. This knowledge comforts and sustains. Do not, I beg, dear Editor, take the Alumnae Notes from us who are obscure and submerged.

Yours very truly,
M. M. STOKES, 1911.

Book Reviews

Valiant Dust, by Katherine Fullerton Gerould (Scribners \$2.00).

There are times when one is grateful for one's failure to keep up with current magazines. Such a moment of thankfulness came to me the other night when I held in my hand Mrs. Gerould's new book containing fifteen stories, most of which I had not read. I made myself comfortable on the pillows beneath the reading light and prepared to enjoy myself. But I had not gone very far before the turning of the pages became less rhythmical and I suddenly found myself helpless in an attack of reminiscence. It was Mrs. Gerould's first story that had done it; the perfectly modelled plot, the suspense, the sharp irony of Annette Davidge's position, when, having freely given everything she possessed to the cause in which her fascinating Bolshevik had made her believe—she was refused a safe-conduct from the country because she had been a capitalist. How possible it seemed to us all fifteen years ago to write good short stories, when we sat in Mrs. Gerould's class and listened to her explaining the art of de Maupassant. We all meant to do it. We talked and dreamed "situations" and spared no effort to get them down on paper. Helen Dudley had a flair for depicting immaculate clergymen eating pancakes for breakfast; Louise Foley liked to do elfin children in winter-bound fastnesses, who fared forth in the dead of night bringing back exotics from the glacial forests; Margaret Bailey did Jamesian conversations over glittering plate and crystal; Theresa Helburn displayed such an amazing versatility of talent that no particular type of her juvenile exercises remains in my mind; my own preference, as I remember, was for distended cats sitting on corpses.

And what has come of it all? Theresa Helburn has found fame and fortune as a theatrical producer; Margaret Bailey is acquiring repute as an essayist. But in the art of the short story, Mrs. Gerould has led none of us with her. And the reason is not far to seek. Knowledge she had in abundance, and this she shared with us generously; perhaps also a certain dexterity for structure she could impart. But the fine sense of ironies, of the play of situation on temperament; the ear for the right phrase, for the delicate twist of words; the ac-

curacy of observation—were hers alone and beyond her power to transmit. During these fifteen years of our submergence, she has exercised her craft with increasing sureness until now—well, I don't want to sound like a publishing house jacket.

In *Valiant Dust*, as in so many of her other stories, Mrs. Gerould is interested in the reactions of the human mind, the tortured human mind usually, to antagonistic circumstances. In *Habakkuk*, it is the sophisticated woman of cosmopolitan training, who, on the loss of money, congenial friends, and contact with the man-made art on which she had always fed her soul—buries herself in New England, where she sinks into a lethargy of detestation of all natural beauties,—until she is conquered by Habakkuk. In the *Penalties of Artemis*, a girl who is cast on a desert island with a man she dislikes, is so outraged by the forced physical intimacy contingent on their exile, that, after being rescued, she becomes a sort of unreligious nun for the rest of her life. In *Loquier's Third Act*, Loquier, unmanned by an unhappy love affair, withdraws to a remote Canadian estate, where he gradually falls under the influence of a loathsome "presence," perceptible to none of the five senses—unless the preliminary "almond smell" was one of its manifestations. It becomes a question of Loquier's spiritual integrity fighting against the obscene horror of unnameable evil.

My favorite is *Blue Bonnet*, in which a pretended hallucination, adopted for amusement, becomes real. The scene in which Millicent produces the grotesque blue bonnet, which she has so pathetically fashioned with her own hands to convince her husband of the reality of her phantoms, is the work of a very great artist.

Persian Portraits in the *Yale Review* for October, by Clara Case Edwards, 1904.

But there are times also when one cannot congratulate oneself for having neglected the magazines. If it had not been for my procrastination, I might have read Mrs. Edwards' *Persian Portraits* two months ago. And I should prefer to have done that, since I have not the assurance of a book from her to justify delay. But there is no reason why Mrs. Edwards should not write a book. She has plenty of material.

It was of this "material" of hers that I heard long before I ever met her—from another American sojourner in Persia; and it made me envy her more almost than any other woman alive: tales of wanderings in distant lands, of adventures and escapes during the war, of basketball games in a Hamadan garden, to the scandal of hundreds of peering Persian eyes; of baths in vessels of green ivory (I don't pretend to be exact), the water for which was brought in brass ewers by armies of salaaming boys.

At last I met her—no thanks to those two classmates of mine who are her sisters. The sojourner had brought it to pass—here at my house last spring. And on that occasion there were more tales delightfully and humorously told, with none of that phonographic quality one has come to expect in far wanderers. It was not about ivory bath tubs this time, but about an opposite phenomenon: Ford cars in Persia—about the Edwards driving over an 8000-foot mountain pass with a staff of native mechanics and an extra car carrying repairs for use in case they should break down; how the mechanics mutinied and would

have stolen their employers' bag of gold, had not the two with their sleeping child, abandoned the ruffians and all their impedimenta and made off over the heights alone. Whatever Mrs. Edwards does, I learned from the sojourner, is spirited and prompt and amusing, and fraught with success.

But all this is not about *Persian Portraits*. The essay contains sketches of three native types: the first, a rich land-owner of the old school; the second, Baby Edwards' nurse; the third an Oxford-bred prince on a remote estate. The anachronism of modern ideas against a feudal background is brought out with much sympathy and humor. Mrs. Edwards gives us the mixture of luxury and sordidness, of extravagant politeness and cruelty, of simplicity and crafty diplomacy that our Occidental conception of the East demands. She offers us the fragrance of the famous Persian roses, the sheen of priceless fabrics; there is the expected hubble-bubble pipe and the retinue of body servants. And with it all she shows us that human nature is much the same, under whatever skins, beneath whatever skies.

ALUMNAE NOTES

1889

Class Editor, Harriet Randolph, 1300 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mary Miles Blanchard, with her sister and her sister's husband, lives in their old homestead. She works regularly seven hours a day in the Basket Shop and employs eight persons. Besides this she has an interest in an apron firm of Philadelphia, whose work-room is on the second floor of the Basket Shop, and she runs that part of the business, employing two women. Outside of her business, she is especially interested and does as much work as possible in the following organizations: The League of Women Voters, Parent-Teachers' Association, Special Service and Nursing Association, Local Political Offices, and she is a member of both the Men's and Women's Board of the Bellefonte Hospital. She does not do as much active outside work as formerly, but is a member of local boards and does special work.

Susan Braley Franklin lives at home with her father and mother in Newport

and teaches Latin in the Rogers High School, where she herself was prepared for Bryn Mawr College. "I am gradually learning to feel at home in our Rogers High School. A fine new building gives none too much space for the 965 pupils.

"My Cicero class last year dramatized successfully the scene in the third Catiline, where the conspirators were confronted with their letters and forced to confess. We gave the little play in Latin and held our school audience.

"I was asked last year to serve as one of the examiners in Latin for the ordinary examinations for June, 1923, of the College Entrance Board. I still continue, with Miss Greene, to be an examiner in Latin for Experiment Board examinations given for girls' private schools represented in the Head Mistresses' Association.

"My Harvard proteges are Senior now—Phi Beta Kappa—and have both earned most of their way through.

"Here in Newport I find many fine boys and girls fully up to Harvard and Bryn

Mawr socially and intellectually, but alas . . . ! I never so coveted money to use for others."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* of January 6th contained the following about Sophie Weygandt Harris: "At an executive meeting of the Republican women of Pennsylvania yesterday, Mrs. John McArthur Harris was appointed chairman of the Philadelphia County Branch. Mrs. Harris is planning to take up the work at once of organizing each ward in the city."

Lina Lawrence's two nieces are now students at Bryn Mawr College—one a Senior and the other a Sophomore. She has also a great-nephew and a great-niece—the grandchildren of her older brother. The little great-niece is now about fifteen months old and may sometime in the future be a possible candidate for Bryn Mawr.

Emily Smith Putnam went last summer on a family excursion through the Panama Canal, up the California coast and to Alaska, coming home by the Canadian Pacific. She is lecturing twice a week at Barnard College on Greek religion and philosophy, and expects to go abroad in April for the summer. Her son is a geological engineer. He has always been of a highly adventurous and active temperament. When seventeen he made a long and lonely sledge-journey out of Labrador. During the war he served with the Royal Air Force. He has recently engaged himself to a very lovely girl whom his family all like and who shares his tastes. She is a member of a well-known family of Boston and Brookline, a Senior at Vassar, an athlete and mountain climber, and expects to accompany him wherever the profession of a geological engineer may take him. He is a member of the Explorers' Club of New York City, and is preparing for a doctor's degree at the Institute of Technology a thesis based on his exploratory work among the volcanoes of Central America. He was in that little known part of the Americas from February until May of this year and was the first explorer, as far as known, to reach the summit of Rincon de la Vieja in the western province of Costa Rica.

Anne Taylor Simpson has been ill—last year and again this year—but she is now making what promises to be a lasting recovery.

1899

Bertha Chase Hollis is Lynn's live-wire. She is on the Board of Managers of the Lynn Hospital and of the Aid Society of the Day Nursery. She is Chairman of the Committees of Education and Health of the local Red Cross and was head of 600 women who conducted the house-to-house canvass for the Red Cross roll call. She is Chairman for the Woman's Forum, Home Fuel Advisor and has charge of a club of thirty-five girls at her church. She writes, "Add to this the care of four children and the direction of a home and you will understand why coming to Bryn Mawr looked like an impossibility this year. I hope, however, to get back to our twenty-fifth reunion."

Marion Ream Vonsiatsky and her husband motored over 10,030 miles this summer, going from coast to coast and home again in their car and visiting twenty-eight states in the process. They traveled in true tourist fashion, carrying their tent and household goods with them and tenting on the new camp grounds when more attractive accommodations were not forthcoming.

Another globe-trotter is Emma Guffey Miller. While her flights are not so far afield, her mileage must be "considerable" at the end of the year. The convention of the Pennsylvania State League of Women Voters found her at Harrisburg, where she had a debate with Marion Reilly as to whether the League should endorse candidates. When next heard from she was in Boston, representing her district at the Council Meeting there. A little later she passed through Philadelphia, on her way to Media to tell its citizens why she was a Democrat, and the end of the same week found her in Trenton, where she spoke under Katie Mid's auspices. To quote the *Stamford Advocate*: "The delicate art of Caroline Troubridge Radnor-Lewis is to create a desire to buy silk. She is one of the really few \$10,000-a-year women. As publicity director for Mallinson's, the leading silk house in the leading silk-consuming country in the world, she has a full-size job, which Mr. Mallinson himself calls a 'four-men's job.' Her special innovation is traveling educational exhibit under her direction journeys from place to place. Through the use of slides and a talk, Mrs. Lewis informs the interested about the silk

industry. . . . " This talk Callie has just given in Pittsburgh to the class in advertising at the Margaret Carnegie School. From her work in New York, Callie commutes to Sound Beach, Conn., where she says she has a lovely little home.

Sara Strauss Hess has a daughter in the Freshman Class.

Members of '99 present at President Park's inauguration were: Molly Thurber Dennison, Emma Guffey Miller, Katherine Middendorf Blackwell, Laura Peckham Waring, Elsie Andrews, Mary Hoyt, Ellen Kilpatrick, Gertrude Ely, Alice Carter Dickerman, Jean Clark Foulhoux, Sara Straus Hess, Ethel Levering Motley, Sara H. Stites, May Schoneman Sax.

1903

Class Editor, Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, Farmington, Conn.

Anna Bourne Beals, South Walpole, Mass.—Aren't a husband and four children and a twelve acre poultry farm enough to keep one woman busy and happy? The duties of a minister's wife make life even more interesting. Our oldest enters college after another year in high school. She is too young for Bryn Mawr, but I hope will take graduate work there.

Edith Dabney.—I am in London again for a few days before returning to Paris for the winter. Have had wonderful summer—London, Holland, Belgium, Paris. Came over now by aeroplane—stormy over channel and England at 4000 ft., but wouldn't have missed the marvel and thrill of the trip for anything. Have played with Martha White a number of times in Paris.

Dorothea Day Watkins, Hampden Sidney, Va.—Am teaching my small son daily and looking in vain for a reader about people and machines instead of red hens and grains of wheat. Children, Church and College boys take all my time. I rejoice that my lot is cast in a college community.

Margretta Stewart Dietrich, Hastings, Neb.—Been too busy doing things to tell about them. Did I write you I saw Elsie Sergeant in Santa Fe and went out to her mud house?

Amanda Hendrickson Molinari d'Incisa, Paris, France.—We are just back from the Riviera—more delightful at this season than in winter when the crowds of foreigners are rushing about the coast in high-power cars. We were enjoying a last glimpse of the sun and warm weather and

blue skies before returning to the grey and drizzily north for the winter.

Elizabeth Snyder Lewis, Naturita, Colo.—We have just bought and are now occupying our ranch—the Santa Juanita, near Colorado. The latch string is out for all 1903's who have the leisure and courage to venture so far from the beaten tracks—two days west of Pueblo via broad gauge, narrow gauge, mail stage and flivver. Let us know in time to crank up said flivver and we'll meet all comers at Naturita.

Linda Lange, Baltimore, Md.—Not having any news of my own, let me tell you that among the 1903's present at the inauguration of Marion Park were: L. Ather-ton Dickey, F. Brown, M. Brusstar, E. Girdwood Pierce, I. Langdon, L. B. Lange, V. T. Stoddard, M. Williamson. I'm doing the same old thing—teaching and researching. Official designation, Associate in Bacteriology at the Johns Hopkins University, School of Hygiene and Public Health.

Alexander, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hornby (Eleanor Burrell) aged nine months, died on November 23rd.

1905

Class Editor, Rachel Brewer Huntington (Mrs. Elsworth), Hartford Turnpike, Hamden, Conn.

Leslie Farwell Hill and Esther Lowenthal were the two members of 1905 who went back to College for the inauguration of President Park.

Carla Dennison Swan, with her husband, has been motoring through the East, visiting classmates and investigating boarding schools. Carla, the class baby, expects to come East to school next year.

The class is fortunate this year in being able to share the Arctic experiences of Frances Hubbard Flaherty's husband by going to see his film (Pathe) called "Nanook of the North."

Helen Kempton and a friend spent a delightful summer vacation tramping in the Canadian Rockies. This winter she is teaching two courses in Social Case work, one in Springfield, Mass., for volunteers and workers of the Union Relief Association, the other in Boston under the auspices of the Boston Family Welfare Association. Last winter she conducted an extension course in the same subject at the Simmons College School of Social Work.

Nan Workman's husband died recently (R. M. Stinson).

Freddie Bellamy is working up six song programs and correcting the final proofs of a play, after putting on a pageant in Denver, October 20th.

Helen Read is "crazy over" her farm at Lenape, Pa.

Kathrine Howell is taking a year off from her teaching and is doing graduate work in English and Education at the University of California until May.

T. Bates lost her appendix last summer.

C. Utley Hill "chucked a \$3200-a-year job to rest and travel," and went to Europe in July with Elma Loines. She is now studying in Rome and "really living." She has climbed Saracte.

Helen Taylor has been one of a party to cross overland from Northern Siam to Southern Burma, "the first white women on record to have done it; twenty-five days of pure adventure, a jumble of hanging-by-eyelash precipices, tigers, monkeys, shooting thirty-nine rapids in five days, grand scenery and curious people who had never seen such freaks as white women." Tails writes that even in Bombay she heard echoes of the wonderful work that Helen Sturgis did in France.

The following two notices should have been published last spring, but were mislaid by the Class Editor:

The death of Edith Longstreth Wood's husband was recorded in a spring number. The following extracts from an appreciation of him, written by a close friend and published in the local paper at La Jolla, Calif., will be valued by Edith's classmates who did not have the privilege of knowing Mr. Wood's rare qualities: "In the person of William Stroud Wood, La Jolla has lost one of her most beloved citizens and an indefatigable worker. His modest official description of public accountant did not cover the major part of his activities. It is as an artist and as the founder of the Civic League that he will be best remembered. Several of his paintings were exhibited at the recent Art Show and found eager purchasers. To those who knew him best, Billy Wood stood for constructiveness. His entire mind was a highly efficient machine for the production of better things. An artist, he never allowed commercialism to taint his inspiration. An organizer, he hardly ever let his name be mentioned as

the inspirer and detail worker of some of our most valued betterments. He expected no credit for his work and was never disappointed at the usual shortcomings of those he had hoped to bring together. He had his heart on his hand, knowing no fear of secrecy in the outpouring of his very charming originality. A good fellow, even under the handicap of the poorest health, he could be relied upon to supply the finishing touches to any entertainment that others had at heart. May the memory of Billy Wood's calm philosophy inspire us to carry on, even though his gaunt figure and kindly smile are with us no more."

Hope Allen is living at 116 Cheyne Walk, S. W., 10, London, England, and writes an interesting account of the little house she and a friend have bought as permanent winter quarters. She hopes Bryn Mawrtys coming to London will look her up. She says in part: "My material for research is all here, and with an English friend I have bought this little house at the unimproved end of Cheyne Walk. There is a public house on each side and a rag shop and slum cottage behind, but we have bought the rag shop and cottages and some day hope to close them out and have a delightful garden. The view we get from our front windows of the river and river traffic is so charming that we are compensated for present inconveniences. When I tell you that Turner lived next door but one and Whistler in the next block, you will get some idea of what are the effects of light and color that we see by day and by night. For the crowds under our windows when the public house is open I can only refer you to Dickens. Our block is the center for organ-grinders and all sorts of street music. The fruit and flower stalls drawn up here are often very pretty."

1907

Class Editor, Eunice M. Schenck, Low Buildings, Bryn Mawr.

Peggy Barneses batch of notes from the West, which was to fill 1907's column with gossip and wit, came in the form of a two-line telegram: "Don't eat me. Thought the date was the 20th. Have the Flu."

The Editor, as 1907 has many times before, turned to Mabel O'Sullivan in this literary dilemma, with the following highly satisfactory and characteristic result.

Last June, O 1907! I wrote and related

and sang for you the story of my life. None of you had, I am convinced, a purer joy in self-revelation:—not Popey discussing prunes nor Jonsey discussing Lenine nor any of us discussing Sin. But rapturous as the experience was, even I felt that it was sufficient; and after Commencement I took up the burden of life again (Do you suppose they will expel me for omitting the quotation marks?) resolved not to discuss myself for another five years.

And now, tonight, a classmate, who shall be nameless but who is on the faculty of the institution at which I am a student, telephoned a request for a column on being a grad. "Make it long and amusing! Give it to me at nine, tomorrow, please. Thank you!"

Now if Grads and I respectively were to-night what fifteen years ago I was convinced they were, I could satisfy Eunice without spending an evening owed to German and Middle English in biting my Waterman self-filler and wishing that I were as bright as I was once. For then I should have been myself among grads as, for instance, Baudelaire among seminarians or a lion in a den of Daniels. Now I realize sadly but not with upbraiding that Verlaine as Max Beerbohm has pictured him surrounded by pink-cheeked youth is a more accurate figure for my present situation.

But no pink-cheeked schoolboy ever found his situation as amusing as I do mine. Everything I do has a twist of paradox of absurdity that heightens my appreciation. Professors, last year, jovial associates, have become creatures of another dispensation; likely objects for a discreetly defined deference! The ten o'clock bell, which marked the beginning of an evening's industry for me last year, is now my signal for hurrying from the library to avoid a fine. Fire drills—but enough! I set out to be amusing.

With this grim determination, I consider the Freshmen. They are amusing to me because, looking at them across the great gulf of my age and gradishness, I keep wondering if being at Bryn Mawr thrills 1926 as it thrilled 1907. The familiar lingo resounds in the corridors: "He expects you to know," "Literally not one word." The faces repeat themselves, too. A young person with the brow of Margaret Morrison lives in Pembroke; the last time I saw her

she was standing on her head surrounded by an applauding throng. There is Margaret Bailey's face in college, too!—the owner is prominent in the Athletic Association, I believe.

Now I have told about being a grad and, in conclusion, I would respectfully suggest that somebody might make Jonsey tell about being a nurse or Peggy about being an Alumnae Director or Tink about being a playwright.

(The Editor will try to establish such a series.)

Gladys Haines is another "1907 grad" working for her Ph.D. in the Romance Department at Yale.

Margaret Reeve Cary has been elected the Chairman of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association of Eastern Pennsylvania.

1909

Class Editor, Mrs. Rollin T. Chamberlin, 4725 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Mary Allen returned in October from her work in Germany in the Quaker Reconstruction Unit. She is reported as "looking for a job."

Katherine Ecob is now Field Director for the New York State Commission for work with defectives.

Jessie Gilroy Hall (Mrs. Edward T.) is spending the winter, with her four children (the baby only a year old), at Le Petit Trianon, La Tronche de Grenoble, Isere, France. She sailed September 15th, and will remain in Europe till summer. "Grenoble is a charming university town, right in the French Alps." Jessie's sister-in-law and a friend went with her, and they have rented a villa, and are practicing their French on the "butcher and baker and blanchisseuse de fin." They "keep wooden shoes at the back door and a furnace in the front hall," and so are "fitting to some extent."

Emily E. Howson is Professor of Physics at Agnes Scott College (Decatur, Ga.) and enjoys her work very much. She hopes to have one of her students in the graduate school at Bryn Mawr next year. Her vacations are spent at home with her family. Emily would be glad to see any friends who come through Atlanta.

Marguerite B. Morgan was married to Mr. Joseph Kerr Weaver on December 2nd, at Ardmore, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver

will be at home, after the 1st of February, at 341 Delaware Avenue, Lansdale, Pa.

Dorothy North writes from Sorochinsk-age, Samara, Gubernia, Russia, "a remote little town on the great steppe." She says: "Since 1917, I have domesticated spots in a French provincial town, in the Ardennes, in Vienna, and now on the windy plains of Southeastern Russia, Volga Valley. In a few days I expect to bury myself in a little mud village, forty-five miles from here, and almost as many from the railroad. My companions will be a calico pony and a German-Russian interpreter of an unimpeachable respectability. We shall grapple with loads of flour, sugar, cocoa and milk, for even muddier and smaller and poorer villages, and disconsolate children's homes; and preside with as much geniality as possible over village fights for the startling American clothing that rolls to our doors.

"The wild autumn winds are on, and those seasoned to the climate are telling us what winter holds in store for us. We wad the clothes that seemed so superfluously warm when we got them in Germany or America.

"There's a great fascination about the life: the musical Russian speech, the incredible clothes, the peaked Astrakan caps of the men, the vivid orange or crimson or purple skirts and head-clothes of the women, the romantic names of places that only went with the Arabian Nights in earlier experience. Uralsk, where we should be buying oxen today if we had the money; Tartars, and the severe German colonists unchanged since their introduction by Catherine the Great to civilize the Russians by enlightened example.

"If you want to learn something of the workings of an example not backed up by ameliorating contacts and sympathy, you should see these spotless, prosperous German villages set a few versts from the despairing, half-starved Bashkir and Russian collections of huts, and hear what the different groups have to say of one another—charges of spying and counter revolutionary activities on the one hand, and scorn on the other."

Dorothy closes with "a fervent recommendation to extend your summer junketings as far as the land of the Sonets."

May Putman is in Washington for six months, as special investigator for the Children's Bureau.

Ellen F. Shippen left her duties with "The New Republic" for three days, and went to Chicago, in November, for D. I. Smith's wedding.

Dorothy Ingalls Smith was married to Mr. Rollin Thomas Chamberlin on November 11th, in St. Paul's Church, Chicago. Ellen Shippen, 1909, and Madeline Nash, ex-1910, were attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin are living in Chicago. Mr. Chamberlin is Associate Professor of Geology at the University of Chicago.

Celeste Webb is working for the Y. W. C. A. in New York, and is living at 468 Riverside Drive.

1911

Class Editor, Louise S. Russell, 140 East Fifty-second Street, New York City.

Christine Dewep was married on November 14th to Ralph E. Patterson at Hazleton, Pa.

Marion Crane Carroll (Mrs. Charles A. Carroll) sailed on November 28th, with her husband and children for Vienna, where her husband is to act as representative for his company. She writes that they have arrived safely and that she is very happy. Her address is Österreich-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft, Rennweg 11, Vienna VII, Austria.

Ruth Tanner expects to be in New York about the middle of January to spend several weeks at the Bryn Mawr Club.

Elizabeth Taylor Russell (Mrs. John F. Russell, Jr.) is to imitate M. Coué in "A New Moon," the play to be given in January for the Spence Alumnae Fund. She also was in the "Pantomime of Cinderella" given by the Junior League in December and to be repeated at the Waldorf on February 5th for the New York League of Girls' Clubs.

In November Mary Taylor gave a tea to about fifteen members of 1911 in New York, and Alpine Parker Filbert gave one in December for Elsie Moore, who was visiting in Elizabeth. Since her mother's death last year, Elsie has been taking care of her niece and nephew.

Frances Porter Adler (Mrs. Herman Adler) is President of the Chicago Bryn Mawr Club. She and Amy Walker Field are also on the Chicago Summer School Committee, of which Leila Houghteling is Chairman.

Agnes Wood Mosser (Mrs. O. D. Mosser)

is living at 7211 Ridgeland Avenue, Chicago.

Blanche Cole is working at the Institute for Juvenile Research in Chicago this winter, as part of the course in psychiatry that she is taking at the Smith Summer School.

Mary Taylor had an operation for appendicitis in Richmond on January 2nd.

1913

Class Editor, Nathalie Swift, 130 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York City.

Ellen Faulkner is Warden of Merion Hall this winter and is taking graduate work in Economics.

Grace Bartholomew was married in Philadelphia on November 15th to Robert Francis Clayton. Agathe Deming, Margaret Munroe, Florence Irish and Lucinda Menendez Rambo were present at the wedding.

Laura Kennedy married Irving Youlen Gidley in New York on December 9th. Mr. and Mrs. Gidley are living at 32 West Thirty-third Street, Bayonne, N. J.

Cecilia Baechle is doing graduate work at Bryn Mawr.

Sarah Atherton Bridgman is living at 18 Beekman Place, New York City.

Olga Kelly has returned from abroad and is spending the winter at home in Baltimore.

Katharine Page Loring and her family spent Christmas at Southern Pines, N. C.

Several members of the Boston contingent have made visits to New York during the past few months for purposes of recreation. Peanut Williams Hodgdon headed the procession in October, followed after an interval by Apphia Thwing Hack, and just after Christmas Dorothy Blake and Clara Crocker appeared. Their various visits were the cause of several informal reunions.

Alice Hearne Rockwell, with her husband and two boys, Julius, Jr., and Billy, spent the Christmas holidays with her parents in Wayne.

1915

Class Editor, Mrs. James Austin Stone, 2831 Twenty-eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Olga Erbsloh has announced the adoption of Baby Eva June, born in Los Angeles, Calif., on Tuesday, June 21, 1921, daughter

of the late George William Hiller and his wife Olivia, nee Smith. Olga adopted the baby on October 27, 1922, at 160 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York City. They are living at 850 Lexington Avenue, and Olga writes that she is very happy with her little daughter, "who is a perfect joy."

Adrienne Kenyon Franklin has a son, her third child, born just two weeks before Christmas. He is named Alan Douglas Franklin for his maternal grandfather.

Marjorie Tyson Forman and her husband and small daughter, Nancy Lee, spent the Christmas holidays with Marj's mother in Haverford.

Ruth Newman now holds a permanent appointment as director of the Child Welfare Board of Suffolk County, New York, with headquarters at Riverhead. The Board is performing a very commendable service for widows and dependent children in the county. On September 30, 1922, there were ninety-four dependent children being cared for, seventy of whom were in institutions and twenty-four in boarding homes. There were forty-four less dependent children this year than last, due to the fact that each individual case had been more carefully investigated by the director, investigators and the members of the Board. Ruth says: "I drive around in a Ford car and pick up children wherever I find them, and meet all kinds of experiences."

Elsa Scripture was married in August to Mr. Archibald E. Kidd. They are living on Clove Road, Montclair Heights, N. J.

Miriam Rohrer Shelby and her husband went to Schenectady to spend Thanksgiving with Miriam's father, and Miriam stayed on until Christmas, when her husband again joined her there. They are now back in East Orange.

Isabel Smith is teaching the science at Concord Academy, Concord, Mass.

Peggy Free Stone and her husband spent New Year's and the week-end previous as the guests of Anna Brown in Overbrook. While in Philadelphia, Peggy saw Adrienne Kenyon Franklin, her husband, three children, and Airedale dog (they have a lovely home in Glenside, Pa.); Mildred Jacobs Coward and her husband in their charming apartment in Germantown; Marjorie Tyson Forman and her husband and darling youngster; and Cleora Sutch, who was spending the holidays with her parents.

1917

Class Editor, Isabella S. Diamond, 1527 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

If one may judge by the various notes which I have received, certainly many of the members of 1917 do not agree with Miss Daly's letter published in the December BULLETIN. If those to whom I have already sent cards and who have not responded will only answer, I will so much appreciate it. Although your news may seem uninteresting to you, there are many others who will be glad to know it.

Mary Andrews Mason (Mrs. W. P. H.) has a second daughter, Emilie Harding, born November 20, 1922.

Helen Harris writes from the University Settlement House, 2601 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, that, having buried "The Book of Job" with a small margin of safety, she now has charge of dramatics at the Settlement House. Hel adds, "Don't forget yourself while getting personal about the rest of us!" There's nothing to tell, but I'll tell it at the bottom of this column.

Monica O'Shea writes that there's nothing so interesting to her as that her younger sister, Deirdre, is a Freshman this year at Bryn Mawr and is living in Merion. Monica adds that Deirdre does all the things she never would: tennis, hockey, bridge, et cetera.

Mary Cline and her sister have a little apartment in Easton, Pa. Mary teaches in the high school there and says that their chief diversion is week-end trips to New York City and to Philadelphia.

Elizabeth Hemenway is working this winter for Cross & Cross in New York City.

Mary Hodge Urban (Mrs. Percy) writes that she was married in June and is now living at 408 West Walnut Lane, Germantown. Mary says that being married to a parson keeps one so busy that she has seen no members of '17 recently.

Marion Halle Strauss is living in Cleveland, and says that her little daughter, who is now fifteen months old, is growing rapidly. Marion adds that life goes along smoothly and happily with her.

Answering Hel—I am still in the correspondence section of the Income Tax Unit, Internal Revenue Bureau, and living in an apartment with three friends.

1919

Class Editor, Mary E. Tyler, 1215 John Street, Baltimore, Md.

Betty Biddle has announced her engagement to Mr. Robert Yarnall, of Germantown. They expect to be married in the fall. This year Betty is teaching History and Economics in the Oakwood School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. She returned last July from her year at Oxford.

Virginia Coombs has announced her engagement to Kelvin Evans. She is a private secretary in Blake Brothers & Co., in New York.

Helen Reid is living at home, at 507 Pembroke Avenue, Norfolk, Va.

Catherine Taussig was abroad for six months last year. She is now teaching in and helping to run a new school in South Norwalk, Conn.

Elizabeth Fauvre will make our name famous in South America this winter, where she expects to travel until March.

Mudge Butler is studying at the Law School in St. Paul this winter. Her address is 1347 Summit Avenue, St. Paul, Minn. She helped Eleanor and Janeway paint Europe green last summer.

Janeway is a first-year medical student. Her address is 245 East Forty-eighth Street, New York City.

Eleanor is working at the Bureau for Part-Time Work, 105 West Fortieth Street, New York City. She says, "If you know anyone who can use anything outside of domestics on part-time, or anyone who wants a part-time job, send them to me."

Isabel Whittier is teaching in the high school at Hazleton, Pa. Her address is 37 South Cedar Street, Hazleton.

Mary Ramsay is doing Juvenile Court work and also some tutoring. She spent the Christmas holidays at Georgetown, S. C.

Ruth Wheeler has announced her engagement to Dr. Edward Jackson, Carnforts, England. Dr. Jackson was a captain of Artillery in the World War. Ruth spent last year "wandering over Europe from Egypt to Scotland." She is now attending the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy.

Dorothy Peters is living at home this winter—having done strenuous camp work as riding councillor at Camp Vagabondia. She spent the early fall constructing an entire motor car out of—?

Anita Ehlers is recovering from an op-

eration for appendicitis. She lives in Maplewood, N. J., and commutes from there to New York, where she works for the firm of Rumsey & Morgan.

Frances Branson Keller is acting as secretary for her father, Dr. Branson, in Rosemont.

Marion Bettman Leopold (Mrs. Charles) is working as psychologist at the House of Detention, Juvenile Court of Philadelphia. Her address is 1524 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Frances Allison was married on July 27, 1922, to Mr. John Hart Porter, of Augusta, Ga. She is now in Serbia, where her husband is building railroads. Her address is Hotel Moscow, Belgrad. She is most anxious to get in touch with any alumnae in the Near East.

Ruth Driver Rock has acquired another ranch of twenty-seven acres and hopes for a big orange crop.

Dot Hall is teaching at Garrison Forest School, Baltimore.

Margaret Gilman is studying in France for a year.

Edith Macrum is teaching Arithmetic, Physics and Physical Geography at the Katharine Branson School, Ross, Calif.

Helen Spalding is a visitor in family case-work in St. Louis. Her address is c/o Provident Association, 2221 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Ewing Adams Baker (Mrs. Edwin) has a second daughter, Christina Prentiss, born August 17. Her new address is 176 Clinton Street, New Bedford, Mass.

Margaret Fay is assistant in the office of the librarian of the University of Wisconsin; she also does some tutoring in Cicero. Her address is 627 Mendota Court, Madison, Wis.

Elizabeth Hurlock, Roxana Chadbourne and Mary O'Neel Hawkins are all studying at Columbia. E. Hurlock's address is 106 Morningside Drive, New York City.

Marguerite Krantz is teaching English and Drama at Scarsdale High School.

Ruth Woodruff is Employment Supervisor of the Philadelphia Board of Education.

Dorothea Hering is on the secretarial staff of the American Geographical Society.

Marjorie Remington Twitchell is living at 654 Mansfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Helen Prescott is district supervisor for the central district of Seattle under the Social Welfare League. Her address is

Hotel Glencairn, 1102 Ninth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Marjorie Ewen is still with the George L. Dyer Co. Advertising Agency. She is living at the Hotel Chelsea, New York City.

Helen Karns Champlin is Instructor of Psychology at the Southwestern State Normal School, California, Pa. Her husband has charge of the Department of Education.

Catherine Everett is teaching at Buckingham School. She is to be married next June. Her address is 46 Shepard Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Helene Johnson is doing interior decorating in a studio at 18 East Forty-seventh Street, New York City.

Betty Dabney Baker (Mrs. John H.) has moved to 1131 Park Avenue, New York City.

Louise Wood is still in Italy, at Villa Langier, 10 Via Barbacone, Florence, Italy. She is secretary of the Florentine School for Girls, and is living in a delightful villa just below Fiesloe. She had a wonderful summer last year, traveling all the time.

Luky Peters Beazley is now living at 18a Strada Scozzese, Valletta, Malta. She expects to be there for the next two years. Last April twins were born, a boy, Michael, and a girl, Joan.

Becky Reinhardt and Nan Thorndike are home from Europe.

Edith Rondinella is teaching English at the Agnes Irwin School in Philadelphia.

Edith Howes is working with the Interstate Dairy Council in Philadelphia. She plans and carries on nutrition classes in other cities in Pennsylvania. She spends her summers, too, in carrying on nutrition classes in camps.

Ernestine Mercer is back at Bryn Mawr as fellow in Greek. She used her fellowship last year, working at Oxford and the Sorbonne until the middle of March, and then went to Sicily and Pompeii with the American Academy at Rome.

Helen Conover is tutoring in Santa Fe, N. M. She expects to come East in the spring. Her permanent address is New Port Richy, Fla.

Lost 1919 are K. Outerbridge Mumford (Mrs. Cyril); Martha Watriss, Amelia Warner (name and address); Vera Morgan and Angela Moore Place (Mrs. Herman). If anybody knows their addresses, please send them in to the Alumnae Office.

1921

Class Editor, Louise Cadot (Mrs. Ralph Catterall), 9 St. Luke's Place, New York City.

Catherine Mottu Taylor has a son, Herbert Matthews Taylor, Jr., born November 6, 1922.

Helen Stone is Acting Professor of College Biology and College Botany at the Western State Normal School, Kalamazoo. The school has an enrollment of 1700 students.

Irene Maginniss is engaged to James Stinson Scott, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1921. Irene is at present teaching English in the Cape May High School.

Grace Lubin received the President's European fellowship at Bryn Mawr last year, and is now studying Physical Chemistry at University College of the University of London, under Professor Donnan. Her evenings and nights, according to Dorothy, have whirled her into the midst of a gay social life. Her address is 16 Albert Court, London, S. W. Dorothy is taking her second year at Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Jean Spurney has been with the Stuart-Walker Company since last summer, and is now in Louisville, Ky. After playing small parts at first, she is beginning to get better ones, and had her first big part on the night of her birthday.

Helen Farrell is working in her father's company in New York, and was recently made vice-president of the company.

Margaretta Archbald writes that, having no money to travel, she is paving the way to earning some in the future by studying shorthand and typewriting at the Taylor Business College, Pottsville, Pa.

Eleanore Boswell is studying at Bryn Mawr for an M.A. in Greek.

Three members of '21 are studying at Yale. Katharine Ward is working for a Ph.D. in English; Mary Noble is studying Romance Languages, and Alice Whittier is in the second-year class at the Medical School.

Jane Lattimer writes enthusiastically about her work as a probation officer of the Juvenile Court in Columbus, Ohio. Her particular branch is rehabilitating homes and otherwise improving the condition of

children committed temporarily to the County Children's Home. She has to appear in court frequently and makes speeches to the judge about various cases. To those of us who are not probation officers, this seems rather exciting, but Jane writes placidly that "aside from being ordered out of people's houses (an order which it never does to obey till you're ready) I haven't had any special adventures."

Aileen Weston is studying French and History of Art at Columbia and bookkeeping at the Merchants' and Bankers' Business School. She expects to sail in February for several months in Italy.

Frances Howard is teaching English and French at a private school in Louisville, Ky.

Ellen Jay Garrison has opened a lingerie shop at 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

Thelma Williams Kleinau is psychologist for the Community Health Center in Philadelphia, attends College part time and keeps house besides.

Bettina Warburg is studying at Cornell Medical School in New York City.

Helen Bennett writes that she is "enjoying a variegated career of housekeeping, teaching, club work, painting and dancing (folk, aesthetic and social)."

Eleanor Harris is teaching at the Germantown Friends' School.

Passya Ostroff is doing educational work with the Frontier Press Company in Philadelphia.

Major Channing M. Bolton, father of Cecile Bolton, died shortly before Christmas at Charlottesville, Va.

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Unless all signs fail the chic thing for sports wear and in fact for many day-time occasions will be the frock of Jersey with a cunning little becoming hat of the same material; and the shop where the smartest of these adorable combination costumes can be found is that of Anne Devlin, 139 S. 13th St. Southward bound travelers have reveled in these unusual frocks and hats and I hardly believe there is a smart trunk packed which does not contain at least one. The newest purchases are even more fetching than the last shipment, so do run in to see them, they are just the thing to complete the college wardrobe.



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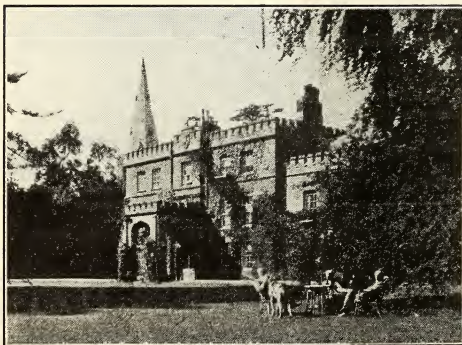
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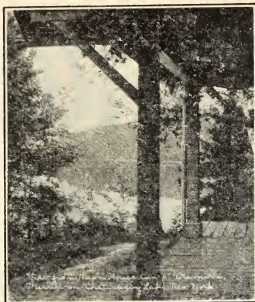
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In Foreign Fields
The Annual Meeting
Report of Committees

MARCH
1923

VOL. III

No. 3



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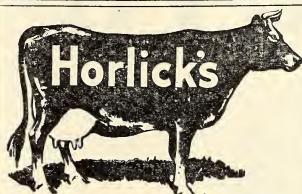
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VOL. III

MARCH, 1923

No. 3

THANKS—AND AGAIN

When we visited the Alumnae Office last week we found its occupants, in their tiny new quarters, literally buried in paper. And very valuable paper it was. Checks littered the tables, filled the manuscript baskets, and bulged from the drawers; while discarded envelopes heaped the waste baskets and overflowed onto the floor. This was the Alumnae response to the request issued in last month's BULLETIN, that dues be paid promptly. The exacting leper in Lowell's poem accurately described the situation when he said,

"The hand cannot hold the whole of
its alms."

We will not go on to quote the rest of what he said about "The heart outstretches its eager palms," because

we have always disliked the metaphor as confused physiology. We can say, however, that the officers of the Alumnae Association are extremely grateful to all the members for this abundant co-operation. They are free now to proceed whole-heartedly in the plans of the Alumnae Fund, unhampered by the burden of financial uncertainty.

And they are encouraged to make a still further demand—not upon your cheque-book this time, but on your patience and your conscience. Before long, it will be time to vote. The office of Alumnae Director is to be filled this spring, and you will soon receive a ballot, "one of those papers," as someone at the Alumnae meeting said, "that you make a cross on or else throw into the waste paper

basket." Later, the Alumnae of Districts III and VI will be called upon to vote in a like manner for their Councillors. The officers of the Association ask you to make a cross on these papers and *not* throw them into the basket. You can do it at the expense of perhaps three minutes of time and a two-cent stamp. It is not necessary even to address the envelope.

Our voting system, though a clumsy affair, is the best that can be devised when our polling place is the mail pouch; and it has the merit of being potentially democratic, if our voting public would do their part. As it is, our Association is run *for* the people but not *by* the people. It is run by a very limited aristocracy, of those who care—because the great majority of the ballots go to the scrap heap.

If you can come forward so magnificently with your cheques, will you not be equally generous with your public spirit? The government of the Association should not be carried on by a few. It needs the voice of all its members. We should be unique among the Alumnae of all colleges if we would turn to and make of our organization the democracy that its instigators planned.

PLEASE FILL THE GAPS

In the article on *Bryn Mawr Women in Politics* that ran in the January number of the BULLETIN, the author gave it as her opinion that the proportion of women who had entered politics since the Federal Suffrage, rivaled that of any other profession except teaching. This statement, though frankly only a guess, inspired us to look up statistics about the other professions. Our investigations led us to no very definite conclusion in regard to the subject in

question, because in the first place the records were incomplete, and in the second place, because, even with the most elaborate statistics before us, our mathematics would be too feeble to enable us to figure out the ratio and proportions necessary to arrive at a correct answer.

But our study started us on another line of thought. Those sheets and sheets of names of college instructors, research and social workers, school teachers; lesser sheets of doctors, lawyers, writers and advertisers—what an amount and variety of work they represent! But records, especially records with gaps, are inhuman things; and they omit fascinating data, of which tantalizingly inaccurate rumors occasionally reach us—about archaeologists, farmers, cafeteria organizers, vagabonds, of which we should like to know more.

We decided on the spot to try to collect the material for a series of articles on Bryn Mawr women in their professions, telling, in so far as possible, what people have taken up which professions, what luck they have had, and what they consider the future in their line of work for others who may follow in their footsteps.

The discussion in January about women in politics, since it inspired the idea, may be regarded as the first of the series. We are lucky to have this month an account of the missionaries, a story hitherto almost untouched in the pages of this magazine. And later we hope to go on to medicine, education, business, literature. But for all this we shall need much help. If any readers of the BULLETIN have suggestions, they would be making a contribution of value to the BULLETIN and to the College.

In Foreign Fields

[The second of a series of articles on Bryn
Mawr women in their various professions.]

By MELANIE ATHERTON UPDEGRAFF, 1908, of the American Presbyterian Mission, Kolhapur, Bombay, India.

A N ARTICLE entitled "Women as Missionaries" has been requested for the BULLETIN. Obviously, to be really expressive of Bryn Mawr experiences and feelings on the subject, it should have been written by some one from China, as there are at present twelve or more Bryn Mawr women in China and Japan, whereas, so far as I know, I am the only one in India.

As a matter of fact, however, the problems of women's education in the East are the same all over the Orient, I think, although from what I hear of the work of missionaries in China, their lives seem to be a little less full of the sordid, tragic details that fill our lives in India. The reason for this, perhaps, is that in India our work is so largely with low-casts and outcasts, while in China the work is more among people of all ranks.

Now, to the point—women and missionaries. There are two sorts, married and unmarried. I am glad at this particular moment that I belong in the former class, because I can speak more freely of the latter than they could speak of themselves. Judged in relation to the work to be done for women in the East, it seems to me that unmarried women are vastly superior to the married ones. In the first place their sacrifice in living and working in Eastern lands is far greater than any one's else. Then it seems, as though to justify the greatness of their sacrifice, they give themselves with a completeness and devotion that is impossible for women with family responsibilities to offer.

Women, both married and unmarried, in foreign missions, have every sort of work, from the bottom of the educational ladder to the top. My work might be described as a hole at the bottom of the ladder. It is an Orphanage, House of Refuge and Correction, and Widow's Home, all in one. Above this, comes the supervising of primary schools, then the middle school work—usually boarding schools; after that the high schools, normal schools and special training schools (such as kindergarten, nursing and Bible teaching); then the colleges and medical schools. From the high schools on up, the various institutions are "union"; that is, the majority of the different missions in a certain language area unite in one school. Denominational differences in all foreign lands are small and essentials are reduced to the minimum.

This year there has been a good deal of publicity given to the work of the women at the top of the ladder. In the campaign for the Women's Christian Colleges of the Orient, the Rockefeller Foundation offered \$1,000,000 if the Mission Boards raised \$2,000,000. These Colleges seem to me the most important phase of the mission work just now, because the women are the most important element in any progress or reform, and the work at the bottom of the educational ladder can never be carried on adequately without large numbers of trained native women. The missionary force is far too small and their time of residence, in India, at any rate, is far too

uncertain to count much on what they can do for the masses. Their main work now is to train workers. Three of these union colleges are in India, the others are in China and Japan.

I should like to write a whole article about the "thrills" that come along with the daily routine of mission work, such as cobras and tigers and maharajahs. We have them all, and they are pleasant diversions, but when one wants to give a true picture of women's work in missions in very limited space, one cannot devote much time to these, for mission work in India is about 10 per cent. thrills and 90 per cent. problems. Therefore, it is problems that you must hear. However, before plunging into these, I will tell just a few of the things that seem specially amusing to me. Among the most diverting phases of life in India are native princes, some of them quite unbelievable in this twentieth century. I live in a native State within sight of the Rajah's palace and within earshot of his ever-roaring lions, so that the peculiarities of native rulers are ever-present marvels. One that I know did not like his mouth, so he had it painted a different shape, a chronic, beaming smile. It was all very well until he sat in the front row of princes at King Edward's funeral services, then the Viceroy was decidedly provoked.

Another one that I knew of had a passion for shooting. For some reason the British government seemed very loath to depose him, so he shot on for some time untrammelled. He used to love to sit on the roof of his palace and shoot at the great bundles of white clothing of the washermen down by the river. When that grew stale, he began shooting at the don-

keys that carried the wash. Later on, when that palled, he would shoot the washermen themselves. Some protests were made, but he was a rajah so no one dared say very much. Finally, however, as his prime minister stuck his head up over the door sill one day on his way to the roof, the impulse was too strong for his highness and he shot the prime minister. The family of this gentleman was influential and made such a row that the Rajah had to go. Another old prince that I heard of, through the British agent in his State, used to hold all his audiences between 12 P. M. and 3 A. M. That was the only time he wasn't drugged. Then if he felt in a generous mood, he would order a great jar of gold coins to be brought, and scattered the State revenues about the hall for any one who happened to be there.

Our maharajah in Kolhapur was very fat so he always had two bearers, one on each side to hold up his arms for him. At times we have had jackals and cobras in our houses, and elephants tearing around the town, as well as mad maharajahs in our palaces. But there is no more time for these.

In Kolhapur there is a large boarding school of 150 girls in charge of a Smith girl and an Oberlin girl. Our institutions are not far apart. Our relations are many and we know much of each other's difficulties. My widows do the school washing, sometimes well, sometimes not; sometimes one saree will be missing, then come investigations. My women have daughters in the school and will sometimes smuggle in food to them contrary to the rules, then reprimands. My orphans attend the primary school and are frequent trouble-makers. Sometimes the girls in the

school will be unmanageable or lazy, so, circumstances preventing their being sent home, the principal will send them to me that they may do field work with my women, and so on. We seem to be in a chronic state of relations over something.

I am going to tell you a little about this girls' school because it is the sort of work, with that of the colleges, that makes up the largest part of college women's work in missions. By far the largest part of the labor in any boarding school work in the East is the struggle, not so much for education, as character to change their standards and their whole outlook on life. This means constant watchfulness, care and responsibility toward each pupil, and only in rare cases can the principal feel justified in shifting this responsibility onto the families of the girls, because the families as a rule are unfit. These are a few of the problems which have to be met by our college girls in India, China and Japan.

Miss S: "Oh, dear! Have you heard that I had to discharge our West Hall matron for stealing grain, clothing, etc.? Now, she has gone to Mrs. G. to apply for Bible women's work and is filled with rage and surprise to find that she can't get it. She's through with the whole missionary enterprise!"

Miss G: "Mr. Bahadur writes that he has taken castor oil and cannot come for two days. Last week he had to do special worship to his grandmother. He never sends a substitute, and matriculation examinations are only three weeks off. I'll have to take the algebra and ask Mr. Lansing to take the Sanskrit. This is the time I'd planned to clean East Hall. These Brahman teachers are simply maddening!"

Miss S: "Sayanoor's father and husband have come to take her away. She is crying her eyes out. Only thirteen years old, think of it! and so keen to go on; but, of course, she was bought and paid for six years ago and we have no claim on her."

Miss S: "Yes, Sita is going to be married. We gave her her three years at Normal School and she promised to teach for us two years. Just six months of her promise fulfilled, but what can we do?"

Miss G: "Yes, I know the girls' clothes look ragged, but the price of grain has doubled this winter and our funds have not, so if the girls are to eat this year, they will have to look shabby. I have been figuring on it all evening."

Miss S: "Rutika and Awardy have been sending notes to the boys at the High School, arranging meetings, etc. One of Mrs. Updegraff's little rascals carried the notes."

Miss G: "I do think those girls should be sent away from school. Rutika is one of the cleverest girls we have, and has a tremendous influence over the others."

Miss S: "I know, but her mother is such a dreadful woman. If we send her home she will marry Rutika off to the first bidder, and if she doesn't succeed in doing that soon, she will put the white beads on her neck and make her a temple woman, and then what chance will there be? No, I think we had better try a little longer."

Miss S: "This morning I went down to the dormitories about 5 A. M., just to have a look around and what do you think I saw? I had made sleeping bags out of the girls' blankets, so that they could not pull them up over their heads. They have such a prejudice against fresh air at night. Well, half of the girls I found with their feet sticking out of the open ends of the bags! Now, how to proceed?"

These bits give you some idea of the life and works of hundreds of women missionaries. I could go on for pages telling of the schools, the evangelistic and the medical work, for in all of these branches women work along with the men. Both men and women are needed in foreign missions; but if I were forced to make a comparison, for two reasons, I should say that women are better qualified for and more essential in the work of foreign missions than men. Firstly, women, as a rule, are gentler and more humble-minded than men.

In these days of bitter race hatred, it is only through these attributes of Christ that we are going to help the East. Force and power have their places, but they are far lower in our scale of values than they once were. Secondly, the people of any country can arise only as their women rise. Eastern women can be reached only by women. Eastern men are being moulded by Western influences of

every sort—usually the worst sort, by our craze for industrial efficiency, our scientific progress, our materialism.

If there is to be a survival of anything that is good and pure in these Eastern lands, so swiftly and inevitably passing from superstition and idolatry into the hopeless maze of our Western civilization, then the women of the East must be taught Christianity by the women of the West.

The Annual Alumnae Meeting

THE dinner for Class Collectors and Class Editors, given in Rockefeller, on the evening of February 2nd, was a pleasant preliminary to the Alumnae Meeting. We all sat about at the small tables and savored the dear old college food with great informality and enjoyment. President Park was at one of the central tables with Miss Anne Todd, Mrs. Chadwick-Collins, Mrs. Fountain, the new Chairman of the Finance Committee, Miss Martha Thomas, Barbara Spofford Morgan, and some other distinguished people, whose backs I did not recognize. No formal speeches were made at all. Mrs. Morgan got up and elucidated the intricacies of the Alumnae Fund—or rather, I should say, the simplicities, for Mrs. Morgan said it was not intricate—preparing our minds for the next day's discussion. Several Class Collectors spoke, from their own experience, giving tips about successful methods of collecting money. The Class Editors were all mute.

After dinner, we scattered about in the Rockefeller drawing rooms, where we were entertained by a company of the younger Alumnae, under the direction of Serena Hand,

who gave a charming and well-chosen play on the stair landing. I am sorry I am forbidden to tell the name of this play.

The formal meeting of the Alumnae Association began the next morning at 10 o'clock, in Taylor Hall. Here are the

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

(There is on file in the Alumnae Office a stenographic report of the annual meeting, giving in detail the discussions, amendments, lost and carried, etc., the following minutes are condensed.)

The annual meeting of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association was held in Taylor Hall, on Saturday, February 3rd. The meeting was called to order by the President, Anne Hampton Todd, at 10 A. M. Two hundred and sixty alumnae were present.

M.S.C. That the reading of the minutes be omitted.

The report of the President of the Alumnae Association was read. Included in this report was a résumé of the reports of the Academic, Scholarships, Publicity, Health and Physical Education and Athletic Contests Committees.

M.S.C. That the reports of these committees be accepted.

The reports of the Finance Committee, the Summer School and the M. Carey Thomas Prize Committee were not received in time to be included in the reports published in the February BULLETIN and therefore the chairmen were asked to present them.

The report of the M. Carey Thomas Prize Committee was read by the Acting Chairman, Elizabeth Bent Clark.

M.S.C. That this report be accepted, the approval of the Deed of Trust to be carried over to the afternoon.

The report of the Finance Committee was read by the Chairman, Elizabeth Caldwell Fountain.

M.S.C. That the report be accepted.

The Treasurer's report, including the Budget for 1923, was presented by the Treasurer, Bertha S. Ehlers.

M.S.C. That this report be accepted.

Owing to the absence of the Chairman of Class Collections, Katherine McCollin Arnett, the report of the Class Collections was made by Mrs. Fountain, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

M.S.C. That this report be accepted.

M.S.C. That "The Alumnae Association herewith records its appreciation of the work done by Katherine McCollin Arnett for the past two years as Chairman of the Class Collections."

The report of the Summer School Committee was made by the Chairman, Lillian Laser Strauss.

M.S.C. That this report be accepted.

The report of the Alumnae Directors was presented by the Senior Alumnae Director, Frances Fincke Hand.

M.S.C. That this report be accepted.

The report of the Council meeting was presented by the Vice-President of the Alumnae Association, Leila Houghteling.

M.S.C. That this report be accepted.

M.S.C. That the unappropriated balance as of December 31, 1922, of the Alumnae Association of \$902.57 be turned over to the Students' Building.

New Business:

M.S.C. That there be no increase in dues.

M.S.C. That except for regional scholarships, class collections (now to be called the ALUMNAE FUND) shall be the sole authorized vehicle for collecting money from the alumnae.

M.S.C. That the President of the College, three Directors, the President of the Alumnae Association, the chairman of the Finance Committee, one member

from the Finance Committee, and two members-at-large appointed by the Executive Board of the Alumnae Association, shall constitute the Alumnae Fund Committee. The duties of this body shall be to consider the special interests of the alumnae in the College, to give hearings to alumnae on needs for which it may be desired to collect funds, and to recommend the objects of the Alumnae Fund for the year.

Here Miss Todd called a holiday and we were free to go to President Park's luncheon in Pembroke. As we sipped our coffee, President Park explained to us about the changes in the entrance requirements, explaining the different system of points and expressing her hope that the new method would be effective in simplifying preparation for the schools and in securing eventually a more representative body of students for Bryn Mawr.

M.S.C. That the Finance Committee shall further interpret these designated objects to the alumnae.

M.S.C. That the Executive Board be empowered to act on the recommendations of the Alumnae Fund Committee in appropriating funds for 1923.

M.S.C. That the budgets of local associations shall be submitted by the Councillors to the Finance Committee for approval and the expense may be met by an appropriation from the funds of the Association.

M.S.C. That it shall be possible to become a Life Member of the Alumnae Association by six payments of ten dollars each, provided that the installments shall be completed within a maximum period of ten years; provided also that in any year in which the annual installment is omitted, the usual annual dues shall be paid; and that no installments

paid on account of Life Memberships shall be returned.

M.S.C. That in view of the fact that publicity is a technical matter the chairmen of local publicity committees shall be appointed by the chairmen of the local associations in consultation with the Director of Publicity of the College.

M.S.C. That the proposed changes in By-Laws as published in the December BULLETIN be accepted as a whole.

M.S.C. That the District Councillors shall have no official connection with the Summer School.

M.S.C. That the change in the James E. Rhoads Scholarship Agreement, namely, "That the provisions of the deed of the gift of the James E. Rhoads Scholarship (printed on page 70 of the Rules of the Faculty) requiring that the two members of the Scholarship Committee be elected by the Council should be so changed as to discontinue the election by the Council and place the matter in the hands of the Faculty," be accepted.

New Business not on the program; brought up from the floor by a two-thirds vote.

M.S.C. That the resolutions and agreement covering the M. Carey Thomas Prize Fund shall be ratified.

M.S.C. That the following resolutions, "That the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College records its deep interest in the progress of the Summer School for Women Workers in Industry as part of the world-wide movement in adult education without

here entering on any discussion of the means of raising funds for carrying on the school and pledges its enthusiastic backing to the school as an educational enterprise of the greatest value and promise," be accepted.

Miss Helen Robinson presented the question of the Bryn Mawr College Library.

M.S.L. That the Alumnae Association would approve of the College authorities accepting fees from the individual alumnae who make use of the library.

M.S.C. That the needs of the College be discussed.

The various needs as presented were:

The Bryn Mawr College Library, a new house for the President, an infirmary for the maids, new books for the Library, houses for the Faculty, the need of an administrative building.

The question concerning housing for the President was discussed and Miss Reilly reported that the question was now in the hands of the Building and Grounds' Committee, who are obtaining estimates as to its probable cost. The question of the Students' Building was also presented and it was stated that about \$38,000 was already in hand.

Mrs. Buckley presented the latest figures for the Endowment: We have received \$2,123,659.60; there is still outstanding \$80,591.79, making a grand total of \$2,204,161.39. This means that 96.3 per cent. has already been paid in. Of the \$80,691.79 still owing, \$45,213.46 is owed by alumnae, that is 56 per cent. The total cancellations have only amounted to \$7500, or 3/10 of 1 per cent.

M.S.C. That a vote of thanks be extended to President Park and the Board of Directors for their hospitality today.

Reports of Committees, Etc.

Three reports were printed in the February BULLETIN. Those that cannot be included this month for lack of space will be published in April.

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION, 1923

Executive Board

<i>President</i> —Anne Hampton Todd, '02	1922-24
<i>Vice-President</i> —Leila Houghteling, '11	1922-24
<i>Recording Secretary</i> —Myra Elliot Vauclain, '08 (Mrs. Jacques L.)	1922-24
<i>Corresponding Secretary</i> —Mary Christine Smith, '14	1922-24
<i>Treasurer</i> —Bertha S. Ehlers, '09	1922-24

Alumnae Secretary

Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins, '05 (Mrs. J. C.) 1922-23

Assistant Alumnae Secretary

Gertrude J. Hearn, '19 1922-23

Editor of the Bulletin

Martha Plaisted Saxton, '08 (Mrs. Eugene F.) 1922-23

Business Manager, Bulletin

Gertrude J. Hearne, '19 1922-23

Chairman of Class Collectors

Mary Peirce, '12 1923-24

District Councillors

District I Mary Richardson Walcott, '06 (Mrs. Robert) 1922-25

District II Emma Guffey Miller, '99 (Mrs. Carroll) 1922-24

District III Natalie McFadden Blanton, '17 (Mrs. Wyndham B.) 1922-23

District IV Julia Haines MacDonald, '12 (Mrs. John A.) 1922-25

District V Anna B. Lawther, '97 1922-24

District VI Emily Westwood Lewis, Grad. (Mrs. Joseph W.) 1922-23

District VII Eleanor Allen Mitchum, '14 (Mrs. Colis) 1922-25

Alumnae Directors

Margaret Ayer Barnes, '07 (Mrs. Cecil) 1922-23

Frances Fincke Hand, '97 (Mrs. Learned) 1918-24

Pauline D. Goldmark, '96 1922-25

Martha G. Thomas, '89 1922-26

Louise Congdon Francis, '00 (Mrs. Richard S.) 1921-27

Academic Committee

Eleanor Fleisher Riesman, '03 (Mrs. David) 1921-24 Chairman

Eleanor L. Lord, Ph.D. 1920-24

Abigail C. Dimon, '96 1921-25

Katharine Rotan Drinker, '10 (Mrs. Cecil Kent) 1921-25

Jessie May Tatlock, '00 1922-26

Nellie Neilson, '93 1922-26

Helen Tredway Graham, '11 (Mrs. Evarts Ambrose) 1923-27

Anne Hampton Todd, '02 ex-officio

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE

ASSOCIATION, 1923

Finance Committee

Elizabeth Caldwell Fountain, '97 (Mrs. Gerard) 1921-26 Chairman

Barbara Spoffard Morgan, '09 (Mrs. Shepard A.) 1922-25

Elizabeth Bent Clark, '95 (Mrs. Herbert L.) 1923-27

One member to be appointed

Anne Hampton Todd, '02 1922 ex-officio

Mary Peirce, '12 (Chairman of Class Collectors) ex-officio

Doris Earle, '13 (Chairman of Scholarships) ex-officio

Bertha S. Ehlers, '09 (Treasurer of the Alumnae Association) ... ex-officio

Committee on Health and Physical Education

Ethel Dunham, '14 1922-26 Chairman

Linda Lange, '03 1922-24

Elsa Dennison Voorhees, '10 (Mrs. Dayton) 1922-25

Adrienne Kenyon Franklin, '16 (Mrs. Benjamin, Jr.) 1922-26

Ella Oppenheimer, '14 1923-27

Anne Hampton Todd, '02 ex-officio

Scholarship Committee

Doris Earle, '03 1917-24 Chairman

Helen R. Sturgis, '05 1923-25

Emma O. Thompson, '04 1921-26

Eunice Morgan Schenck, '07 1922-27

Millicent Carey, '20 1923-28

Anne Hampton Todd, '02 ex-officio

Publicity Committee

Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins, '05 (Mrs. J. C.)	1921-26	Chairman
Adelaide W. Neall, '06	1920-25	
May Egan Stokes, '11 (Mrs. Stogdell)	1922-24	
One member to be appointed		
Anne Hampton Todd, '02	.....	ex-officio

Committee on Athletic Contests

Gertrude J. Hearne, '19	1921-26	Chairman
Elizabeth F. Cope, '21	1922-27	
Louise Marshall Mallory, '05 (Mrs. Otto Todd)	1919-24	
Leah T. Cadbury, '14	1920-25	
Betty Weaver, '20	1922-27	
Anne Hampton Todd, '02	.....	ex-officio

Nominating Committee

Louise Brownell Saunders, '93 (Mrs. Arthur P.), abroad, 1923-24..	1921-25	
Louise Watson, '12 (substitute for Mrs. Saunders)	1923-24	
Virginia McKenny Claiborne, '08 (Mrs. Robert)	1921-25	
Nathalie Swift, '13	1921-25	
Margaret Corwin, '12	1923-27	
Anne Rotan Howe, '02 (Mrs. Thorndike Dudley)	1923-27	
Anne Hampton Todd, '02	.....	ex-officio

*SPECIAL COMMITTEES**Alumnae Committee of the Bryn Mawr Summer School*

Lillian Laster Strauss, '09 (Mrs. Berthold)	1922-23	Chairman
Fannie Cochran, '04	1922-23	
Leila Houghteling, '11	1922-23	
Emma Bailey Speer, '94 (Mrs. Robert E.)	1922-24	
Josephine Goldmark, '98	1922-24	
Mary Coolidge, '14	1922-24	
Anne Hampton Todd, '02 (President of the Alumnae Association).	.....	ex-officio

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

As far as the Executive Board is concerned, the record of any one year differs but little from another. Each year brings its Annual Meeting, class reunions and Commencement and the infinite details connected with each event, though not every one will include the last Commencement of President Thomas and the Inauguration of President Park. Twice in one year the halls have been packed to capacity and the Alumnae Office vastly overworked. The Alumnae Secretaries (for we had a different one for each function) seemed able to work eighteen hours a day and still welcome the Alumnae with serene, smiling faces, sort them out to the different halls, and find their mail and their lost friends. Do the Alumnae realize how much the comfort and success of their reunion depends on the co-operation of the Alumnae Office?

In the January BULLETIN the attention of the Alumnae was called to the change of office. For the undergraduates to be deprived of the daily use of the best room in Taylor seemed hardly fair and reluc-

tantly, self-sacrificingly, we offered to return it. After all, a small office is adequate during the year and for Commencement week President Park has promised that we shall again have a large room for our headquarters.

The greatest responsibility the Executive Board has is the selection of the nominees for Alumnae Directors and the various Alumnae who work on the committees. The Alumnae should consider these appointments discriminatively, searchingly, for it is in the standing and the special committees that the real work of the Association is carried on. If any one is not satisfied, inform the Executive Board—it does not claim to be omniscient.

There have been various changes in the Alumnae Office. Margaret Blaine, '13, who was Executive Secretary for two years, felt that she must live at home and left last June, but not before she had done an excellent organization job. She was Chairman in New England during the Endowment Campaign; the following autumn she became Executive Secretary, and under her

leadership those separate groups of Alumnae which worked so magnificently during the campaign were transformed into the seven council districts of the Association. Margaret Blaine was Editor-in-chief of the BULLETIN, Business Manager, and Alumnae Secretary, and with her departure the work of the Alumnae Office was distributed somewhat differently. You will recall that at the last annual meeting it was decided to start a Publicity Department, provided the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College would approve and would share with the Association the expense. Caroline Chadwick-Collins, '05, had been doing the work since May, 1921, on a volunteer basis, and following the decision of the Board of Directors and the Alumnae Association she became a paid official of the College and of the Association as of January 1st, 1922. Last July she succeeded Margaret Blaine as Executive Secretary, giving half time to Publicity and half to the Alumnae Office. Her stenographer divides her time between the Alumnae Office and Publicity; there is in addition an Alumnae Assistant, Gertrude Hearne, '19, who gives half time to the Alumnae Office and half time as Business Manager of the BULLETIN; lastly, there is an Editor-in-chief of the BULLETIN, Martha Plaisted Saxton, '08. These arrangements involve no greater expense than was planned in the budget the Association approved last year. In fact, it is possible to spend somewhat less by carrying fewer persons in the office in the summer and sharing some of the expense with the Summer School. As I said, these arrangements entail no additional expense, but marvelous to relate, they actually bring in additional income. By having a Business Manager who gives half time to the BULLETIN and who makes a special study of advertising the BULLETIN is becoming self-supporting. In fact, the receipts for three months, October, November and December, were only a hundred dollars less than the entire cost of printing, publishing and editing the BULLETIN for the same period and in a short time the Executive Board is convinced that the BULLETIN will not only cease to be a charge upon the Association, but become a source of revenue.

We enjoy the BULLETIN ourselves, but we recognize that we live near the College and are supposed to be somewhat in touch. Is it giving the Alumnae what they want?

Write to the BULLETIN Editor, criticise, tell what offends you or what is lacking that you desire. We would not even mind some praise. The Editor and the Editorial Board work hard, month after month, and receive for encouragement—chiefly silence.

Though the announcement of the regional scholarship is made through the Scholarship Committee the actual work of raising the funds, finding the scholar, judging her fitness as a candidate, is carried on in the local groups. The Executive Board therefore would like to pay special tribute to the councillor of District 2, Emma Guffey Miller, '99, from whose district four scholars have been sent.

The Alumnae Association believed that no college staff was complete without a publicity representative and a year ago in order to prove to the Board of Directors the value of a publicity department, offered to assume half of the expense. To-day I have the pleasure of announcing that the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College is convinced of its value and has voted to assume the entire expense of publicity from October 1, 1923.

Last spring the Board of Directors appropriated for use during the college year 1922-23 \$300, to pay the board and lodging of those Alumnae who return to the College for committee work, that is, any Alumna director or any Alumna who is here for a committee meeting is the guest of the College, except during Commencement week.

The alumnae presidents of the Eastern women's colleges were invited to attend the inauguration of President Park and afterwards to confer on the common problems of alumnae associations. No other association had nearly as high a percentage of members as Bryn Mawr. Proportionally Bryn Mawr spends more money, for at the present time it is too small a unit to be economical. A comparison of the associations showed, however, that they all had similar organization. The larger annual meeting at the College and a smaller one,—the council composed of representatives from the different districts and clubs, meeting away from the College.

There are 118 new members, four have been reinstated, no one has been dropped or resigned. The total number of A.B.'s of Bryn Mawr College is 1944, of whom seventy-four are deceased; of the 1870 liv-

ing there are 1726 members, which is a 92.3 percentage. During the year twenty-eight have become new life members.

When the present Executive Board went into office a year ago very speedily it became aware that there was some dissatisfaction, and not without cause,—appeals and always more appeals for various College enterprises. The alumnae proved their loyalty and generosity without question during the campaign of 1920, and will always rise to any real emergency of the College. Since then, however, some of us, flushed with success, have continued to delve down into the alumnae pockets asking for funds, now for the Music Department, the Summer School, the Carola Woerishoffer Department, an assistant for the physical director, books for the Sorbonne, money for scholarships, for the meeting in honor of Professor Scott, until our modest, normal pockets were empty. Today the Finance Committee offers for your consideration a plan which they hope will help solve the financial burdens and yet allow us all an opportunity to give to those subjects in the College most appealing to our imagination. During the year, the Finance Committee has been working on this problem of the needs of the College versus the size of the alumnae pocketbook. It presented its plan for discussion at the June and November Council meetings and will present it to you today, but I wish the members of the Association to know that after exhaustive discussion the plan has been endorsed by the Executive Board and by both meetings of the Council and if the Alumnae Association should also approve it, the Board of Directors of the College have promised co-operation.

Any comment on the work of the Finance Committee would be incomplete without a word in honor of its retiring chairman. For years Martha Gibbons Thomas, '89, has been the directing head of the alumnae finances, has spurred us on when we were loath to assume our responsibilities, fired us with her courage, directed us with her wise, sane judgment, and this year, because we felt that she could render the Association greater service, we elected her an Alumna Director.

And in conclusion, the Executive Board recommend for your serious consideration the various activities of the Alumnae Association, to what extent the alumnae should participate in the government of the Col-

lege. There are the alumnae directors who take part in the administration of the College and the alumnae themselves, who have free access to the president, can present to her any suggestions, criticisms, and therefore should not the Association confine itself to matters of purely alumnae concern?

During the year the following members of the Association have died and I will ask the members present to signify their sympathy by a rising silent vote:

Emily Rachael Vail, '19, February 7, 1922.

Bertina Hallowell Dickson, '07 (Mrs. Aubrey C.), February, 1922.

Helen Brooks Wiggins, '14 (Mrs. Lewis M.), February, 1922.

Mildred Minturn Scott, '97 (Mrs. Arthur H.), May, 1922.

Dorothy E. Miiller di Somma, '09 (Mrs. Gizio F.), April 4, 1922.

Gertrude Charlotte Schmidt, Ph.D., December, 1922.

Lisa Baker Converse, '96, January, 1923.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNE HAMPTON TODD,

President.

REPORT OF PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

The Publicity Committee following the action taken by the Alumnae Association in February, authorizing the expenditure of \$1500 for publicity expenses, has spent the money as follows:

Expenditures

Stenographic Assistance	\$400.00
Supplies	101.00
Stamps	130.00
Clipping Service, February-October	114.00
Pictures	210.00
Newspapers	36.00
Telephone and Telegrams	310.00
Expressage and Insurance on Slides and Reels	34.00
Rental of Typewriter	40.00
New Slides	28.00
Small Reel of Inauguration (on order)	50.00
	<u>\$1446.00</u>

Printing: Reprint of Rev. Robert Johnson's article on Bryn Mawr (500 copies), pamphlet in honor of President Thomas' retirement (750 copies) and folders of photographs of Bryn Mawr for distribution in Schools (5000 copies)

675.00
\$2121.00

Receipts

Appropriation from Alumnae Association	\$1500.00
Gift from President Thomas for Printing	500.00
From sale of Christmas Cards	68.00
From sale of Pamphlet in honor of President Thomas	52.00
	<hr/>
	\$2120.00

The work in connection with the newspapers, as outlined in the report of last year, has been continued and extended. Experience has shown that much of this work must be done directly with the newspapers in the different cities rather than sending releases through the local Publicity Chairmen for two reasons: first, because time is usually a matter of supreme importance; secondly, because the editors of most of the important papers prefer receiving the news from one source and directly from the College. However, this is not always the case and in those cities where it is not so, the local chairmen have shown splendid co-operation in handling the College news as well as their own local Alumnae news.

The Summer School Publicity is no longer to be handled by the Publicity Committee of the Alumnae Association. The experience of last summer proved that the Summer School students themselves would have more understanding of and more interest in the publicity work if it were handled by a Summer School Committee. Therefore, the Joint Administrative Committee in November unanimously decided to approve such a committee, the membership to include a chairman, two representatives of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association and two representatives of women in industry, one of whom should be a former Summer School student. At present the following members have been appointed: Adelaide W. Neall, representing the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association, Agnes Nestor, representing the women in industry, and Caroline Chadwick-Collins, chairman.

The Publicity Committee asks from the Alumnae Association for 1923 an appropriation of \$675.00. The reasons for the reduction from \$1500 are because the stenographic work can, under the present arrangement in the Alumnae Office, be carried on by the Alumnae Office Secretary, because a saving is being made through President Park's kind offer of the use of the College clipping service, and because

no allowance is made for printing. The Committee hopes, however, that it may be made possible for it to order a further 5000 of the folders of "Photographs of Bryn Mawr College" for general distribution in the schools as the demand for them is increasingly large (especially since the announcement of the change in Entrance Requirements), and the supply is almost exhausted.

Respectfully submitted,
CAROLINE CHADWICK COLLINS,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, FEBRUARY, 1923

The Finance Committee is composed of the chairman of the Scholarship Committee, the chairman of the Class Collectors, the president and treasurer of the Alumnae Association, ex-officio, and four members at large. During the past few years the duties of the Committee have greatly increased. These duties, as outlined by the June Council Meeting, shall, if confirmed by the Alumnae Association, include the following:

Execution of the financial policy of the Association, supervision of class collections, and apportionment of the Alumnae Fund. The Committee has met on an average of once a month during the past year and devoted itself to the questions of the budget and the Alumnae Fund.

The Budget, as will be explained by the treasurer, Miss Ehlers, has been rearranged and simplified; and the members of the Committee are kept informed by means of a monthly balance sheet of all moneys received and expended.

The budget for the past year shows the Association \$902.57 financed, the deficit of \$744.65 paid off, the BULLETIN paid for, and a balance turned over to the Students' Building Fund. This surplus, though small, is in marked contrast to the deficit of approximately \$1000.00 of the two preceding years. For this result thanks are due to Mrs. Arnett, Chairman of Class Collectors, the staff of the BULLETIN, and the Alumnae Secretary for their devoted work.

The plan of the Alumnae Fund is the result not alone of the judgment of the Finance Committee but an answer to the many Alumnae at large who, troubled by the numerous appeals, twelve in all, of last year, have felt that the time has come to

find some means of concentrating the efforts and good will of their members. This plan, discussed and voted upon by two meetings of the Council, is now presented to the Association as a whole to be discussed and acted upon.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTHA G. THOMAS,

Chairman to December, 1923.

ELIZABETH CALDWELL FOUNTAIN,

Present Chairman.

REPORT OF CLASS COLLECTIONS

The report of Class Collections is herewith appended to the report of the Finance Committee owing to the illness of the chairman of Class Collectors, Katharine McCollin Arnett.

The amount received from Class Collections for the year 1922 was \$9,609.55, of which \$3,067.12 was specially marked for the Students' Building, \$429 for books for the Romance Language Department, and for the use of the Alumnae Office \$4,466.21 was appropriated and \$744.65 to pay off the deficit of 1921, leaving a balance in hand of \$902.50 for appropriation by the Alumnae Association. This amount, in accordance with the decision of the Class Collectors at the February meeting of 1922, if confirmed by this Annual Meeting, will be allotted to the Students' Building.

The balance sheet of Alumnae Funds will be published next month.

REPORT OF ATHLETIC CONTESTS COMMITTEE

In the spring of 1922 there were very few alumnae available for sports, so all games were postponed until commencement week.

Because of rain it was impossible to hold the Odd-Even match in basketball on Monday afternoon, but the water polo game drew a large crowd. C. Hall, '17, and E. Cope, '21, worked up the water polo, and together they put a good team in the pool. Varsity won, but the score was only 6-3.

The reuning classes and the College Athletic Association raised sixty-one dollars (\$61) to get the Bryn Mawr Village Band to play for the parade (the extra one dollar was given to the Alumnae Association). In spite of persistent rain, we paraded from Pembroke arch past the deanery to the gymnasium, where the cups were awarded—then as the weather cleared the basketball game was held as usual on the lower athletic field. The alumnae team was run by C. Stevens, '17, and by E. Taylor, '21. The alumnae did very well, although the score was fairly one-sided.

Wednesday the rain continued, so the tennis matches had to be called off. The tennis team was being run by M. Thompson, '17, and by K. Cauldwell, '20.

On the afternoon of October 21st, we held the alumnae-varsity hockey match. As there were a great many alumnae back for President Park's inauguration, we had quite a good game—we could even boast of having substitutes. The score was 3-1 in favor of varsity.

Our plan is to have each sport run by two members of the more recently graduated of the reunion classes. This method seems to arouse more interest among the alumnae, and helps to give varsity better matches.

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE J. HEARNE, *Chairman.*

CAMPUS NOTES

This year has been a year of change and experiment at College, and one of its most interesting outcomes has been the undergraduate committee, appointed to investigate possible changes in the curriculum. The investigations will fall into two main parts: the first, a careful consideration of required work, the rearrangement of the present schedule for courses, and the possibilities of obtaining a good basis for the group system; the second, an examination of tentative suggestions for an honor sys-

tem and for comprehensive examinations. The committee intends to make a report, containing constructive suggestions and plans, to the Faculty, who are working along the same lines, and who will consider it before making any changes in the curriculum.

The Gymnasium has been strangely dressed, these last few weeks, in a collection of posters and charts, lent for the occasion by a number of colleges, industrial plants, and welfare organizations.

For nothing less than a physical welfare exhibition has been in progress, to demonstrate to spectators of all ages the various aspects of physical welfare. The health work, done among children by the Narberth Public School and by the Philadelphia Dairy Council, was displayed along one wall of the Gym. Charts and "story pictures" made by the children and their instructors showed how competitive games were employed to enforce healthy diet, clean teeth, and regular hours for sleeping. Women's health work occupied another wall, and the organizations connected with this part of the exhibit included the womans' Foundation, the Y. W. C. A., University of Pennsylvania, and Wellesley and Vassar Colleges. The latter has just completed a "posture drive," with prizes for the students with the best posture.

Miss Applebee explained the posters to the College undergraduates, the Model School, and to a number of interested "outsiders."

The third of the musical recitals was based on the development of song. Mr. Thomas Surette, Director of the Department of Music, described its origin in Folk Songs and analyzed its development up to Strauss, Rachmaninow, Gretchaninow, and the twentieth century composers. He explained the three ways of considering such development: by the relation between words and sense, by the connection between song and accompaniment, and by the present "melodic complexity of line and phrase."

Miss Madge Fairfax, accompanied by Mr. Horace Alwyne, illustrated Mr. Surette's lecture by a number of songs, among which was "An Autumn Song" composed by Mr. Alwyne himself.

Varsity has certainly started the Basket Ball season auspiciously by defeating Adelphi College, 36-15. The team, which included two Freshmen, Winifred Dodd and S. McAdoo, showed a great deal of individual ability, but the lack of teamwork showed that the season had just begun. Another week of practice should produce a strong team to meet Swarthmore next Saturday.

Water Polo match games, which began this week, are surrounded by a secrecy which makes them more exciting than ever. On account of the epidemic of colds which invaded the College so recently, the Health

Department has forbidden everyone except the members of the class teams to watch the matches. Only the first games of the preliminaries have been played, in which '23 defeated '25 and '24 defeated '26. The Senior First appears to be the most competent team and, according to campus gossip, it will probably win the finals.

The American Association of University Women, which held its annual convention at Swarthmore last week-end, chose Bryn Mawr for its Saturday afternoon meeting. The program began with a speech on Student Government, at which only the 200 delegates were present. The Senior Class was invited to attend the lecture on English versus American Education which comprised the second half of the program. The speaker was Miss Ellis Fermer, of Oxford.

A number of interesting persons have spoken at College in the past two weeks. General Azgapetyan, an Armenian who is a veteran officer in the Russian Army, spoke in Chapel one morning in behalf of the Near-East Relief and Mme. Maude Rey, a pupil of Copeau, gave a lecture on the development of the French Drama, under the auspices of the French Club.

The "News Bulletin" for February 1, contained the following Bryn Mawr items:

Dr. Neva Deardof, Associate Professor of Social Economy at Bryn Mawr, has succeeded Paul Benjamin as Associate Editor of the *Survey* in charge of the Family Welfare Department.

A new and interesting substitute for the discarded vocational conference has been evolved by the Dean at Bryn Mawr College. Experts in a selected list of professional and occupational fields will be asked to speak, one each week, at chapel, where the whole student body will be addressed and individual conferences with students will follow throughout the day. This will eliminate one of the serious limitations of the usual concentrated vocational conference, at which a given student may at best hear only a few of the subjects discussed, and may fail, for any one of a number of reasons, to hear the one to which her attention might very appropriately be drawn. But the sway of the vocational conference still remains quite generally undisputed and will continue to do so until the colleges assume something more than a half-hearted interest in the vocational or professional welfare of their students.

EXAMINATION NOTICE

Addenda to the notice of "Changes in the Entrance Examinations" published in the February BULLETIN.

In substitution for the following sentence "An option of American History instead of Ancient History is permitted in certain special cases when High School candidates are required by law to offer American History in the latter part of the school course" is the following paragraph:

For entrance to Bryn Mawr College the study of Ancient History is required and the College recommends that candidates take the entrance examination in it; but candidates who have satisfactorily completed an adequate course in Ancient History followed by one in American History may take the entrance examination in American History instead of the one in Ancient History. It is expected that the course in Ancient History taken in one of the last four years before entrance will extend throughout a year of five periods per week and be based on a standard text, additional reading and map work.

In addition, candidates for admission to College in 1925 are advised to present fifteen points in two divisions, the first in 1924, but those who desire to present in the spring of 1923 a first of three divisions of *seventeen points* (the subjects included in the present twenty points) will be permitted to do so, *provided they or their schools inform the Secretary and Registrar of the College to this effect not later than March 15, 1923.*

WIN A FELLOWSHIP

Three paid fellowships in social-economic research are offered each year by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union to women who wish thorough preparation for such work. The fellowships carry a stipend of \$500. Clerical assistance, equipment, and traveling expenses necessary for the investigation are furnished by the Department of Research.

A degree from a college of good standing, training in economics or sociology, and satisfactory references in regard to health, character and special fitness for social-economic research are required for all candidates for the fellowship. For the past five years the successful applicants have been women with some graduate training or experience. The research fellows are expected to devote their entire time for ten

months to the training given by the Department of Research.

Training is given in the making and criticism of schedules, in field work, in the construction and interpretation of statistical tables, and in the literary presentation of the results of the investigation. All fellows are required to take the course in statistics given by the Director of the Department of Research.

In addition to formal training in statistics and methods of research, two co-operative investigations will be made by the staff of the Research Department. The first of these is limited in scope and may be based on data already collected. The second, which will be the chief original investigation of the year, will require field work for the filling of schedules, and will afford each fellow experience in all stages of the work required for modern co-operative investigations of social or economic problems.

Students who have received satisfactory undergraduate training in sociology and economics may offer the year's work in the Research Department in fulfillment of requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Research at Simmons College. The thesis or research work is accepted also in certain seminar courses at Radcliffe College, Tufts College, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. By special arrangement with the Committee on Graduate Instruction of Wellesley College, the work may be counted as a part of the requirements for a master's degree. Several western universities have accepted the completed studies as theses for advanced degrees, and have given graduate credit for the training in research. Professors from affiliated colleges serve on the committee which awards the fellowships.

Applications must be filed before May 1st.

For application blanks and answers to inquiries, address Department of Research, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, Boston 17, Massachusetts.

NEWS AND APOLOGIA

The following item from the *News Bulletin* for December shows Bryn Mawr women in another field of science. Christine Ladd-Franklin will surely pardon us for including her in our "News," for she is the mother of our own Margaret Franklin.

At the seventh annual meeting of the

Optical Society of America, held at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., October 25-28, inclusive, papers were offered by three women: Janet Howell Clark, 1910, Associate in Physiology, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, on "A photo-electric theory of color vision"; Christine Ladd-Franklin, Columbia University, on "The fundamental facts of color-sensation, being the minimal requirements of a color sensation theory,

with illustrations in color"; Gertrude Rand, Associate in Experimental and Applied Psychology, Bryn Mawr College, on "Comparative studies of equality of brightness and flicker photometry with special reference to the lag of visual sensation."

We must blame the *College News* for our mistake last month in the name of Dr. Helen Sard Hughes, for we reprinted verbatim from its pages Dr. Hughes' account of the Sophomore play.

What Have You to Say?

CLASS NOTES AGAIN

Here is an extract from a letter written by Mrs. G. B. McColl, of Manitoba:

"I have never lost interest in the Association, though I am at a great distance, and can take advantage of nothing—but the reading of the BULLETIN, which I hail with pleasure each month. I can't agree with the Alumna who found Class Notes of no interest. I always turn to them first, and find many items of interest often, even among the people I don't know personally."

"GOOD MIXERS"

Most Alumnae will share with us the reaction of almost unendurable boredom at hearing the traditional criticism that Bryn Mawr women are "superior." In our youth we always flew to our standard and met the attack with what invective our tongues could command. Constant repetition, however, has long since dulled us to silence as the best method of averting the inevitable discussion.

The other day, however, we were startled from our lethargy. The jolt did not come from any unusual severity of outside criticism. It came from the remark of a Bryn Mawr Alumna. "I never go to Alumnae Meetings, I am not a good mixer." Now that assertion may have a humble and self-deprecatory sound, but we all know the tone in which people say they are not "good mixers." It suggests a division of the world, any world, into the "hoi-polloi"

and the "initiated." The "good mixer" is usually some exuberant member of the latter group, who circulates through the former, extending the glad hand, calling everybody by Christian names, and making herself generally objectionable. Could there have been some foundation after all for the criticisms we once so hotly denied? And before we had recovered from the shock of our sudden suspicion, we heard another Bryn Mawr woman, of a different type and generation, say exactly the same thing.

Since listening to the deprecations quoted above, we went to the February meeting, the first annual meeting it has ever been our privilege to attend, and we felt we should like to report to the Alumnae in question what we found out there about "mixing." They may be completely reassured, for the meeting was certainly not primarily social. The Association apparently hoped that its members would find pleasure in greeting old friends and renewing acquaintances. The officers in charge were making every effort to provide comfort, hospitality, and amusement to returning guests; but whether or not these guests "mixed" with one another was entirely their own concern. What the Association desired, its aim in urging us to come to Bryn Mawr on February 2nd, was simply that we should "mix" for a short time in the affairs of the College.

Book Reviews

The Gypsy Trail. An Anthology for Campers. Compiled by Pauline Goldmark and Mary Hopkins. (Mitchell Kennerley.)

Of course I should have started with the whole of the *Shropshire Lad*—but I am

glad, come to think of it, that these compilers did otherwise; for the *Shropshire Lad* would have crowded out some of the poems that I don't know by heart, and I should have been the loser. The collection is a delightful one. It is personal, even

idiosyncratic, as any small anthology (since we already have the gold coin of the *Oxford Book*) should be. The compilers have not been afraid to include verses that everyone knows—"Under the Greenwood Tree," "The Cloud," "Tintern Abbey," and others as familiar—but with these they have lightly interspersed poems which they would doubtless admit can't stand cold comparison with those immortal ones, but which, for one quality or another, must have served them in good stead on their own "gypsy trail." (The anthologists, be it noted, are themselves famous Adirondack trampers; at least I know that this is so of Pauline Goldmark, for we have William James' word for it. She is affectionately enshrined in several of his Keene Valley letters, and will go down to history as, among other things, one of a party of girls "all dressed in boys' breeches, and cutaneously desecrated in the extreme from having been camping without a male on Loon Lake.")

The poems chosen are arranged in groups—"The Joy of the Road," "Sunrise and Morning," "The Wild Wood," "Inland Waters," "The Road to Elfland," "The Pilgrim's Trip," and so on. As might be expected, there are interesting juxtapositions—Shelley's "Night," for example, and Addison's "The Spacious Firmament on High;" these followed by six lines from Lucretius and that again by Meredith's "Lucifer in Starlight." One of the pleasant features of the book, by the way, is that foreign language poems are given in the original, without translation or apology. "Diffugere nives, redeunt jam gramina campis"—Horace, we may be sure, takes it as no discourtesy that his ode should be placed be-

tween a lyric of Bliss Carman's and "The Hounds of Spring."

Being, as they are, Bryn Mawr women, Miss Goldmark and Miss Hopkins are to be congratulated on having discovered America, for the non-existence of any but expatriate Americans was of course one of our literary assumptions at Bryn Mawr. Whitman has many pages—too many, I must confess, they seemed to me. There are a score of poems by Emerson, a highly rewarding collection in itself. His "Days," "Heroism," "Each and All," and "Guy" are unfamiliar, and the book would be worth having for their sake alone. A pleasant surprise was a poem by John Burroughs, charming as I had no idea that Burroughs could be. Since the book was first published in 1914 (the present volume is apparently a re-issue), it could not, without the gift of prophecy, have included Edna St. Vincent Millay, but I submit, for a later edition, her lines:

Doubt no more that Oberon—
Never doubt that Pan
Lived, and played a reed, and ran
After nymphs in a dark forest,
In the merry, credulous days,—
Lived, and led a fairy band
Over the indulgent land!
Ah, for in this droust, sorest
Age man's eye has looked upon,
Death to fauns and death to fays,
Still the dog-weed dares to raise—
Healthy tree, with trunk and root—
Ivory bowls that bear no fruit,
And the starlings and the jays—
Birds that cannot even sing—
Dare to come again in spring!

MARGARET FRANKLIN, 1908.

An American Woman Critic of French Women

There are some 150 pages in a book published by Macmillan during the last years of the war that I believe to be a unique contribution by American scholarship to French subjects. The book is *WOMEN AND THE FRENCH TRADITION* (Macmillan \$1.50), by Florence Leftwich Ravenel (Bryn Mawr, A.B., 1895, Ph.D., 1906).

It begins and ends with essays that are of their moment—*The Eternal Feminine*, a study of the struggle for suffrage, and

Women of France, written under the shadow of the great war—but between the two are these precious pages for all time, devoted to eight French women, and done with all the solid foundations of scholarship and a rare creative insight.

They have the special charm that comes when a critic turns to a national tradition not his own and gains thereby a freshness of reaction that the critic-compatriot cannot have. It is the same charm that we feel in the studies of English women by

Arvède Barine, her *Jane Carlyle* or her *George Eliot*.

It is not surprising, after Mrs. Ravenel has confessed that for her the two most engrossing subjects of study are Women and France, to find Arvède Barine's name at the head of one of the essays, for of all the biographers of the last generation in France, it is she who has built up the most interesting body of studies in feminine psychology and has evolved from them the most complete philosophy of life for women. "It is here and now," writes Mrs. Ravenel, "at the opening of the new century, that with a solemnity and an authority which become her well, this woman calls upon the women of her generation to pause a moment as it were between two worlds and take account once for all, without passion or prejudice, of this past which they are so eager to leave behind, this untried future upon which they are so anxious to set sail."

Mrs. Ravenel, too, has evolved her philosophy of womanhood—she objects, we feel, to the term feminism—and this summing up of the ideas of Arvède Barine is in many ways her point of departure. But the American critic is more modern, more supple, and while regretting the beauty of the old life for women, which was full of beauty at its best, she is ready to accept the new life with enthusiasm and a degree of confidence, and not with the distrustful resignation of the French woman.

The women Mrs. Ravenel chose to study had all in their day and generation through the circumstances of their lives and the force of their genius, exercised an independence of thought and action that were not in the old feminine tradition—Madame de Sévigné, Madame de Lafayette, Madame de Staël and George Sand.

The essay on George Sand is, to my mind, the most original and one of the most delightful of the book. Mrs. Ravenel is a passionate advocate, hurt by the cheap misunderstanding to which George Sand has been subjected by Anglo-Saxons, and yet, with all her caring, her analysis is acutely keen and she accepts for her subject none of the easy excuses. It is to be remembered, too, that she is working here on material that has been touched by Sainte-Beuve and Balzac, Charles Maurras and Anatole France, to say nothing of the great lovers themselves. Here is her

conclusion: "In summing up his impressions of George Sand after his visit to her at Nohant, Balzac would seek to explain all the contradictions and inconsistencies of her complex personality by affirming that she was 'as little a woman as possible', and in this formula, Mr. Henry James sees the best solution of the problem. These are great authorities, but I venture to dissent from both. George Sand's masquerading was for the most part in trifles—an affair of cigarettes and waistcoats. The secret of her strength, as of her weakness, is that she was as much as possible a woman. It was her womanhood, with its contempt of limitations, its demand of the unattainable, that sometimes, as in the Venetian episode, betrayed her into situations which any man, at all approaching her in ability and honesty of purpose, would have avoided, as it were by instinct. Much as she loved and sought ideas, she was never really at home in the region of pure intellect. Her ripe wisdom, her inspired good sense, were always overshadowed by her compassionate sympathy with her fellowmen."

Another passage from the chapter on George Sand announces the idea of the very curious and interesting essay on *Great Women's Daughters* that closes the series: "Perhaps it is in her letters to her daughter Solange that this woman strikes the deepest, saddest note in all her wonderful range. This mysterious, wayward, fascinating daughter of George Sand! She was of that second generation of romanticists of whom we know too little. She had all the infinite craving, the vague discontent, the ruthless self-absorption of the great period. But the believing heart had gone from her. In her, enthusiasm was checked by a counter-current of skepticism, of cynical mockery and self-contempt. Or, may it not be that her chronic disillusionment and incurable ennui were but the long backward swing of the pendulum from her mother's impetuous, idolatrous youth? Who shall say? And who, listening for the limping foot of justice on the track of an erring mortal—who shall say that George Sand's own daughter was not her mother's severe and sufficient punishment on earth?"

Mrs. Ravenel studies in one chapter this same pitiful Solange in rebellious adoration before her mother, Françoise de Sévigné, for whose "hard precocity," which

alienated all affections, her doting mother was no doubt somewhat to blame," and Albertine de Stael, exquisite and sensitive creature, eternally shrinking from the constant publicity that followed *her* famous mother. Three unhappy daughters and three famous mothers, and the question is again revived of the woman's struggle between fame and the old affections. Mrs. Ravenel has done with the most delicate and sympathetic touch the tragedy of the relations of these mothers and daughters, and by implication the beauty of the relationship when it is a happy one.

Her treatment of this very human aspect in the lives of her great women is characteristic of her method throughout. These biographical studies belong, with their subjects, in the great French tradition. The "elemental things" are not forgotten, for all the erudition. It would be a satisfaction to see them given to French readers in translation, as Arvède Barine's English essays have been given to English readers. In any case, Bryn Mawr may well be proud of this product of her scholarship, by Eunice Morgan Schenck, '07.

Bureau of Recommendations

THE Bureau of Recommendations has this year made an arrangement with the Bureau of Occupations for Trained Women in Philadelphia by which the Philadelphia Bureau undertakes the work of placing all Bryn Mawr applicants for non-teaching positions. This organization has always been ready to co-operate with the Bryn Mawr Bureau of Recommendations and has been most helpful and generous in giving vocational advice to Bryn Mawr students, but until now there has been no actual affiliation between the two bureaus. It is believed that a close and official connection will be a mutual benefit and will greatly facilitate the work of placing Bryn Mawr women both in teaching and in non-teaching positions. The experiment will be tried for one year of turning over to the Philadelphia Bureau all applications for work and for workers outside of the teaching profession, and registration with the Bryn Mawr Bureau will mean registration with the Philadelphia Bureau also.

The Bryn Mawr Bureau is naturally in close touch with schools and colleges, but has not and cannot have

the same relation with business and the professional world. The Philadelphia Bureau, on the other hand, has secretaries in the field, both for investigation and for job recruiting, and is able consequently to make contacts which it would be impossible for the Bryn Mawr Bureau to make. It also has affiliations with the collegiate bureaus in other cities, and is in constant touch with them. Moreover, it is undertaking an extensive program of research in the field of business and the professions, which will enable it to give invaluable help to its registrants who need vocational advice, or accurate and exact information as to the opportunities open to women.

It is clear that the chances of securing positions for our non-teaching alumnae will be greatly increased by this arrangement, which will work no less to the advantage of our teachers, for it will enable the Bureau of Recommendations to devote more of its time exclusively to their needs.

There are no fees for registration in the Philadelphia Bureau of Occupations, and Bryn Mawr women will not be charged a placement fee unless

the salary for the position obtained is \$1800 or over, in which case a commission of approximately three per cent. is to be paid to the Philadelphia Bureau.

If you are interested in having a non-teaching position, will you let us know at once, please, whether you wish to be registered under this new arrangement?

If you wish to teach and are not registered, will you write for application blanks, or, if you are already registered and have not communicated with the Bryn Mawr Bureau since October, will you let us know if you wish to be kept upon the Active List?

The Bureau is eager to hear from you in any case, and will appreciate prompt action, for calls are coming in rapidly. Address Bureau of Recommendations, Dean's Office, Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr College.

The Bureau of Recommendations has calls for the following:

- (1) Two secretaries with training, including stenography, for bank in New York City, and for the Grenfell Mission.
- (2) Elementary teachers with experience and progressive methods, for schools in California and New England; for open-air school in Pennsylvania, and for a country day school near Philadelphia.
- (3) Four Doctors of Philosophy for History, Economics and English for small colleges in the East.
- (4) Experienced Latin teacher for girls' school in New England.
- (5) Teacher of French and two assistants in English Composition for a middle western college.
- (6) Teacher of Mathematics and History for a boarding school in Maryland.
- (7) Teachers of all branches for the "John Burroughs Country Day School for Boys and Girls" which is being started in St. Louis, a school which has among its backers some of our progressive alumnae.

Owing to the fact that the BULLETIN has unexpectedly acquired four extra pages, it is possible to print two reports here.

Report of the Alumnae Committee of the Bryn Mawr Summer School

The Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association has heard Summer School reports from almost every possible angle, so this committee does not feel called upon to tell you more about the activities and methods of the School itself. It thinks it advisable, however, to recall to you the relation of this Association to the Summer School and the obligations attached thereto.

You will remember that the College and Labor have equal representation in all matters pertaining to the management of the School. Of the College representation, one-half is composed of appointees from the Alumnae Association. Thus you see, the College and this Association are very directly responsible for the School.

In the mind of the general public the School for Women Workers is inseparably associated with the College itself, and it is due to the Summer School that the College has recently had the eyes of the country

very directly focused upon it. The College, then, will gain or suffer as the Summer School succeeds or fails. If we, as a group of thinking women, are at all sensitive to the trend of world problems today, we must look on the Summer School and similar experiments as a hope which dare not fail.

Experimental the School assuredly is, and perhaps must be for years to come. For that reason we can scarcely hope to have it endowed at this time, but must struggle to maintain and arouse sufficient interest to finance it from year to year. Much of the enthusiasm for this support will have to come from Alumnae of the College who, understanding the scope and vision of the school, can spread its message.

Last year of the total budget of \$31,000, \$5,000 or a little less than one-sixth was actually given by Bryn Mawr Alumnae. Of this \$5,000, there was one gift of \$1,000;

the remaining \$4,000 was given by ninety-six persons and six local Alumnae or class groups. There is, unfortunately, no way of telling how much of the total budget was procured by Alumnae. Whether this is too much or too little to expect of the members of the Association, we do not know, but your committee felt that you should have a clear statement of the relation of the Alumnae to the Summer School budget.

The work of the Alumnae over the country for the Summer School organization has been magnificent. Without it, we feel safe in saying there could have been no Summer School. Besides the organization work, the educational work for the students in their own towns has fallen largely on the Alumnae. In this work you are especially urged to co-operate. The School can give only an impetus to the few students who are privileged to attend, and this impetus must grow through local efforts and opportunities. You, as Alumnae, can help everywhere seek out or create opportunities in adult education for returning students and for the groups from which they come. There must be a much greater accomplishment than the little taste of education that can be given here to a hundred girls each summer.

The Alumnae Committee, then, begs the Alumnae to stand by as an Association and as individuals: the Summer School cannot live without you. Your committee asks for a sense of this meeting on the following motion:

Moved that the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College records its deep interest in the progress of the Summer School for Women Workers in Industry as part of the world-wide movement in adult education, and without here entering on any discussion of the means of raising funds for carrying on the School, pledges its enthusiastic backing to the School as an educational enterprise of the greatest value and promise.

LILLIAN L. STRAUSS, *Chairman.*

REPORT ON THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN

Business Manager:

The total cost of the BULLETIN for the year 1922, inclusive of printing, wrapping, and mailing, etc., was \$3259.81. We have as receipts from one quarter of the dues, \$1137.88; from extra copies and outside subscriptions, \$20.15; from advertising, \$1864.24; and from commissions on books ordered through the Book Department, \$54.96; accrued and income interest, \$134.89 and miscellaneous \$63.65, making a total of \$3275.17. This means that the BULLETIN has really paid for itself this year and has a balance of \$16.16, exclusive of salaries.

From September, 1922, to date, we have contracted for \$1428.50 of advertising. Of this, \$597.50 is for new contracts and \$831.44 for renewed contracts. If any Alumna feels so inclined, the Business management will be glad to give her a Commission on any advertisements she may secure for the BULLETIN. Also we wish to thank the Alumnae for their interest in the Book Order Department. We intend to continue this Department and shall be grateful for future orders for books.

Editor:

Since September, 1922, there have been four meetings of the Editorial Board. At the beginning of the autumn session, Theresa Helburn was appointed as the New York member of the Board to help the editor when she needed advice between the Bryn Mawr meetings. Miss Helburn, however, found she had not the time to spare for this work and Miss Alice Harrison, 1920, was appointed in her place.

The aim of the Editorial Board has been to make the magazine pay expenses and to keep the Alumnae alive to the interests of the Association and of the BULLETIN.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTA P. SAXTON, *Editor.*

GERTRUDE HEARNE, *Business Manager.*

ALUMNAE NOTES

CLUB NOTES

On January the second a meeting of the Bryn Mawr Club of Indiana was held. Mrs. George Quincy Dunlop, '05, was elected president; Mrs. Charles W. Moores, '93, was elected vice-president and treasurer, and

Mrs. Robert A. Hendrickson, '18, was elected secretary for the coming year.

To the Editor of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN.
Dear Madam:

Following the advice of the members of the Bryn Mawr Club of Northern Califor-

nia, I am sending you a short report on activity in this distant quarter. Our first meeting of the new year was held across the bay at the Katherine Branson School in Ross Valley. About twenty of the former members were present and the following officers were elected:

President, Mrs. Charles P. Deems.

Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Arthur H. Barendt.

Chairman Scholarship Committee, Mrs. Hillyer Brown.

Chairman Publicity Committee, Miss Elizabeth Hobdy.

Representative American Association of University Women, Miss Laura Branson.

Committee for Bryn Mawr Summer School, Mrs. Jesse Steinhardt, Mrs. Bransby.

The Club pledged itself to raise \$300, to be offered as a Regional Scholarship at Bryn Mawr.

The Club extends a hearty welcome to all Bryn Mawr women traveling to or through California, and adds that a card to our President (Mrs. Charles P. Deems, 2603 Steiner Street, San Francisco, Calif.) will give us a chance to make the welcome more material.

Sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH HOEDY.

1896

Class Editor, Miss Mary W. Jewett, Moravia, N. Y.

The *Washington Times* of January 22nd, contained the following notice of the tragic death of Lisa Baker Converse. "Miss Lisa B. Converse, a former instructress in mathematics at the National Cathedral School for Girls, who was thrown from her horse Wednesday afternoon at Lunlaw Road and Synder Lane, died at 5 o'clock this morning at Emergency Hospital. She suffered a fracture of the skull."

Elizabeth Kirkbride is president of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Association of University Women and is the presiding officer at the Annual Conference of the North Atlantic Section of the Association which is being held in Philadelphia on February 9-11, 1923.

1898

Class Editor, Mrs. Wilfred Bancroft, Harrisville, R. I.

Dr. Martha Tracy, as president of the Business and Professional Women's Club,

has been asked to serve on the committee which is making preparations for the lecture to be given by Miss A. Maude Royden in the Metropolitan Opera House on March 16.

The *News Bulletin* of the Bureau of Vocational Information for February 1, 1923, says:

"Report of the Committee on Nursing Education" is now available in printed form and may be procured from the National League of Nursing Education, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. The investigations which form the basis of the report were conducted by Josephine Goldmark for the committee appointed by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1919, with Professor C. E. A. Winslow of Yale University as chairman, to prepare a definite proposal for a course of training for public health nurses.

1900

Class Editor, M. Helen MacCoy, Bureau of Rehabilitation, State Education Building, Albany, N. Y.

The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* of January 28th says: "Mrs. Samuel B. Scott, chairman of the Committee on Political Information of the Republican Women of Pennsylvania, has prepared a statement on the subject of municipal elections which is very greatly in demand among members of that organization."

The class wishes to express its sincere and affectionate sympathy with Julia Streeter Gardner, whose father, General Frank S. Streeter, died on December 11th, at his home in Concord, N. H. His was a distinguished life of much influence and service. It would be hard to find a career more arduous or more helpful to his fellow citizens than his. Notwithstanding the exacting duties he performed as an eminent lawyer and public leader, he was prominent in many other ways. Among the services rendered by him may be mentioned that of his membership of the American International Joint Commission in 1911, formed to decide the water boundary questions between the United States and Canada; he was president of the American Historical Association and of the American Bar Association; he was a life trustee of Dartmouth College and received the LL.D. degree there in 1913; he was for two years chairman of the State Board of Education. His last

public work was in connection with the settling up of the Atlantic Corporation shipbuilding operations. With the ending of his active and useful life his state and his country have suffered a very acute loss.

1902

Class Editor, Edith Totten, The Latrobe, Baltimore, Md.

Sara Montenegro Blakey's husband died suddenly of heart failure in the autumn.

Kate DuVal Pitts is teacher of French at the Phoebe Anna Thorne School.

Frances Adams Johnson writes: "My children, all three, went to their summer camps in Vermont and New Hampshire the end of June, and in order to test the camp idea and to find out whether it was worth the big expense, I went to my daughter's camp as tennis councillor for July. That helped me to the decision that the good summer camp more than pays and adds an invaluable supplementary education to the public school course. My oldest boy, Bascom, Jr., goes to work this summer. He is now seventeen, preparing to enter Yale in 1924. My daughter, Margaret, hopes to enter Bryn Mawr in 1928. My husband and I spent August in Southwest Harbor, Maine, visiting my brother-in-law. In September, after our return I sprained my knee while playing tennis, and in spite of four doctors I am still limping a little. That means I shall have to resume my golf playing this spring. Two years ago we bought an old brick barn. We are now remodeling this and in two months time we will have two delightful six-room apartments, one of which we will rent—a good opportunity for a Bryn Mawr girl to come to a very charming little village just out of New York City."—(i. e., Pleasantville, N. Y.)

Dear 1902. If any of you ever have need of not only the class, but every alumna, I can tell you from experience that they rally to your support in a most amazing manner. I went into business not long since, and being green and scared, I wrote a lot of notes to Bryn Mawr Alumnae, known and unknown, in different towns I was to visit as a drummer and you've no idea how much they have helped me. I am by way of being an agent for the Children's Shop of Richmond, Virginia. If any of you are ever near my exhibit do come in and see me. I won't even suggest ordering, but I'd

love to see you.—HARRIET SPENCER PIERCE, ex-'02.

1904

Class Editor, Emma O. Thompson, 320 S. Forty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Betty Fry, 1904's Class Baby, and Peggy Hulse, daughter of Margaret Reynolds Hulse, are rooming together at Highland Hall, Hollidaysburg. It was just by chance that they were put together, not knowing each other before. Both are preparing for Bryn Mawr.

Virginia Chauvenet is acting in the company with Nance O'Neill. She is living at 228 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Eleanor Bliss Knopf and Anna Jones have a paper in the January number of the *American Journal of Science* on the Pennsylvania and Maryland Geology.

Leda White accompanied her sister Esther and Esther's three and a half months old baby girl to San Francisco. Esther sailed for New Zealand on January 12th. Leda took an interesting sight seeing trip in San Francisco, visited a friend in Los Angeles with whom she motored through the beautiful spots in the surrounding country of Pasadena and Hollywood, and spent a day at the Grand Canyon, Arizona.

1906

Class Editor, Mrs. Edward W. Sturdevant, 3 Kay Street, Newport, R. I.

Ruth Archbald Little is dividing her time between the Girl Scouts and hospital work.

Margaret Blaisdell spent last summer in England, France and Switzerland, and is planning a trip to France and Italy for next summer.

Laura Boyer is our champion traveller. Since September 1st she has jaunted through Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Texas, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York! All in the interests of her church work, in which her enthusiasm and devotion are unbounded. At this date she is just off for Kansas City, Missouri, and Omaha, Nebraska. Any 1906 in those parts please take notice!

Phoebe Crosby Allnut is school director at Carson College, lives next door to Virginia Robinson, and has two small orphans living with her.

Louise Fleishmann MacLay has a daughter, Georgiana, born April 23, 1922. She expects to enter Bryn Mawr in 1940.

Helen Lowengrund Jacoby finds her time fully occupied looking after her husband and two children. Last summer she had a house in Mamaroneck, and expects to go in the same direction this year.

Margaret Scribner Grant moves to Cleveland, March 1st. Her husband's corporation has ordered them there. Her address will be care of Western Electric Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

1908

Class Editor, Mrs. William H. Best, 1198 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieut. Commander Robert Wallace, U. S. N., husband of Ethel Vick Wallace and brother of Marjorie Wallace Nichols, died at his home, 28 Myrtle Ave., Caldwell, N. J., on May 25, 1922. He had never recovered from a serious operation which he underwent three years before his death.

Helen Cadbury Bush has a new baby, Martha Comfort; second daughter, fourth child, born at the Bryn Mawr Hospital in February. Caddie lives on a charming little farm at Malvern, Pa.

Louise Foley Finerty's little girl, Sheila, is just recovering from a very serious attack of pneumonia.

Melanie Atherton Updegraf returns to India this spring. She plans to sail March 14th.

Jacqueline Morris Evans has a sixth child, Jacqueline Pascal Evans, born January 12th, 1923.

Grace Woodelton is editor-in-chief of *The Osteoblast*, which is the Year Book of the graduating class of the College of Osteopathy, in Kirksville, Missouri.

Mollie Kinsley Best recently broadcasted a story hour for radio fans, from the station at Walker Street, New York City.

Among those who were present at Alumnae Day festivities from 1908 were: Helen North Hunter, Melanie Atherton Updegraf, Myra Elliott Vauclain, Martha Plaisted Saxton and Mollie Kinsley Best.

Louise Hyman Pollack writes: "It's harder to extract news from 1908 than pearls from an oyster." Oh, wise and pithy sentence.

1910

Class Editor, Marion Kirk, 4504 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Maris Boggs is still Dean of the Bureau of Commercial Economics in Washington; in addition she has been reappointed Specialist in Visual Education

under the Bureau of Education. She has returned from an exploring and camping trip through British Columbia, which began last August. Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, spoke in the Senate on September 14, 1923, of the work of the Bureau of Commercial Economics as follows:

"Over 60,000,000 feet of instructional films are being distributed free to the people of the United States by one institution in Washington City (Bureau of Commercial Economics) without cost to the people. They are circulating vocational instruction reels teaching the people and the American youth how to make every manufactured product on earth from steam engines to cambric needles; plumbing, carpentry, brick laying, painting, masonry, textile manufacture, gardening, raising fruit, berries, bees, poultry, cattle, pigs, and horses.

"These productive films are in a constant stream reaching every part of America, teaching the most unenlightened citizen how to make his living; teaching him lessons of providence, of co-operation, of patriotism, of the rights of property and the wisdom of protecting property rights; teaching him brotherly good will and entertaining him by pictures showing every activity and amusement of mankind. In every human heart there is a love of truth, of liberty, of justice; a natural desire to acquire and protect property rights; and when men can make a decent living by reasonable effort, as all can do in America, those who teach bolshevism, hatred, and disorder, and those who by thoughtless waste and extravagance excite the envy of the very poor, will themselves be taught the better path by these great forces to which I have so inadequately referred. There is no danger of communism or bolshevism in America. The moving pictures alone would make it impossible. We should encourage in every way possible this the greatest agency of human education ever conceived by man. Moving pictures speak a universal language and the impressions through the eye have been proven to be over four times as powerful and enduring as the impression through the ear by the spoken word. Both the States and the Nation should multiply the vocational reels and give them free circulation as a means of multiplying the productive powers of the people. It would be the most valuable investment made by a government."

Mary Agnes Irvine had a marvelous summer in Quebec in the Maria Chapdelaine country, with "no other town between that and the Pole." She also spent a gay six weeks in Pittsburgh (details lacking), and ended up by touring New York State. She reports that she is now "sitting on the top of the world."

Annie Jones Rosborough (Mrs. John M. Rosborough), has a second daughter, Margaret Annie, born November 24, 1922. Mr. and Mrs. Rosborough spent last summer at Long Beach, California, and this winter Mr. Rosborough is acting as Dean of the University School of Music, in Lincoln, which has an enrollment of over 1000 students.

Katharine Liddell is studying for an M. A. this year at Yale. Her address is 37 High Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

Frances Lord Robins spent last summer in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and visited, in September, Mr. Robins' family in North Carolina. She is now back at her home, 110 State Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Jane Smith is expecting to take a trip through the West, beginning in March, on business connected with the Summer School. Jane is counting on seeing all our distant members, and passing judgment on their families.

Julia Thompson was married, November 11, 1922, to Mr. Le Baron Turner. Mr. and Mrs. Turner are living in Geneva, Illinois.

Mary Shipley Mills (Mrs. Samuel J.), has a daughter, Anna Montgomery Thompson Mills, born October 29, 1922, in Nanking, China.

1912

Class Editor, Mrs. John MacDonald, 3227 N. Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Winifred Scripture Fleming is living in the Philippines, where her husband is stationed. Her address for the next three years will be Camp Stotsenburg, Philippine Islands.

Martha Sheldon Nuttall (Mrs. Richard Nuttall), ex-'12, has a son, Richard, Jr., born last April.

Catherine Thompson has been elected editor of this year's issue of 1912's class bulletin.

Helen Lautz is keeping house in an apartment of her own this year in Berkley, California.

Elizabeth Pinney Hunt is taking two

seminaries and a journal club this winter at Bryn Mawr.

After seven months in Europe, Margaret Preston has returned to Baltimore and is teaching in the Roland Park School for Girls. Emerson Lamb also teaches in this school.

Pauline Clark is still working in Washington with W. Jett Lauck, economist for trade union, and especially for the United Mine Workers. Last summer was a full and vacationless one, with the miners' strike and with the case of the maintenance-of-way-men before the Railway Labor Board, in which those lowest paid railway workers tried to get the Board to switch from fixing wages by chance to adopting the living wage principle.

1914

Class Editor, Dr. Ida W. Pritchett, The Rockefeller Institute, Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A, New York City.

Partial returns from a class census have yielded the following:

Caroline Allport Fleming reports herself as a housewife, with no news.

Elizabeth Ayer Inches has just sailed for England with her husband, on a six-weeks' business trip. When interviewed on the morning of sailing, Lib seemed to think she was going to spend most of the time touring Paris and points east, with unattached feminine wartime friends. Her husband was not so sure about it.

Elizabeth Atherton is keeping house for her father. She and Annette Evans were in Italy last fall, visiting Libby's uncle. She wants suggestions for some way in which alumnae can be kept up-to-date in education, and perhaps "by paying something yearly, receive new book lists, pamphlets of lectures, etc., such as Yale Alumni receive."

Janet Baird is teaching English at the South Philadelphia High School.

Mildred Baird is teaching Social Studies at the South Philadelphia High School, and remarks that "every day in every way she is growing older and older."

Elizabeth Baldwin Stimson is keeping house and at present trying to amuse her husband, who is in the hospital with scarlet fever, probably contracted from one of his patients. She makes the original and unusual observation that New York is a "friendly city." She adds: "I am still try-

ing to reach my foot, but my bad hip keeps me from it. However, I am lots stronger, and plan for reunion—and what could be more strenuous?" To any of you who saw Biz when she was in the hospital at Baltimore, a little over a year ago, it would be a pleasure to see her now. She is a regular person again, in spite of the Germans.

Jean Barstow Reinhardt says that she divides her time between the zoo and the Senate, but does not add which she favors. Her husband is secretary to Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania.

Isabel Benedict is in charge of the employment of women in the Western Electric Company, New York.

Rose Brandon Todderud states that her occupation is putting on and taking off leggings, rubbers, mittens, etc., and adds that they will have to build an addition to their house or start a colony in the back yard. She says that she learned to swim last summer. She ends with an obvious quotation: "Kathryn! Let Dickie alone! He doesn't *want* you to wash his hair!" This will probably strike a responsive note in several other hearts!

Leah Cadbury is studying at the Boston University Secretarial School. She is living with Eugenia Jackson Comey. She spent last summer and fall tramping, camping and bicycling. She has the use of a cabin on the Sudbury River, near Mt. Coolidge, where she spends her week-ends and vacations chopping wood, snow-shoeing and reading.

Lillian Cox Harman spent the summer in Ecuador with her husband, leaving the children at home. She attended the Alumnae dinner to Miss Park at College on October 21st, and says that Jean Batchelor, Harriet Sheldon, Ida Pritchett, Edwina Warren, Betty Lord and the Class of '98 were also present.

Jean Davis is Professor of Economics and Sociology at Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia. Last year she was instructor in Economics at Vassar. She is to spend this summer at the University of Wisconsin on the last lap of her degree.

Laura Delano Houghteling is Secretary and Treasurer of the Bryn Mawr Club of Chicago, and has been promoting lectures on Russia for the benefit of the Regional Scholarship. She also has two small children to keep her busy.

Katharine Dodd is Assistant Resident in Pediatrics at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, this being her second year in that position. She says the only news is that "in a winter like this looking after the sick babies is enough to keep anyone humping."

Martha Eliot is Resident Physician in Pediatrics at the New Haven Hospital and Instructor in Pediatrics at the Yale School of Medicine.

Annette Evans is doing publicity and newspaper work in Wilkes Barre. Last year she had a temporary job of the same sort in New York.

Madeline Fleisher Wolf says her occupation is "chiefly moving."

Sophie Forster Ruhl sailed last August with her husband and her daughter, Ruth, for China, where her husband is to be a missionary. Sophie is attending one of the schools there to learn the Chinese language.

Mary Haines is running a truck and fruit farm.

Estelle King has announced her engagement to Captain Alan Giles.

Helen Kirk Welsh has been studying music in Philadelphia for purposes of home teaching, her pupils being her two small sons, Billy and Conwell, aged eight and eleven. Her husband has just been elected to Congress from Philadelphia, and she says his brand of politics is very different from that presented to her in Post-Major Pol. Econ.

Alice Miller Chester is First Deputy Commissioner of the Girl Scout Organization of Milwaukee County. She has a son, George Miller Chester, born July 15, 1922. She is leaving, February 12th, for six weeks in Florida.

Margaret Sears Bigelow seems to be very much occupied with her children and her house. She is playing furnace man, among other things, and has her troubles with soft coal.

Mary Shipley Allinson likewise is running a family, and on the side has been busy with politics and the League of Women Voters.

Katharine Shippen is keeping house for her family and teaching History and Economics at Miss Beard's School, Orange, New Jersey. She says she likes them both, is feeling well and is coming to Reunion.

Mary Smith is luxuriating in suburban

life in Haverford, after struggling along in Spruce Street for many years! As handicaps to happiness she has the Corresponding Secretaryship of the Alumnae Association, is Manager of a Day Nursery and Class Collector for 1914. In September she ran over to London to be bridesmaid at a wedding, and says she has been completely demoralized ever since. On the way back she took in Boston and the Bryn Mawr Council meeting, staying with Libby Ayer Inches.

Lucile Thompson Cauldwell has two small girls to keep her busy. She says that Jean Batchelor is to have a volume of poems published, and that Ella Oppenheimer is Chief of Hygiene at the Children's Bureau at Washington.

Ruth Wallerstein is an Instructor at the University of Wisconsin.

Edwina Warren is a Life Insurance Saleswoman for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. She hopes to come to Reunion.

Rena Bixler has gone on an American Express Company tour round the world.

Third Reunion Notice.—Don't forget Reunion, June 2 to June 7, 1923. Nineteen Fourteen headquarters in Pembroke-West. Class supper in Rockefeller, Saturday night, June 2nd. Further announcements later.

Catherine Creighton was married to Dr. Eugene Morrison Carr in September, at Blue Ridge Summit, Pennsylvania. Catherine's new address is 691 Merrick Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Dorothy W. Skerrett has moved to 209 Cynwyd Road, Cynwyd, Pa. Dorothy is still with Cassatt and Company, but has had a big promotion and is now Secretary to the firm.

The *News Bulletin* of the Bureau of Vocational Information for January 15, 1923, says:

"Miss Elizabeth Evans Lord, psychologist for the Chicago Juvenile Court, has been appointed clinical and research assistant in the Yale University Psycho-Clinic, which renders a diagnostic and advisory service for schools, courts and social agencies. Under the direction of Dr. Arnold Gesell, Professor of Child Hygiene in the Department of Education of Yale University, she will also conduct researches in the mental development of children of pre-school age. Miss Lord's experience includes a psycho-

logical internship at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital and work as mental examiner in the Neuro-Psychiatric Hospital, Plattsburgh."

Captain Paul Harper, husband of Anne White Harper, has resigned from the army.

Katharine Sergeant Angell has been visiting in Boston, where a Bryn Mawr luncheon was given for her. Those present were Helen Shaw Crosby, Leah Cadbury, Mary Coolidge, Edwina Warren, Elizabeth Ayer Inches, Helen Barber Matteson and E. Sergeant.

Evelyn Shaw McCutcheon is sailing this month for Treasure Island, to stay until April.

1916

Class Editor, Mrs. Webb I. Vorys, 118 Miami Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Frances Bradley Chickering (Mrs. William), is the proud mother of twins, Betsy and Billy, born July 16, 1922, in Coblenz, Germany.

Louise Dillingham is warden of Rockefeller, which she finds a bit cooler than Porto Rico.

A letter from Lucretia Garfield follows:

"Here is a snap-shot of my life for the last few years. In the fall of 1919 I went down to Pine Mt. Settlement School, in the mountains of Southeastern Kentucky, to start Girl Scouts at the School and to do whatever was to be done. At the primary teacher had not been able to get to Pine Mt. that year I was initiated into the difficulties of teaching "reading, writing and arithmetic," to the first two grades. By the end of the year, realizing my deficiencies as a teacher and the opportunities for a trained rural worker in such a field, I applied for admission to Teachers' College, New York, and spent the next year working for my M.A. degree as a "Rural Community Worker." The following fall I returned to Pine Mt. During that year a number of Girl Scout Troops were started across the mountain in some of the mining camps and railroad centers, and I was asked to keep in touch with them. This year Miss Katharine Wright and I spent the month of October visiting these troops and starting them off for the winter. Since then I have been back at Pine Mt. School with my own Scouts there, and we have also two Troops at the Extension Settlements back in the mountains from the school. But while my chief interest lies

in the Girl Scout work, the greater part of my time must still be devoted to many other things, according to the immediate needs at the school. I am enclosing a letter which will give you an idea as to how the last two weeks of December were spent, riding about from one small district school to another, carrying Christmas toys, etc. At present I am out begging for running expenses for Pine Mt. School.

"During the summer I am at home enjoying the rare opportunity of acting as a kind of assistant entertainer at the Institute of Politics in Williamstown, Mass."

1920

Class Editor, Helene Zinsser, 6 West Ninth Street, New York City.

Questionnaire: 1. Job; 2. Travel; 3. Studies; 4. Husband; 5. Children; 6. Past; 7. Prospect.

Results:

Dot Griggs Murray (Mrs. Francis Murray, ex '20). (1) Most everything imaginable; (2) none; (4) same as last year; (5) daughter, Mary Lindley Murray, born August 15, 1922. Will go to Bryn Mawr College in 1940; (7) to build a house in the spring.

Monica Healea (quote). (1) I am teaching mathematics in the above-named institution (Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, Illinois). I have all of the preparatory mathematics and one class in the Junior College Department. I am more convinced every day that teaching is more fun than anything in the world. Five of us teachers are living in a small house which has just been started for the faculty. We have a living room with a big fireplace, a sun parlor, a sleeping porch, *three bathrooms*, and all the other things that go with a real house. A maid comes to get our breakfast weekdays and we get our other meals at the school, except when we choose to get them for ourselves. (6) Helen Hill and her mother are living here also Teddy Donnelly. I have been seeing something of them and it's a great joy to have someone from Bryn Mawr who 'jes' nachurly' calls your Monica. The other day I had a shock. Someone told me a Bryn Mawr woman was coming to speak in vespers. Come to find out it was Marian Mosely. She lives

only a few miles away. We're just north of Chicago, you know, and Saturday I'm going in to lunch with Laura Hales. So you see I don't get lonesome. The school is great, the girls are great, the faculty is great, so I'm in a happy state of mind!

Phoebe Helmer. (1) Teaching geography at Miss Nightingales' School, New York City. Has an apartment with Kay Cauldwell at 121 Madison Avenue.

Mary Hoag. (2) Trip through France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Great Britain with Marguerite Eilers, '20. A perfect summer in every respect. Saw the Passion Play at Oberammergau. (3) Studying gardening at the Lowthorpe School, Groton, Mass., for my second year. Fascinating! (7) Expect to live at home next year and start practicing gardening—possibly developing eventually into an internationally famous nursery woman and hybridizer!

Helen Humphreys. (1) Teaching Latin and Spanish at Laurel School again. (3) Studied Spanish and Latin at University of Pennsylvania Summer School. Spent a delightful week with Anne Eberbach and went to New York with her to see Jewel and Zin. (7) Hope to go to Spain next summer.

Lois Kellogg Jessup (Mrs. Philip Jessup). (1) Teaching history and English at Miss Beards' School, Orange, N. J. Also general slavey around the house and spiritual guide for a spouse. (2) None to speak of yet, but we expect to sail about June 8th for England, France and Italy. (3) Still reading up the lessons I teach, the night before. (4) A most amiable man.

Miriam O'Brien. (1) Working for the National Research Council. Name of Job Technical Assistant in Research Information Service with special responsibility for scientific instruments. Entertaining (life after 5 o'clock also entertaining). (2) Ford camping trip with Isabel Arnold and Henrietta Jennings through Maine and Quebec, Adirondacks and Thousand Islands last summer. Visit at Franny von Hofsten's in July in Leland, Mich., Isabel Doris also there. Climbing trip in the White Mountains. Drove Ford to Washington all alone except for the last day.

New habitat: 1926 Biltmore Street, Washington, D. C.

Franny von Hofsten. (1) Teaching at North Shore County Day School, Winnetka. (2) Went to Sweden last summer.

NOTE.—The editor wishes to correct a most serious error in the January BULLETIN. Betty Brace Gilchrist is not an *ex '20!* Though she spent a year at Barnard (1919-1920) she took special exams and did reams of extra work so she could graduate with her class. Also her husband's name has been incorrectly given as Huntingdon. It is *Huntington*.

1922

Class Editor, Serena Hand, 48 West Ninth Street, New York City.

Em Anderson has a job in the Employment Bureau of the Y. W. C. A.

Custis Bennett is taking a business course at the Peirce School in Philadelphia. She tells me that she has a condition in penmanship.

Ethel Brown is studying at the New York School of Social Work.

Barbara Clarke is going to the School of Design in Providence.

Dot Dessau has a job in the State Charities Aid in New York.

Malvina Glasner is a representative in the Juvenile Court for Bureau for Jewish Children in Philadelphia.

Nancy Jay has begun taking a business course at the Pratt School in New York.

Frances Label has been tutoring.

Lung Kei Lu is teaching nature study, general science, and household arts in the Chu Chi Hien School in Canton. "There are 375 pupils back in spite of last June's riot," she writes and says further that they are having a hard time of it as the most interested trustees are in exile.

Peek has a job as secretary to the editor of the *Field*.

Lillian Wyckoff is teaching in Louisville, Kentucky.

Emily Stevenson is teaching history and civics in the South Philadelphia High School for Girls.

Not sent in by S. H.

Serena Hand arranged and acted in a cleverly executed short play given after the Class Collectors' Dinner on Friday evening, February 2nd. She was assisted by B. Nathan Churchward, '13, and F. Maude Dessau, '13.

Marjie Tyler was head usher at the Alumnae Meeting on February 3rd.

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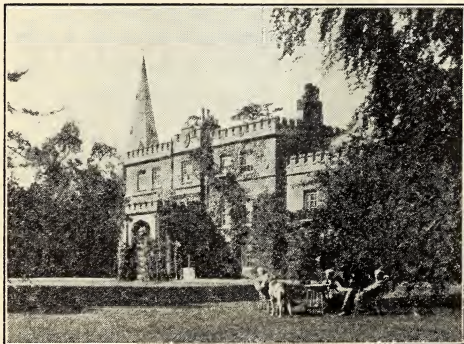
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THE NEW EXAMINATIONS

By President Park

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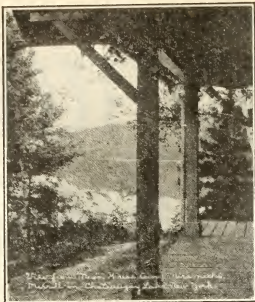
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APRIL

1923

VOL. III

No. 4



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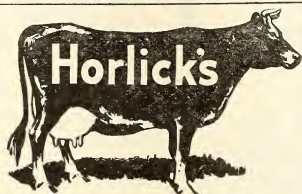
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VOL. III

APRIL, 1923

No. 4

THE WRONG NUMBER

There is nothing more infuriating than to have people constantly changing their address. For example, one may have just settled one's mind to the fact that Victoria Volatile is established at 120 East 90th street and that her telephone number is Lenox 3416, when Victoria herself calls up to announce that she has moved to 23 Washington Mews, and that her exchange, not yet in the register, is Spring 1838. One writes these figures on the desk pad, where they stay until the sheet becomes so dirty that the maid throws it away. Then is Victoria Volatile truly lost. One could find her perhaps by telephoning to her old address or by calling up her friend, Winnie Wise, who is never at home; but one's interest dies before such an expenditure of energy.

The BULLETIN during the past few months has very much resembled Victoria Volatile—an idiosyncrasy due mostly to the fact that it has a non-resident *Editor*. We began by asking you to send all except business communications, to us—the *Editor*, in New York. Then it turned out that the Alumnae Notes could best be checked and verified at the Bryn Mawr office, so we changed and asked you to send all class notes and information about individuals there. After that no one knew what to do, and who can blame them? Articles, notes and comments have flocked into the Bryn Mawr office, while book orders and class-notes have drifted to the New York desk. Now it seems a simple matter to seal these missent documents in envelopes and exchange them, and so we have tried to do, but

serious errors have occurred. Documents have been lost, and explicit directions given at one end have been misunderstood at the other.

Will you, unlike the friend of Victoria Volatile, be patient, forget all our previous advices, and record in a safe place the BULLETIN's address—permanent this time (until somebody moves again).

About circulation, advertising, book orders, class notes, address GERTRUDE HEARNE, Alumnae Room, Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr.

About everything else, address MARTHA P. SAXTON, 142 East 18th Street, New York City.

The latter address will be printed every month on the editorial page, so that you can easily refresh your memory.

We regret that this division is necessary. We have tried to explain the reason and we ask you to do your best to help us. Will you not, even though you live on or near the Campus, where it is so easy to stroll into the office and say what you want, drop a note instead to the *Editor*

in New York, who will try, on her part, to answer you promptly and coherently.

EXPLANATION

Owing to the fact that it has been necessary to fill so many of our pages with reports and lists of figures in order to complete the account of the business of the Annual Meeting in February, we have found it impossible, even though for two months we have enlarged the magazine, to include all the material of general interest which we had planned for April. The Correspondence column and the Book Page (for which we have at hand quite an accumulation of Bryn Mawr authors) as well as the third of the articles on Bryn Mawr Women in the Professions—*Women in Business*, by Dorothy Straus—will have to be held over until May. That number should be one of especial interest for it will contain accounts of the three new Alumnae Directors: Anna Bell Lawther, Ruth Furness Porter and Louise Hyman Pollak.

The New Entrance Requirements

By MARION EDWARDS PARK

THOSE Bryn Mawr Alumnae who have been connected with the preparatory schools, whether in the role of parent, teacher or pupil, and those who have worked at other colleges than Bryn Mawr know how hot a battle has waged around our entrance requirements. We have gallantly ranged ourselves pro or con the catalogue of the moment. We have sometimes believed the requirements were an efficient mechanism for sifting the wheat from the chaff among the applicants

for the entering class and inevitably we have also sometimes doubted it, for what set of requirements could be framed in which every interested critic could always have confidence? And the College faculty has also long concerned itself in the matter and with more than academic interest for, unlike the occasional alumna, its members must live, move and have their being among the students whose admission they have regulated. Their own works do or do not praise them in the gates. A faculty is driven into

a pragmatic philosophy and approves or disapproves the entrance requirements as it watches them in action.

The requirements set by Bryn Mawr have always been slightly in excess of those set by other colleges admitting by examination both in the actual number of subjects which the girl must study in her preparatory school and the actual number of examinations. Meantime during the last few years a certain routine of college preparation has become established more and more widely. For many excellent schools preparing many excellent students for Bryn Mawr this extra preparation is a matter of course. It has been another story with the school which occasionally prepares a student for Bryn Mawr and the school which sends up few students for any college examinations whatsoever. The friends of the College have been sorry to find that the intellectual and able girl from such schools almost automatically turned away from consideration of Bryn Mawr. The difficulties not only of extra but of different preparation were made so great for her that without a superhuman effort on her own part it was not possible for her to enter the College.

The change at Bryn Mawr has been slow, but it is possible to see from the office records that with an evenly maintained number of Freshmen the number of private schools has tended to increase and the number of public schools to diminish. Variety is slowly giving way to a greater uniformity. Now even for the lover of the west and the south, the public high school and the ambitious pioneer who far from Bryn Mawr is fired by the name of the College the situation has never been really disquieting. It may still never be really disquieting, but with

the practically uniform entrance requirements for all other women's colleges in the east I think the chances for Bryn Mawr with girls in all types of schools except the few preparing directly for Bryn Mawr have become less good and that this disadvantage has lost the College not only the average girl, but sometimes the rarely intelligent one. Therefore, we who have worked for many years outside the College have wondered whether the plan which Bryn Mawr was following was bringing us a permanently satisfactory result or whether it was worth while to lay out a new scheme and try a new entrance method.

When I came into the College at the beginning of the year I found that the Faculty Committee on Entrance Requirements had been meeting and discussing entrance requirements all the latter part of last year and it continued its work the first part of this year. Its recommendations were reported to and passed by the Faculty and finally materialized in the announcement made in January. Let me rehearse that briefly.

On the books Bryn Mawr has always offered examinations in "twenty points" of work. Actually, as any teacher who has prepared students for Bryn Mawr knows, these twenty points could be read as seventeen; that is, to certain examinations have been assigned a higher number of points at Bryn Mawr. A girl passing a College Board entrance examination in English has scored four points out of a total of twenty if she presented it at Bryn Mawr, whereas at other colleges it has counted only three out of a total of fifteen. In mathematics the combination of algebra and geometry gave a credit of four points at Bryn Mawr, three at

other colleges; in physics two at Bryn Mawr and one at other colleges. Whether this way of reckoning was chosen because there was originally an intention to emphasize the time which the College wished to have given to preparation (e. g., the four points in English summing up four years in each of which English occupied one fourth of the student's time) I do not know. The facts can have been only rarely represented by the points assigned to mathematics and physics.

Of the subjects required there were two or three which were specially under fire. Over and above the required physics and the required ancient history a second science and a second history or a two-point language had to be offered. One after another the College departments concerned with science or history or language have reported to the committee that the second science, second history and two-point language were of no value in the College curriculum, that is, they formed no basis on which the College is able to build. On the other hand in the school they represented two year-courses, that is, half of the student's work and time for a year. It appeared that the College was demanding a serious addition to the preparation in the school for the sake of something which it then disregarded. Did not the College really prefer that the time of which it was so covetous should be spent on more fundamental subjects, subjects on which the College structure was to rise, on Latin, the second foreign language, English, mathematics, physics and ancient history? For that reason the committee recommended and the Faculty voted that these two points should be dropped out from the requirements.

Bryn Mawr has also set more examinations than the other colleges; three examinations in Latin for instance instead of the two usual elsewhere, two examinations in English instead of one. The Committee has reduced the number, first by the actual omission of two examinations (or one if the two-point language is to be offered). Secondly, in future by the recommendation of the departments concerned there will be one English examination instead of two, two Latin examinations instead of three and one examination in the second foreign language instead of two. The total number of examinations will be nine (or eight) instead of thirteen (or twelve).

Logically then the number of divisions in which these examinations might be offered could be reduced. The value of the three divisions has always been discussed. The College has found little satisfaction in the form of examination which had to be set for young and immature students two years away from college and many schools have felt unwisdom in the early reaching down of the college requirements into the school course. The first of the three divisions will now be omitted and the nine or eight examinations divided between the last two years of the preparatory work.

And introduced side by side with these changes comes one which is almost the most important of all. Hereafter no student will be admitted with conditions. Most of us have for a long time felt that in the relation of school and college this was the only logical procedure. The student has sufficient information to build on or she has not; she is sufficiently mistress of simple methods to apply them to new problems or she is not; she

is mature enough to attack more difficult problems in an independent way or she is not. The intricate Freshman year with its fifteen hours of a new type of work, with its heavy demands on her physical, mental and moral control offers no spare time to make up on the side these major handicaps. We shall hereafter allow only the applicants who present a completed school record to start on their college year.

What can we foresee as the result of such changes? Nothing very immediate, nothing very radical. The Faculty hopes that we shall find girls preparing themselves for Bryn Mawr from a gradually increasing number of schools, that we shall gradually find many more students trying the examinations, that out of these students the Entrance Committee can select those who seem in its careful judgment the best fitted for college work, those who have a sound basis of information, those who have the

power of reasoning, and those who understand accuracy and proportion, who, to use a large word, appreciate truth. When we have chosen enough students to fill the vacant places in the College we then wish to start them off with no handicap in their college work, but to leave them free to make with the least possible loss of time that important and difficult transition from school work to college work, that process which is difficult even for the intelligent student.

The Committee has set for itself a hard task. It needs any information which it can reach about the students coming up for examination both from the schools which send them and from the teachers who have trained them. It hopes to get a set of students with keen brains and with a real interest in intellectual things, students who will make a successful attack on Freshman work and follow it with a more successful attack still on the problems of later years.

This Year's Summer School

By HILDA W. SMITH, 1910, Director of the Summer School

AS THE spring approaches, plans for the new Summer School are developing rapidly, not only here at Bryn Mawr, but in every district of the country from which the new students are being recruited. The School this year will still be limited to approximately 100 students, as for many reasons in these years of experimentation it is desirable to have a small group.

From every indication, the personnel of this group will be of a very high type. Through the determination of last year's students and through the efforts of the local committees, a search is being made for the most able, serious-minded women workers in each district. These candidates, who have been asked whenever possible to send in their applications early in the winter, have been encouraged to join local

study classes in their own communities. Many of our new students have been hard at work for the past two months, and from the results of their work this winter, and from the longer period of acquaintance with these workers, it is hoped that an unusually discriminating selection of the new students may be made. As in the past two years the task of our local committees, of which there are now fifty local groups, has been to carry on publicity campaigns among groups of workers in factories, unions, or industrial clubs; interview candidates; arrange study classes for them in places where none have existed; or connect them with existing classes; make recommendations for a final selection; and also to help raise the scholarship fund and the traveling expenses of the students sent from each district. Each local committee carries a

heavy burden of work and responsibility, and it is largely due to their enthusiasm and efficient effort that the School has been able to work effectively during the brief summer term.

In connection with the winter organization of each district, the loyalty of our former students to the School and to the idea of workers' education is an outstanding fact. In the face of the greatest difficulties, the Summer School students of the past years have attended workers' classes through the winter, have helped organize classes for their fellow-workers, and in places where no teachers could be found, have courageously taught these classes themselves, with the help of syllabi and reading lists from the classes at Bryn Mawr. In at least forty different cities, as shown by a questionnaire sent out this winter, this educational work has been carried on by the students of the School. They have realized that the two months at Bryn Mawr was only a beginning, and that education itself must be a continuous process. For them, making a valiant effort to attend evening classes regularly in spite of long hours of work, fatigue, and family responsibilities, the difficulties are self-evident. Only the most ardent student could go on with hard study persistently under these circumstances; and the fact that not only the more advanced students, but also that many less mature girls, to whom the Summer School brought a mental awakening, have carried on this class work successfully this winter, speaks well for the stimulus to further effort given them at Bryn Mawr.

In at least two other phases of the winter work the help of the former students has given vitality and inspiration to the district organization. Many students are now contributing to their own scholarships, and are systematically presenting the subject of the School to their own groups of workers in unions or industrial clubs. As industrial conditions improve, there is a strong hope that these various groups may assume more and more responsibility in helping to finance the School. Already a number of scholarships or part scholarships have been pledged by groups of workers, and there is every reason to suppose that as more and more workers go back from the School to their own groups, this interest and active support will be strengthened.

Another thing proved this winter by our former students is that the two months at Bryn Mawr was above all else education in social responsibility. Each student seems to have carried home with her from the School some definite idea of a piece of work to be done in her own community. A greater interest in legislation, in the possibilities of labor organizations, in further educational opportunities, have all been indirect results of the School training. Many girls, who have never before taken any part in club work or felt any responsibility for helping to improve industrial conditions through their local unions, have, since the School, done what they could to meet these newly-realized responsibilities. One student from a southern cotton mill has organized a public library in her own mill village, where hardly a book had been seen before. Another has identified herself with a State-wide movement for labor legislation; another, as a result of the Hygiene lectures at the School, has attacked the problem of the health conditions in her own factory, and with the help of her employer and fellow-workers, is gradually changing them for the better. The Christmas "Daisy," a collection of letters sent in by the students this winter, brought out the fact again that almost every student has gone home to make a practical application in her own community of what she has learned at the School.

The organization of the Summer School of 1923 is the direct result of the experience of the past two years. Flexibility in every department of the School life must still be the guiding principle of the organization, for even after two years of experimentation many things still remain to be proved. This past experience, however, has taught us many things. We believe that we have worked out in the Joint Administrative Committee, the controlling board of the School, the right solution of the problem of control. The basis of organization for the past year and a half has been equal representation of the College group and of women in industry. This has meant an equal sharing of responsibility, harmonious effort in the development of policies, and a greater understanding and sympathy between the workers and the college group. Sub-committees to carry out the details of the work are now well organized and have been functioning this year under the new

constitution of the School, drawn up last winter. It remains to simplify the schedule of meetings, in order further to save traveling expenses, and the time of committee members. But on the whole, the organization of the School seems to be on a sound basis, and might well be taken over by any other college in starting a similar school for workers. The fact that no other college has as yet decided to organize such a school is to be expected at this stage. Many colleges have seriously inquired into the undertaking, but the nature of the work itself, the difficulty of the method of teaching, the possible complications in its relation to labor, are deterring factors with them just as much as the item of expense mentioned in the article on the School by Mr. Spencer Miller. From the great interest in the School among groups of students and alumnae in other colleges, it seems only a question of time when another institution will conquer these obstacles and open its doors to the workers.

From the standpoint also of the educational process, the School this summer will show the result of experience. Each year the students have realized that they were trying to cover too great a variety of subject matter in the curriculum, and yet there has never been one subject which they would willingly omit. This year the Instruction Committee has worked out a program for each student based on three divisions of subject matter: (1) Modern Industrial Society; (2) Literature, History and Art; (3) An Introduction to Science. Each student will do work in the Division of Modern Industrial Society, which will draw its material from Economics, Constitutional History, Government and the History of the Labor Movement, and will then choose between the Division of Literature, History and Art; and the Division of Science. Psychology will be offered for advanced students. English Composition, drawing its topics from the work in each division, will be part of each student's program, and as in the past, a good deal of practice will be given in public speaking. A course in the Appreciation of Music and work in informal Nature Study may be chosen by the whole School as leisure hour occupations.

By this arrangement of the curriculum, a greater correlation of material will be made possible, and in every department

this will be related as closely as possible to the students' own experience. Indeed, it is probable that the point of departure in each division of work will depend on the type of student in the class, and the greatest interest of the group. While for the Summer School this concentration of courses is an experiment, a similar arrangement of the curriculum has proved thoroughly satisfactory in two workers' schools in Germany, whose work has been studied by Dr. Kingsbury, and the new plan is in line with our own experience these past two years.

Faculty appointments for the summer are almost completed, and the following instructors have been appointed:

Division of Modern Industrial Society: Dr. Hazel Kyrk, of the University of Chicago; Dr. Broadhus Mitchell, of Johns Hopkins. One more instructor is to be appointed. Both Dr. Kyrk and Dr. Mitchell were members of the Faculty last summer.

Division of Literature, History and Art: Dr. Charlotte Babcock, of Simmons College.

Division of Science: Miss Louise Brown, of Dana Hall, instructor in Science 1922.

Psychology (for advanced students): Dr. Mabel Fernald, of the Vocation Bureau in Cincinnati, instructor in Psychology 1922.

Appreciation of Music: Mrs. Laura Elliott, instructor in Music 1922.

English Composition: Miss Helen Lockwood, of the Baldwin School, instructor 1921 and 1922; Miss Marian Dickerman, a tutor in the School last summer.

Hygiene: Dr. Edith Matzka.

Fourteen tutors will work under the supervision of the instructors in these departments, and as before will conduct the discussion in small groups, help the students in understanding terms, grasping the material in the reading, preparing reports, and in other ways make the work of the classroom effective for each individual student.

It has been proved in the past two years that the character of the student group combined with the method of teaching, necessarily means a high teaching cost for the School. In an effort to reduce this expense three tutors have been eliminated from the original list prepared by the Instruction Committee, but the Committee believes that no further reduction can be made in the number of the teaching staff. The great variation in previous schooling and experience is the main reason for in-

sistence on a large enough number of teachers to assure the development of every student during the short School term. Otherwise, with an inadequate teaching staff, the whole effort to find the right students and to raise scholarships would be wasted, as many of the workers would get very little out of the School. Even the most brilliant students, with years of industrial experience, have to face the greatest discouragement in filling in the gaps in their elementary education. And for the less able workers, the process of adjusting themselves to mental effort after years of monotonous manual work is for the first few weeks extremely difficult. It is only through the individual help given by the tutors that they can fill in this necessary background of information.

Mr. Miller suggests that in order to have a more uniformly prepared group of students, and thus reduce the expense of teaching, we might draw our students only from workers' classes, and exclude all applicants who had not had this preliminary training. This matter was discussed thoroughly in the School last year, and it was the unanimous opinion of the faculty and students that we did not wish to exclude the rank and file of workers who had had no such educational opportunities, and for whom the School meant great inspiration—even life itself. It was felt that in order to keep up the standard of work in the School preference should be given to those applicants who would make the effort where possible to study during the winter, and this idea has been carried out this year. Every labor college has been asked to recommend students for the School. But to exclude all other workers would mean that we would draw our students entirely from the large industrial cities, and lose the girls from the smaller industrial cities, from southern mill villages, and from the far west. It is decidedly the opinion of our students themselves that one of the most valuable things they get from the School is just this contact with workers from all parts of the country, and with a wide variety of industrial experience. Wherever there are workers' classes, the School is co-operating with them, and is encouraging its new applicants and former students to join them. But the very fact that we accept workers who have never had an opportunity to attend such classes will mean,

as time goes on, the development of more and more classes in new districts to which our students have returned, fresh from the inspiration of Bryn Mawr, and with the determination to start the workers' education movement in these hitherto neglected communities. Therefore, for the present at least, the high expense of teaching necessary to meet the great variety of preparation in our student group seems justified for the sake of what the School can do to stimulate the workers' education movement as a whole.

On another point in Mr. Miller's article on the School, there might be a difference of opinion. He suggests that men as well as women might be included in the Summer School. While this is a possibility, of course, it seems natural that in a woman's college the emphasis should be placed on education for women workers. There is no doubt that in the labor movement, as elsewhere, sex discrimination still exists, and that the leaders of the labor movement who are responsible for workers' classes, are today doing almost nothing to promote education among women workers. The majority of the 20,000 workers in local labor colleges are men, and the women students report that very often the men monopolize the discussion and that they themselves become discouraged. Among the Jewish workers alone is a chance in education given to the women, and our students who have come from these classes show that they have made good use of them. With the rank and file of women workers still destitute of educational opportunities, there seems no particular reason why a college whose main interest has always been in women should change its original policy to include a group of men workers for whom many more such opportunities have already been provided.

To reach a wider group of workers, as Mr. Miller suggests, arrangements might be made to have students coming for two weeks or for a month at a time, for, as he says, it is a real sacrifice for a worker to take two months away from work. Here again, it might be argued that with all the difficulties involved in the teaching process, two months is none too long for any real development in the individual student. Each year, the period of adjustment for even the more advanced student seems to be about two weeks. After that almost

every student in the School is grasping the material of the courses, and is thoroughly enjoying the work. But it is safe to say that with only a two weeks' course, or even a month, there would be many girls, capable of keeping up eventually a high standard of work, who would go home convinced that they could never learn to study. As it is, every student becomes convinced of the opposite—that she can, after the two months' training, use her mind as a tool in acquiring further information, and can develop new resources for happiness. Last summer and the year before, our faculty warned us that even our more advanced students had many serious handicaps in making progress in the School—language difficulties, lack of elementary preparation—and that if we hoped to do anything like thorough work with them, we should need every moment of the two months. In arguing for the whole two months' course, rather than the varying shorter period, is it too much to say that the School is making an effort which is not generally made in workers' classes to meet the needs of each individual student, and that for this individual development, the longer period and the larger teaching staff are essential?

The same buildings will be used this year for the School, Denbigh and Merion for the students, a wing of Pembroke-East for the faculty, the Library, Gymnasium, and Taylor Hall. The hall arrangements for this summer, while less convenient than before, are in line with the continuous effort to cut down the expenses of administration. The whole School will have meals in Denbigh, using the drawing-room and sitting-room for additional dining-room space, and thus saving the wages of a kitchen staff in Merion. The position of warden has been eliminated, one physical director will be employed instead of two, and the students will be asked to take care of their own rooms entirely. This last point, also mentioned by Mr. Miller, has been discussed each year, and the students last year helped in the care of their rooms. There are many reasons why, in the short two months, the students should not be asked to do more than this part of the housework. The pantries and kitchens are not so arranged that a number of students working on shifts, could easily carry the work of cooking and serving meals. Training the students to do this work in the inadequate space would

mean less efficient service, and much of the students' time consumed in the process. That they are perfectly willing to do any or all of the work in the halls is shown by the fact that each year they have offered to help with the cleaning, but it is felt that any time which they may have should be used for study and not in the routine of housework. The saving of expense through the entire elimination of maids' service in the halls would probably not compensate for the use of the students' time, and the complexities of training and supervising shifting groups of student-labor. With a longer School term this plan might well be worked out, but in this intensive two-months' course, every spare moment is needed for the actual work of the School.

It is not the intention of the School to furnish an atmosphere of luxury for the students. The beauty of the college buildings in themselves might create this impression, but on closer observation of the life in the halls, one realizes that the accommodations are anything but luxurious. The students' rooms are stripped almost to bareness, many of the rooms are so inadequately furnished in summer as to be very inconvenient, the service at table is simplified from the winter régime, and the menu itself is planned to save expense (the actual per capita cost of food being fifty cents a day), and at the same time to provide the right sort of food for a program of hard work in hot weather. When one watches the daily life in the halls, and the make-shifts many of the students put up with, one must conclude that it is only the greenness of the campus, the lovely lines of the buildings, that might give an impression of extreme luxury to the visitor. For those of us living in the halls, the inconveniences and economies are obvious.

In the estimate of the budget this year, \$20,000 represents the summer budget carried by the scholarship fund, and \$10,000 in addition the winter budget, to meet the expenses of district organization, the maintenance of an office, travelling expenses, salaries, and a general educational campaign to promote the idea of workers' classes. A cut of over \$2000 has been made on the budget from the original estimate this year, by a reduction of summer expenses as outlined above, and a further reduction may be made next winter on the expenses of district organization and travelling, as this

pioneer organization work has been almost completed.

The Finance Committee is hoping to raise a large part of the budget each year in the form of annual scholarships of \$200, on the basis of a five-year subscription. Twenty-five of these annual scholarships have already been promised, and in each district this plan has been proposed to the district Finance Chairmen. While a certain amount of centralization of finances is possible, most of the new subscriptions will always have to be obtained in co-operation with local committees who know the resources of their own communities. The fact that this year up to date \$10,000 of the total amount of \$31,000 has yet to be pledged is accounted for by the lack of finance chairmen in three of our important districts. Twenty thousand dollars has been pledged and the money is now coming in. This year, in spite of insistence by the Committee that the budget should be collected early in the winter, it has proved to be impossible to do so in many districts, and, as in the last two years, the bulk of the funds will probably be collected in March, April and May. To make sure of winter and summer expenses in advance, it seems probable that another year the plan of raising the entire budget a year ahead will have to be put into effect. For the

present, a carrying fund of \$1000 is provided for in the budget this year. In addition, the Joint Administrative Committee is planning to raise an endowment fund, by adding special gifts toward endowment to the \$10,000 recently given for this purpose by Mrs. Willard Straight. This gift to the College, the income of which is designated for the Summer School, is our first large gift, and the first for endowment.

The Alumnae last year in the various districts contributed about \$5000 to the Summer School, and at least as much more came in through the Alumnae of the College serving on district committees. It is hoped that this Alumnae interest in the School may continue and increase, even though the main support for the School should come from a wider group of people—the workers' groups, college women in general, and liberal-minded individuals interested in education for the workers. But even with the wider appeal inherent in the character of the work, the Summer School is essentially a part of Bryn Mawr, born of its traditions, partaking of its spirit, and from year to year bringing to the College the fresh enthusiasm of the workers for education and the vitality of their rich experience, to supplement and round out what the College has to give.

Class Collections

The following is a carefully prepared estimate of the amounts of money raised by Class Collections, to Dec. 31, 1922. Class lists are given also of the names of contributors.

CLASS COLLECTORS

- Ph.D.—Charlotte D'Evelyn, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
 M.A.—Drusilla Flather, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
 1889—Harriet Randolph, The College Club, 1300 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.
 1890—Margaret Patterson Campbell (Mrs. Richard), 1075 Penn. Ave., Denver, Col.
 1891—Anna Swift Rupert (Mrs. Charles G.), Sedgely, Marshallton, Del.
 1892—Edith Wetherill Ives (Mrs. Frederick M.), The Gladstone, 11th and Pine Streets, Philadelphia.
 1893—Susan Frances Van Kirk, 1333 Pine Street, Philadelphia.
 1894—Abby Brayton Durfee (Mrs. Randall N.), 19 Highland Avenue, Fall River, Mass.
 1895—Annette Hall Phillips (Mrs. Howard M., Jr.), 1914 Pine Street, Philadelphia.
 1896—Abigail C. Dimon, 367 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.
 1897—Elizabeth Higginson Jackson (Mrs. Charles), Dover, Mass.
 1898—Elizabeth Nields Bancroft (Mrs. Wilfred), Harrisville, Rhode Island.
 1899—May Schoneman Sax (Mrs. Percival M.), 6429 Drexel Road, Philadelphia.
 1900—Cornelia Halsey Kellogg (Mrs. Frederic R.), 25 Colles Avenue, Morristown, N. J.
 1901—Beatrice McGorge, Cynwyd, Pa.
 Caroline Daniels Moore (Mrs. Philip), (acting collector), Hubbard Woods, Ill.
 1902—H. Jean Crawford, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 1903—Philena C. Winslow, Stratford House, 11 East 32nd Street, New York City.
 1904—Isabel M. Peters, 6 East 69th Street, New York City.
 1905—Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh (Mrs. Clarence M.), 3710 Warwick Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

(Continued on page 14)

Class Collections to January 1, 1923

Class	Number in Class	1919			1920		1921		1922		Total Payments to January 1, 1923
		Members Contribut- ing	Non- members Contribut- ing through Class	Amount	Number Contribut- ing	Amount	Number Contribut- ing	Amount	Number Contribut- ing	Amount	
Ph. D.'s...	49	10	...	\$73.35	..	.....	..	.....	18	\$91.00	\$951.43
1889.....	32	11	..	575.00	29	\$12,317.25	20	\$203.00	18	137.00	18,691.55
1890.....	10	2	..	1,025.00	5	26,185.00	..	.....	..	.....	30,400.75
1891.....	16	4	..	615.00	12	12,424.00	..	.....	..	100.00	15,466.90
1892.....	25	3	..	155.00	23	53,130.46	13	53.53	9	135.00	56,536.99
1893.....	37	31	12	*1,615.23	37	6,017.23	21	83.34	23	103.00	9,895.18
1894.....	44	12	..	*404.00	27	7,138.00	15	63.00	15	36.00	8,307.85
1895.....	36	14	1	637.18	29	9,217.18	13	71.00	15	104.00	12,035.86
1896.....	66	31	..	982.07	63	27,858.98	34	432.00	31	355.00	35,352.83
1897.....	80	7	2	725.00	61	26,316.66	28	209.50	..	250.00	36,746.26
1898.....	59	19	..	880.00	41	6,871.00	13	40.00	20	163.00	11,008.11
1899.....	63	42	4	*2,893.23	55	39,760.50	35	302.00	32	283.00	40,345.50
1900.....	70	38	3	927.62	61	8,967.78	1	1.00	30	132.50	9,101.28
1901.....	88	23	2	1,435.75	72	19,715.75	4	65.00	19	300.00	30,816.32
1902.....	86	25	15	2,203.26	62	12,087.65	36	143.00	43	\$194.50	17,953.42
1903.....	111	21	2	1,262.00	76	24,223.30	40	84.82	21	195.50	32,474.42
1904.....	97	52	1	*548.23	82	14,090.48	43	159.50	39	161.36	20,468.31
1905.....	119	27	3	1,351.44	94	18,981.04	21	70.50	40	221.00	23,386.37
1906.....	77	30	..	954.00	62	29,396.40	..	100.00	27	153.35	42,997.50
1907.....	125	29	..	897.50	80	10,152.50	32	104.50	65	554.00	110,454.39
1908.....	102	48	2	*1,167.00	73	12,203.28	51	190.22	46	584.50	22,063.64
1909.....	108	45	1	*972.50	77	20,246.50	28	77.10	30	195.50	28,788.17
1910.....	87	13	..	477.20	80	10,961.45	14	204.00	19	92.00	13,061.03
1911.....	87	16	1	*849.00	68	10,231.48	44	158.74	7	68.63	13,062.55
1912.....	95	17	3	667.50	86	18,463.50	25	61.00	40	313.00	22,909.34
1913.....	106	31	..	332.78	91	12,660.28	25	68.50	28	106.36	15,336.85
1914.....	110	50	..	*1,278.80	96	16,010.53	40	105.04	40	171.24	19,912.21
1915.....	129	26	3	*1,893.00	129	12,559.00	37	240.78	39	235.00	19,186.82
1916.....	103	26	5	*1,504.95	66	9,398.75	21	146.00	25	170.20	12,181.90
1917.....	111	33	3	*2,870.00	78	37,699.13	28	148.00	13	306.00	41,670.13
1918.....	97	22	5	*4,641.53	65	11,289.06	..	56.00	20	95.00	16,082.06
1919.....	122	4	2	909.30	102	15,638.99	..	.....	52	602.94	17,151.23
1920.....	109	..	..	.....	..	.....	49	222.11	48	236.50	458.61
1921.....	136	..	..	.....	..	.....	35	203.77	76	\$1,696.62	1,900.39
1922.....	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	.....
Total....	...	781	168	\$18,477.70	1,982	\$552,213.11	766	\$4,076.95	948	\$9,262.70	
Bank interest and accounts receivable but not credited December 31, 1921.....										346.85	
										\$9,609.55	

* Reunion gift.

† Students' building included.

Total payments of class collections to December 31, 1921, as per report of class collections December 31, 1921..... \$814,498.42

Total December 31, 1922..... 9,609.55

Grand total..... \$824,107.97

- 1906—Elizabeth Harrington Brooks (Mrs. Arthur), 5 Ash Street, Cambridge, Mass.
 1907—Alice M. Hawkins, 182 West 4th Street, New York City.
 1908—Jacqueline Morris Evans (Mrs. Edward), 6014 Chew Street, Germantown, Phila.
 1909—Margaret Bontecou Squibb (Mrs. Edward R., 2nd), Mohonk School, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.
 1910—Bessie Cox Wolstenholme (Mrs. Hollis), Scotforth Road, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.
 1911—Frances Porter Adler (Mrs. Herman M.), 119 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
 1912—Florence Leopold Wolf (Mrs. Lester), Shoemaker Road, Elkins Park, Pa.
 1913—Elizabeth Y. Maguire, 3813 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.
 1914—Mary C. Smith, Glyn-Wynne Road, Haverford, Pa.
 1915—Miriam Rohrer Shelby (Mrs. Joseph B.), 492 Park Ave., East Orange, N. J.
 1916—Anna C. Lee, 6615 North 11th Street, Oak Lane, Philadelphia.
 1917—Olga Tattersfield, 6807 Lincoln Drive, Philadelphia.
 1918—Ruth Hart Williams (Mrs. Donald H.), 208 East 15th Street, New York City.
 1919—Mary M. Ramsay, Dalhousie, Guyencourt, Del.
 1920—Martha F. Chase, Great Meadows, Concord, Mass.
 1921—Julia C. Peyton, 171 Field Point Road, Greenwich, Conn.
 1922—Cornelia M. Baird, 308 Park Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

REPORT OF CLASS COLLECTIONS, 1922

Ph.D.'s

Charlotte D'Evelyn, Collector.

Buchanan, Margaret
 Clafin, E. F.
 D'Evelyn, Charlotte
 Flather, Drusilla
 Foster, Frances A.
 Gibbons, Vernetta
 Graham, Minnie A.
 Hodder, Mary Gwinn
 Hussey, Mary I.
 Laird, Elizabeth R.
 MacDonald, Margaret B.
 Maddison, Isabel
 Medes, Grace
 Morriss, Margaret S.
 Ogden, Ellen S.
 Parrish, Mary Hanna
 Rice, Grace Reynolds
 Wood, Ida

Number of Contributors 18
 Amount Contributed \$91.00

CLASS OF 1889

Harriet Randolph, Collector.

Anthony, Alice
 Blanchard, Mary Miles
 Collins, Julia Cope
 Cox, Catherine Bean
 Dudley, Helena S.
 Foulke, Frances Garrett
 Franklin, Susan B.
 Huddleston, Mabel Clark
 Johnson, Leah Goff
 Ladd, Anna Rhoads
 Lawrence, Lina
 Putnam, Emily James
 Randolph, Harriet
 Riegel, Ella
 Robbins, Emily Anthony
 Taylor, Gertrude Allinson
 Thomas, Martha G.
 Williams, Mary Garrett

Number of Contributors 18
 Amount Contributed \$137.00

CLASS OF 1890

Margaret Patterson Campbell, Collector.
 (No Report)

CLASS OF 1891

Anna Swift Rupert, Collector.
 Guaranteed by the Collector—\$100.00

CLASS OF 1892

Edith Wetherill Ives, Collector.

Allinson, Annie Emery
 du Pont, Alice Belin
 Hunt, Frances
 Ives, Edith Wetherill
 Kirk, Helen Clements
 Mason, Mary T.
 Montgomery, Eliza Stephens
 Pinney, Harriet Stevenson
 Putnam, Lucy Chase

Number of Contributors 9
 Amount Contributed \$135.00

CLASS OF 1893

S. Frances Van Kirk, Collector.

Andrews, Evangeline Walker
 Brownell, Jane L.
 Ellsworth, Helen R. Staples
 Flexner, Helen Thomas
 Fitz Gerald, Susan Walker
 Gucker, Louise Fulton
 Johnson, Margaret Hilles
 Lee, Elva
 Logan, Annie L.
 Lewis, Eliza Adams
 Lewis, Lucy
 Moores, Elizabeth Nichols
 Moser, Lillian V.
 Neilson, Nellie
 Oliver, Rachel L.
 Putnam, Bertha H.
 Seal, Harriet F.
 Saunders, Grace Elder
 Slaughter, Gertrude Taylor
 Thom, Helen Hopkins
 Van Kirk, S. Frances
 Walker, Margaret Dudley
 Watson, Mary Atkinson

Number of Contributors 23
 Amount Contributed \$103.00

CLASS OF 1894

Abby Brayton Durfee, Collector.

Boyd, Elizabeth Mifflin
Breed, Mary B.
Cowles, Mabel Birdsall
Durfee, Abby Brayton
Emerson, Grace Parrish
Hamilton, Sarah Darlington
Harris, Mary
Hench, Elizabeth C.
Martin, Emily N.
Porter, Katherine
Shearman, Margaret H.
Smith, Helen Middleton
Speer, Emma Bailey
Stockwell, Fay MacCracken
West, Anna E.

Number of Contributors 15
Amount Contributed\$36.00

CLASS OF 1895

Annette Hall Phillips, Collector.

Borie, Edith Pettit
Brown, Madeline Harris
Collins, Rosalie Furman
Ellis, Mary
Flexner, Mary
Hyde, Carolyn Knowland
Levin, Bertha Szold
Loomis, Julia Langdon
Lurman, Katherine
Phillips, Annette Hall
Ravenel, Florence Leftwich
Steele, Esther C. M.
Stevens, Edith Ames
Tatnall, Frances Swift
Wing, Elizabeth Nicholson

Number of Contributors 15
Amount Contributed\$104.00

CLASS OF 1896

Abigail Camp Dimon, Collector.

Brownell, Harriet M.
Cook, Katherine I.
Converse, Lisa B.
Dimon, Abigail C.
Dudley, Mary Crawford
Farr, Clara E.
Dey, Clarissa Smith
Grafton, Marion Whitehead
Goldmark, Pauline
Hoag, Anna Scattergood
Holmes, Helen Saunders
Hopkins, Mary D.
Johnson, Elizabeth Hopkins
Jones, Elizabeth Cadbury
Justice, Hilda
Kirkbride, Elizabeth B.
Huizinga, Faith Mathewson
McLean, Charlotte
McMynn, Elizabeth Palmer
Ogilvie, Ida H.
Porter, Ruth Furness
Pyle, Hannah Cadbury
Slade, Caroline McCormick
Spear, Mary Northrop
Swope, Mary Hill
Tilt, Stella Bass
Waite, Mary Brown
White, Ruth Underhill
Woolman, Mary Boude

Worthington, Clara Colton
Yandell, Elizabeth Hosford

Number of Contributors 31
Amount Contributed\$355.00

CLASS OF 1897

Elizabeth Caldwell Fountain, Collector.

Elizabeth Higginson Jackson, Collector.

\$250 was contributed from the Class Chest of 1897.

CLASS OF 1898

Elizabeth Nields Bancroft, Collector.

Ackermann, Frances Brooks
Archer, Caroline
Bancroft, Elizabeth Nields
Boericke, Edith Schoff
Bright, Mary de Haven
Bruce, Sarah Ridgway
Cregar, Rebecca Foulke
Fry, Anna D.
Goldmark, Josephine C.
Hammond, Alice B.
Knoblauch, Mary Bookstaver
Mitchell, Catharine Bunnell
Park, Marion E.
Sharpless, Helen
Sheppard, Mary
Strong, Anne
Thomas, Esther Willits
Warren, Louise B.
Willard, M. E. Stoner
Wood, Bertha G.

Number of Contributors 20
Amount Contributed\$163.00

CLASS OF 1899

May Schoneman Sax, Collector.

Allen, Helen H.
Andrews, Elizabeth
Bakewell, Madeline Palmer
Blackwell, Katherine Middendorf
Bradley, Dolly Sipe
Browne, Mary N.
Darlington, Sybil Hubbard
Dennison, Mary Thurber
Dickerman, Alice Carter
Ely, Gertrude
Erismann, Camille
Fordyce, Lillian Powell
Fouilhoux, Jean Clark
Hall, Margaret
Hepburn, Katherine Houghton
Hess, Sara Straus
Hollis, Bertha Chase
Kilpatrick, Ellen
Miller, Emma Guffey
Motley, Ethel Levering
Nichols, Content
Radnor-Lewis, Carolyn Brown
Ross, May Blakey
Sax, May Schoneman
Schock, Eveltta Jeffers
Sheddan, Martha Irwin
Sutliff, May Lautz
Thom, Margaret Stirling
Tyler, Eleanor
Vonsiatzky, Marion Ream
Waring, Laura Peckham
Yoakam, Aurie Thayer

Number of Contributors 32
Amount Contributed\$283.00

CLASS OF 1900

Cornelia Halsey Kellogg, Collector.

Alden, Edna Warkentin
 Babson, Grace Campbell
 Bamberger, Edna Floersheim
 Brown, Margaretta Levering
 Campbell, Eleanor Anderson
 Childs, Katherine Barton
 Davenport, Evelyn Hills
 Emerson, Helena T.
 Fell, Edith
 Findley, Elisa Dean
 Frances, Louise Congdon
 Fultz, Ellen Baltz
 Gardner, Julia Streeter
 Gellhorn, Edna Fischel
 Horn, Lois Farnham
 Jenks, Maud Lowrey
 Kellogg, Cornelia Halsey
 Kilpatrick, Mary
 Korff, Alletta Van Reypen
 Limburg, Marie Sichel
 Loines, Hilda
 Miller, Elizabeth White
 Mosenthal, Johanna Kroeber
 Righter, Renée Mitchell
 Scott, Margaretta Morris
 St. John, Clara Seymour
 Tatlock, Jessie
 Walsh, Jessie McBride
 Williams, Kate
 Wright, Edith

Number of Contributors 30
 Amount Contributed\$132.50

CLASS OF 1901

*Beatrice McGeorge, Collector.**Caroline Daniels Moore, Acting Collector.*

(1922)

Buell, Gertrude Smyth
 Buckley, Ethel Cantlin
 Howard, Jennie C.
 Laws, Bertha M.
 Lee, Sylvia
 Maris, Anne
 Macbeth, Lucia Holliday
 McGeorge, Beatrice
 McVeagh, Elizabeth McKeen
 Mitchell, Grace D.
 Moore, Caroline Daniels
 Newell, Ella Sealy
 Pelton, Jessie P.
 Rogers, Grace Phillips
 Rousmaniere, Mary Ayer
 Smith, Marion Parris
 Thatcher, Henrietta
 Thorne, Gertrude Kemmerer
 Thorpe, Helen Converse

Number of Contributors 19
 Amount Contributed\$300.00

There may be omissions in the list of contributors from 1901, owing to the fact that we have not been able to get into direct communication with Miss McGeorge.

CLASS OF 1902

H. Jean Crawford, Collector.

Allen, Margarete S.
 Balch, Marion C.
 Barron, Elizabeth Congdon

Belknap, Elizabeth Lyon
 Billmeyer, Helen M.
 Blakey, Sara Montenegro
 Brown, Jane M.
 Cochran, Fanny T.
 Collins, Lucy Rawson
 Crane, Claris
 Crawford, H. Jean
 Doepke, Adelheid
 Dodge, Elinor
 Emilen, Marion Haines
 Foltz, Josephine Keiffer
 Forman, Elizabeth Chandlee
 Gallagher, Elizabeth Corson
 Gignoux, Elise M.
 Goff, Ethel
 Gregory, Helen Stevens
 Hack, Joanna Hartshorn
 Hackett, Frances Allen
 Hand, Eleanor Clark
 Hoppin, Eleanor Wood
 Howe, Anne Rotan
 Ingham, Mary H.
 Jackson, Alice Day
 Johnson, Frances Adams
 Johnston, Grace Douglas
 Kay, Jane Cragin
 Macavoy, Clarissa Harben
 Orlady, Edith
 Orr, Frances Morris
 Paddock, Elizabeth Plunkett
 Pierce, Harriett Spenser
 Pitts, Kate Du Val
 Russell, Ethel Clinton
 Seth, Frances B.
 Steinhart, Amy Sussman
 Todd, Anne H.
 Totten, Edith
 Witherspoon, Ruth Miles
 Wright, Corinne Blose

Number of Contributors 43
 Amount Contributed\$105.00
 In addition \$809.50 was raised for the
 Students' Building Fund.

CLASS OF 1903

Philea C. Winslow, Collector.

Cheney, Marjory
 Cope, Evelyn Morris
 Dabney, Edith
 Dietrich, Margaretta Stewart
 Earle, Doris
 Hay, Florence Wattson
 Langdon, Ida
 Lange, Linda B.
 Laughlin, Agatha
 Lowrey, Elsie
 Norton, Mabel H.
 Parker, Elizabeth M. Bryan
 Riesman, Eleanor Fleisher
 Sinclair, Agnes
 Smith, Gertrude Dietrich
 Stoddard, Virginia
 Sykes, Edith
 Taylor, Marianna
 Thomas, Elizabeth Utley
 Williamson, Mary
 Winslow, Philea

Number of Contributors 21
 Amount Contributed\$195.50

CLASS OF 1904

Isabel M. Peters, Collector.

Abbott, Mary Vaclain
 Baxter, Sarah Palmer
 Bolte, Jeanette Hemphill
 Boring, Alice M.
 Bugge, Kathrina Van Wagenen
 Clark, Alice Scheidt
 Edwards, Clara Case
 Fry, Marjorie Canan
 Hull, Clara Woodruff
 James, Mary L.
 Klein, Gertrude
 Knopf, Eleanor Bliss
 Lambert, Bertha Brown
 Marcus, Bertha
 Mason, Genevieve Winterbotham
 Moorhead, Helen Howell
 Moorhouse, Martha Rockwell
 Neuendorffer, Esther Sinn
 Nuckols, Sue Swindell
 Nute, Mary Christie
 Pearson, Bertha
 Peters, Isabel M.
 Pierce, Katharine Curtis
 Rauh, Elsie Kohn
 Robins, Florence E.
 Scott, Katharine E.
 Scott, Margaret
 Selleck, Anne
 Shearer, Edna
 Temple, Maud
 Thompson, Emma O.
 Tremain, Eloise
 Ullman, Margaret
 Vaclain, Hilda Canan
 Wade, Clara L. W.
 Wakefield, Mary Cameron
 Waldo, Alice Goddard
 White, Leda F.
 White, Louise Peck

Number of Contributors 39

Amount Contributed \$161.36

CLASS OF 1905

Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh, Collector.

Aldrich, Eleanor Little
 Ballinger, Alice Matless
 Bates, Theodora
 Bell, Nathalie Fairbank
 Bellamy, Eva Le Fevre
 Bready, Marcia
 Carpenter, Olive Eddy
 Chadwick-Collins, Caroline Morrow
 Converse, Mabel Austin
 Dammann, Isabel Lynde
 Danielson, Rosamund
 Dethier, Avis Putnam
 Dunlop, Bertha Seely
 Flaherty, Frances Hubbard
 Griffith, Helen
 Grotevent, Kathryn
 Hardenbergh, Margaret Nichols
 Heulings, Alice
 Hill, Leslie Farwell
 Holt, Margaret Thurston
 Howell, Katherine
 Howland, Alice G.
 Huntington, Rachel Brewer
 Johnson, Emily Cooper
 Jones, Elsie P.

Kempton, Helen
 King, Gladys
 Knight, Emma
 Lewis, Louise
 Loines, Elma
 McLaren, Alice Day
 Mallery, Louise Marshall
 Norris, Mary
 Paxson, Helen Jackson
 Pettit, Katharine Fowler
 Porterfield, Margaret Bates
 Read, Helen
 Sharpless, Edith
 Sturgis, Helen
 Sulloway, Margaret Thayer

Number of Contributors 40

Amount Contributed \$221.00

CLASS OF 1906

Elizabeth Harrington Brooks, Collector.

Anderson, Catharine L.
 Barber, Elsie Bigelow
 Bennett, Jessie
 Boomsliter, Alice Colgan
 Brooks, Elizabeth Harrington
 Flint, Alice Lauterbach
 Gates, Dorothy Congdon
 Gibbons, Helen Brown
 Grant, Kittie Stone
 Grenfell, Anne MacClanahan
 Jacoby, Helen Lowengrund
 Lee, Mary
 McColl, Edith Durand
 Maclay, Louise Fleischmann
 Mason, Marion Houghton
 Neall, Adelaide
 Peirce, Helen Wyeth
 Pew, Ethel
 Pratt, Anne
 Rutter, Lucia Ford
 Sandison, Helen
 Shumway, Mary Quimby
 Stanwood, Alice
 Torbert, Elizabeth Townsend
 Walcott, Mary Richardson
 Williams, Helen Jones
 Withington, Mary

Number of Contributors 27

Amount Contributed \$153.35

CLASS OF 1907

*Alice Martin Hawkins, Collector.**Esther Williams Apthorp, Acting-Collector, 1923.*

Alexander, Virginia Hill
 Apthorp, Esther Williams
 Ashbrook, Elsa Norton
 Baldwin, Helen Smitheman
 Ballin, Marie H.
 Barnes, Margaret Ayer
 Beasley, Calvert Myers
 Behr, Elizabeth Pope
 Brandeis, Adele
 Cannon, M. Antoinette
 Cary, Margaret Reeve
 Chalfant, Minnie List
 Church, Brook Peters
 Craig, Dorothy
 Daniels, Grace Brownell
 Fabian, Mary
 Ferguson, Mary R.
 Gendell, Annie

Gerhard, Alice
 Gerstenberg, Alice
 Graves, Ellen
 Gray, Mary Tudor
 Haines, Gladys P.
 Harley, Katherine V.
 Hawkins, Alice M.
 Horner, Brita L.
 Houghteling, Harriot
 Howson, Julia Benjamin
 Jamison, Athalia Crawford
 Johnson, Marion Bryant
 Kerr, Katherine
 Lamberton, Helen
 McWilliams, Ida
 Macomber, Harriet Seaver
 Meigs, Cornelia
 Miller, Dorothy Forster
 Morison, Margaret
 Noble, Brownie Neff
 O'Sullivan, Mary I.
 Reinhardt, Esther
 Ristine, Miriam V.
 Roesler, Alice Baird
 Rosenheimer, Bertha
 Rossmassler, Elfrida
 Russell, Janet
 Sawyer, Eleanor Ecob
 Schenck, Eunice M.
 Showers, Justina Lorenz
 Smith, Clara L.
 Smith, Genevieve Thompson
 Smith, Helen T.
 Spencer, Jeannette Clauder
 Spinney, Mabel Foster
 Steel, Marion Warren
 Stokes, Lelia Woodruff
 Stuart, Suzette G.
 Thayer, Ellen
 Thompson, Elizabeth
 Tobin, Helen Roche
 Vauclain, Anne
 von Ternes, Miriam Cable
 Wherry, Edna Brown
 Wight, Dorothy
 Wilson, Elizabeth
 Windle, Letitia

Number of Contributors..... 65

Amount Contributed.....\$125.00

In addition, 1907 has contributed \$429 to
 buy books for the Romance Language
 Department.

CLASS OF 1908

Jacqueline Morris Evans, Collector.

Aronson, Sarah Goldsmith
 Best, Mary Kinsley
 Bird, Anne Jackson
 Brown, Anna Welles
 Carner, Lucy
 Castle, Ethelinda Schaefer
 Claiborne, Virginia McKenney
 Dalzell, Dorothy
 Eldredge, Adda
 Evans, Jacqueline Morris
 Finerty, Louise Foley
 Frehafer, Mabel K.
 Gardner, Evelyn
 Gifford, Marjorie Young
 Goldman, Agnes

Goodwillie, Elsie Bryant
 Helburn, Theresa
 Herron, Louise Milligan
 Hunt, Margaret Washburn
 Hunter, Helen North
 Jones, Dorothy
 King, Anna
 Kohn, Blanche Wolf
 Leatherbee, Frances Crane
 Lewis, Mayone
 Lexow, Caroline F.
 Maynard, Margaret R.
 Miller, Margaret Duncan
 Montgomery, Josephine Proudfit
 Perry, Lydia Sharpless
 Phillips, Violet Besly
 Plaut, Alice Sachs
 Pollak, Louise Hyman
 Pyfer, Isabella
 Pyle, Dorothy Merle-Smith
 Reilly, Anna Dunham
 Rhoads, Edith Chambers
 Rosett, Louise Carey
 Roth, Helen Bernheim
 Saxton, Martha Plaisted
 Stewart, Ethel Brooks
 Vauclain, Myra Elliott
 Wallace, Ethel Vick
 Warren, Rachel Moore
 Wiles, Madeleine Fauvre
 Woodelton, Grace

Number of Contributors..... 46

Amount Contributed.....\$100.00

In addition 1908 contributed \$484.50 to
 the Students' Building.

CLASS OF 1909

Evelyn Holt Lowry, Collector.

Ballin, Florence
 Berry, Fannie Barber
 Branson, Katherine
 Browne, Frances
 Cameron, Alta Stevens
 Chesnutt, Marnette Wood
 Crane, Helen
 Dewes, Grace Wooldridge
 Hall, Jessie Gilroy
 Harlan, Anna
 Herr, Mary
 Howson, Emily
 Irely, Helen
 Labold, Leona
 Lowry, Evelyn Holt
 Moore, Marianna
 Morgan, Barbara Spofford
 Parsons, Pleasaunce Baker
 Putnam, Shirley
 Shero, Julia Doe
 Smith, Dorothy I.
 Starzenska, Hilda Sprague-Smith
 Strauss, Lillian Laser
 Van Wageningen, Lacy
 Vickery, Margaret
 Warren, Catherine Goodale
 Webb, Celeste
 Wetmore, Mildred Satterlee
 Whitney, Anne
 Wright, Margaret Ames

Number of Contributors..... 30

Amount Contributed.....\$195.50

CLASS OF 1910

Bessie Cox Wolstenholme, Collector.

Drinker, Kate Rotan
 Emery, Susanne Allinson
 Fleischmann, Jeanne Kerr
 Irvine, Mary Agnes
 McLaughlin, Marion Wildman
 Nash, Madeleine
 Papanastasion, Helen Bley
 Poste, Irma Bixler
 Robins, Frances Lord
 Root, Mary
 Sage, Charlotte Simonds
 Seoon, Elizabeth Hibben
 Selinger, Ethel Chase
 Smith, Hilda W.
 Smith, Margaret Shearer
 Storer, Emily
 Sunstein, Gertrude Kingsbacher
 Voorhees, Elsa Denison
 Wolstenholme, Bessie Cox

Number of Contributors..... 19
 Amount Contributed..... \$92.00

CLASS OF 1911

Frances Porter Adler, Collector.

Adler, Frances Porter
 Browne, Norvelle
 Houghteling, Lella
 Magoffin, Henrietta
 Russell, Louise
 Seelye, Kate Chambers
 Taylor, Mary M. W.

Number of Contributors.....
 Amount Contributed..... \$68.63
 Part of this amount has come in undesignated and so this report of contributors is incomplete.

CLASS OF 1912

Florence Leopold Wolf, Collector.

Beardwood, Jane
 Beliekowsky, Sadie
 Brown, Anna Hartshorne
 Chase, Dorothy
 Clapp, Gladys Chamberlain
 Corwin, Margaret
 De Lany, Lou Sharman
 Douglas, Dorothy Wolff
 Faries, Elizabeth
 Gordon, Grace
 Gregory, Jean Stirling
 Hammer, Christine
 Haupt, Mary Morgan
 Herzog, Adele Guckenheimer
 Howson, Beatrice
 Hunt, Elizabeth Pinney
 Johnston, Elizabeth
 Lamb, Emerson
 Lautz, Helen
 Lewis, Rebecca
 Llewellyn, Gertrude
 MacDonald, Julia Haines
 Mannheimer, Irma Schloss
 Markle, Gladys Jones
 Mitchell, Pearl
 Nuttall, Martha Sheldon
 Palmer, Mary Scribner
 Peirce, Mary
 Pierson, Helen Colter
 Preston, Margaret

Railey, Julia Houston
 Shaw, Katharine
 Spry, Gladys
 Stecker, Lorle
 Stevens, Cynthia
 Thompson, Catherine
 Thompson, Marjorie
 Tomlinson, Leonora Lucas
 Weems, Margaret Thackray
 Wolf, Florence Leopold

Number of Contributors..... 40
 Amount Contributed..... \$313.00

CLASS OF 1913

Elizabeth Yarnall Maguire, Collector.

Bartholomew, Grace
 Bensinger, Alice Patterson
 Blaine, Margaret
 Bridgman, Sarah Atherton
 Churchward, Beatrice Nathans
 Crothers, Alice Ames
 Cresson, Helen Wilson
 Daddow, Virginia
 Elser, Helen Richter
 Evans, Sylvia Hathaway
 Fox, Lillie Walton
 Hamer, Marguerite Bartlett
 Hodgdon, Katherine Williams
 Kelly, Olga
 King, Gertrude Hinrichs
 Lewis, Helen Evans
 Loring, Katharine Page
 Maguire, Elizabeth Y.
 Nash, Carolyn
 Powell, Clara B. Thompson
 Rambo, Lucinda Menendez
 Rawson, Gwendolyn
 Richards, Clara Pond
 Speers, Helen Barrett
 Stout, Gertrude Ziesing
 Tenney, Eleanor Elmer
 Welling, Harriet Walker
 Young, Maud Holmes

Number of Contributors..... 28
 Amount Contributed..... \$106.36

CLASS OF 1914

Mary Christine Smith, Collector.

Allinson, Mary Shipley
 Angell, Katherine Sergeant
 Atherton, Elizabeth
 Benedict, Isabel
 Bigelow, Margaret Sears
 Bixler, Rena
 Brownback, Emily
 Caldwell, Lucile Thompson
 Carr, Catherine Creighton
 Chester, Alice Miller
 Childs, Marjorie
 Comey, Eugenia Jackson
 Crosby, Helen Shaw
 Davis, Jean S.
 Dewey, Elizabeth Braley
 Dunham, Ethel
 Easter, Anita Tinges
 Evans, M. Annette
 Hapgood, Elizabeth Reynolds
 Harman, Lillian Cox
 Herman, Dorothy Hughes
 Houghteling, Laura Delano
 Inches, Elizabeth Ayer

Jessup, Eugenia Baker	
Kidder, Evelyn Tyson	
McCutcheon, Evelyn Shaw	
Mitchum, Eleanor Allen	
Oppenheimer, Ella	
Penniman, Christine Brown	
Pritchett, Ida	
Shattuck, Elizabeth Colt	
Sheldon, Harriet S.	
Skerrett, Dorothy	
Smith, Margaret Blanchard	
Smith, Mary Christine	
Stimson, Elizabeth Baldwin	
Supplee, Montgomery Arthurs	
Swan, Elizabeth	
Warren, Mary Edwina	
Welsh, Helen Kirk	
Number of Contributors.....	40
Amount Contributed.....	\$171.24

CLASS OF 1915

Miriam Rohrer Shelby, Collector.

Arnett, Katherine McCollin	
Bradford, Harriet	
Brandeis, Susan	
Branson, Laura	
Brooks, Catherine	
Brown, Anna H.	
Bull, Sara Rozet	
Coward, Mildred Jacobs	
Davison, Atala Scudder	
Elwood, Catherine	
Emery, Gertrude	
Erbsloh, Olga	
Fitzgibbons, Angeleine Spence	
Franklin, Adrienne Kenyon	
Greenfield, Edna Kraus	
Hopkinson, Ruth	
Hyde, Ethel Robinson	
Irwin, Helen	
Jessen, Myra Richards	
Ketcham, Gladys Pray	
Knight, Emily Noyes	
McCreery, Vashti	
MacMaster, Amy	
Martin, Amy Lawrence	
Moore, Dorothea M.	
Morse, Ruth T.	
Murphy, Mary Gertrude Brownell	
Newman, Ruth	
Nichols, Susan F.	
Pinch, Florence Abernethy	
Reed, Margaret Yost	
Roberts, Anna	
Shelby, Miriam Rohrer	
Smith, Elizabeth	
Smith, Isabel	
Thomson, May M.	
Tuttle, Ruth	
Willson, Eleanor Freer	
Zeckwer, Isolde	
Number of Contributors.....	39
Amount Contributed.....	\$235.00

CLASS OF 1916

Anna C. Lee, Collector.

Brakeley, Elizabeth
 Chism, Joanna Ross
 Compton, Lenore Cox
 Crowell, Caroline

Davis, Anna Sears	
Dowd, Constance	
Garfield, Lucretia	
Gayton, Rebecca Fordyce	
Glascok, Emily	
Gordon, Jeanette Greenewald	
Hitz, Elizabeth Holliday	
Jordan, Mildred McCay	
Locke, Margaret Chase	
MacDougald, Jessie Adams	
MacMurray, Lois Goodnow	
Oliver, Helen Riegel	
Porter, Elizabeth L.	
Robertson, Helen	
Saville, Edith Wilson	
Seibels, Esther Kelly	
Strauss, Emilie T.	
Thomson, Annis	
Turner, Willie Savage	
Vorys, Adeline Werner	
Washburn, Elizabeth	
Number of Contributors.....	25
Amount Contributed.....	\$170.20

CLASS OF 1917

Olga Tattersfield, Collector.

Beardwood, Alice	
Blanton, Natalie McFaden	
Blodgett, Katherine	
Davis, Louise Collins	
Greenough, Bertha	
Hall, Constance	
Haynes, Francis Curtin	
Litchfield, Virginia	
Scattergood, Margery	
Shipley, A. Dorothy	
Stevens, Caroline	
Tattersfield, Olga	
Worley, Mary	
Number of Contributors.....	13
Amount Contributed.....	\$306.00

CLASS OF 1918

Ruth Hart Williams, Collector.

Carey, Margaret Bacon	
Chew, Lucy Evans	
Clark, Dorothy Stevenson	
Frantz, Virginia Kneeland	
Hendrickson, Eleanor Atherton	
Henry, Elsbeth Merck	
Hoogewerff, Mary Safford Munford	
Kelley, Katherine Dufourcq	
Klein, Katherine Sharpless	
Lee, Virginia Anderton	
Link, Helen Hammer	
McCullough, Marjorie Williams	
Newell, Marie Willard	
Pomeroy, Virginia	
Rhodes, Rebecca	
Strauss, Marjorie L.	
Streeter, Ruth Cheney	
Timpson, Margaret	
Whitcomb, Helen	
Williams, Ruth Hart	
Number of Contributors.....	20
Amount Contributed.....	\$95.00

CLASS OF 1919

Mary Morris Ramsay, Collector.

Baker, Elizabeth Dabney
 Biddle, Elizabeth R.

Binger, Beatrice Sorchan
 Bolling, Elizabeth Lanier
 Boyd, Emily Matz
 Butler, Margaret
 Cannon, Jeannette Peabody
 Chadbourne, Roxana
 Cooper, Eleanor
 Cuff, Anna Reilly
 Day, Frances
 Dubach, Anna R.
 Dunn, Gordon Woodbury
 Eis, Dorothy Peters
 Fuller, Elizabeth
 Hearne, Gertrude
 Hickman, Rebecca
 Holmes, Janet
 Howell, Frederica
 Johnson, Helene
 Johnson, Marjorie Martin
 Krantz, Marguerite
 Landon, Adelaide
 Macrum, Edith
 Marquand, Eleanor
 Mercer, Ernestine
 Moores, Emily
 Moseley, Marion
 Mumford, Kathleen Outerbridge
 Oppenheimer, Celia
 Place, Angela Moore
 Porter, Frances Allison
 Prescott, Helen
 Price, Dorothea Walton
 Ramsay, Mary Morris
 Reid, Helen
 Rhoades, Margaret
 Rock, Ruth Driver
 Rondinella, Edith
 Schwartz, Marguerite
 Seelye, Georgia Bailey
 Spalding, Helen
 Spiller, Mary Scott
 Stiles, Annette
 Taussig, Catherine
 Thorndike, Anna
 Thurman, Mary L.
 Twitchell, Marjorie Remington
 Vernon, Sarah Taylor
 Whittier, Isabel
 Winters, Enid MacDonald
 Woodruff, Ruth
 Number of Contributors..... 52
 Amount Contributed.....\$252.44
 In addition, \$350.50 was raised by 1919
 for the Students' Building.

CLASS OF 1920

Catherine Robinson, Collector.
Martha F. Chase, Collector.

Allen, Dorothy
 Arnold, Isabel
 Bishop, Margaret Hutchins
 Brown, Madeleine R.
 Brown, Miriam B.
 Buck, Julia Cochran
 Carey, Millicent
 Cauldwell, Katharine
 Chase, Martha F.
 Colman, Charlotte
 Coolidge, Anne
 Davis, Eleanor
 Frost, Marian

Gookin, Nathalie
 Hales, Laura
 Hardy, Mary
 Healea, Monica
 Herrick, Josephine
 Hoag, Mary S.
 Holmes, Harriet B.
 Humphrey, Helen Germaine
 Humphreys, Helen
 Jenkins, Dorothy
 Jessup, Lois Kellogg
 King, Marian Gregg
 Kingsbury, Helen
 Lindsey, Martha
 Lynch, Caroline
 Mothersele, Agnes Moebius
 Murray, Dorothy Griggs
 O'Brien, Miriam
 Pitkin, Doris
 Philip, Lillian Davis
 Porritt, Mary
 Robinson, Catherine
 Rood, Alice
 Rose, Agnes
 Roseman, Harriet Wolf
 Sanford, Anna M.
 Shook, Virginia Park
 Stevens, Edith
 Taylor, Marjorie Canby
 Thomas, Katharine
 Townsend, Katharine
 von Hofsten, Frances
 Weaver, Betty
 Zilker, Boleyn
 Zinsser, Helene
 Number of Contributors..... 48
 Amount Contributed.....\$236.50

CLASS OF 1921

Julia C. Peyton, Collector.

Archbald, Margaretta
 Baldwin, Mary
 Barton, Catherine
 Baruch, Dorothy Walter
 Beckwith, Lydia
 Bennett, Helen
 Bliss, Eleanor
 Boland, Elizabeth
 Brown, Jane
 Burry, Eleanor Newell
 Catterall, Louise Cadot
 Cecil, Elizabeth
 Collins, Eleanor
 Cope, Elizabeth
 Cowen, Katherine
 Darrow, Ida Lauer
 Donaldson, Sidney
 Donnelley, Clarissa
 Donnelley, Eleanor
 Eadie, Marian
 Farnsworth, Edith
 Farrell, Helen
 Fette, Marian
 Frazier, Francesca Moffat
 Garretson, Margaret Crile
 Garrison, Clarinda
 Garrison, Ellen Jay
 Goggin, Mary S.
 Harris, Eleanore
 Hill, Helen
 Hollingshead, Frances

Hollingsworth, Agnes
 Howard, Frances
 James, Helen
 Johnston, Kathleen
 Kellogg, Elizabeth
 Kleinau, Thelma Williams
 Klenke, Dorothy
 Kniffen, Florence
 Knollenberg, Mary McClennan
 Ladd, Margaret
 Lattimer, Jane
 Lubin, Dorothy
 Lubin, Grace
 Maginniss, Irene
 Matteson, Elizabeth
 McBride, Dorothy
 Mills, Elizabeth H.
 Morton, Margaret
 Parsons, Helen
 Peyton, Julia
 Platt, Mary Louise Fearey
 Porter, Nancy
 Reinhardt, Louise
 Reis, Elizabeth
 Riker, Frances
 Rubel, Helen

Smith, Mabel
 Stewart, Catherine Dimeling
 Stokes, Beatrice
 Taylor, Ann
 Taylor, Catherine Mottu
 Taylor, Elizabeth
 Taylor, Margaret
 Thompson, Maria
 Trotter, Grace
 Walton, Marian
 Warburg, Bettina
 Ward, Katherine
 Washburn, Sidney
 Weist, Helen
 Weston, Aileen
 Whittier, Alice
 Wilson, Louise
 Woodward, Katherine
 Worcester, Winifred

Number of Contributors..... 76
 Amount Contributed.....\$274.00

The Class of 1921 has raised for the Students' Building (for 1921) \$844.62, and (for 1922) \$578.00 (\$1,422.62) in addition to the above \$274.00.

The Treasurer's Report

The accompanying "balance sheet" of the Alumnae Association was held over from last month. There are still two reports for which space has not been available. These will be published in May, and will conclude the BULLETIN'S account of the business of the February meeting.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR BALANCE SHEET, December 31, 1922.

ASSETS.

Loan Fund Assets:		
Loans to Students	\$11,390.00	
Investments, United States Fourth Liberty Loan 4½s	100.00	
Accrued Interest Receivable	4.25	
Cash	1,164.61	
		\$12,658.86
Life Membership Fund Assets:		
Investments at cost, as annexed	\$8,750.37	
Cash	120.26	
		8,870.63
Carola Woesrishoffer Fund Assets:		
Investments at book values, as annexed	\$1,943.40	
Cash	210.64	
		2,154.04
Service Corps Fund Assets:		
Cash		599.06
Nelson's Pension Fund:		
Cash		22.00
Alumnae Entertainment Fund:		
Cash		269.00
Class Collections Fund:		
Cash	\$2,966.19	
Collections Receivable	1,027.50	
		3,993.69
General Fund Assets:		
Accounts Receivable	\$25.98	
Cash	536.49	
		562.47
		\$29,129.75

LIABILITIES.

Loan Fund:	
Balance, January 1, 1922	\$12,388.39
Interest received during year	170.47
Donations, Class of 1922	100.00
	<u>\$12,658.86</u>
Life Membership Fund:	
Balance, January 1, 1922	\$7,635.63
Life Memberships received during year	1,235.00
	<u>8,870.63</u>
Carola Woerishoffer Fund:	
Principal	\$1,943.40
Interest:	
Accumulated at date Fund was received	\$297.65
Amount received during year	112.99
	<u>\$410.64</u>
Less, Summer School Scholarship	200.00
	<u>210.64</u>
	2,154.04
Service Corps Fund:	
Balance, January 1, 1922	\$592.21
Income during year	6.85
	<u>599.06</u>
Nelson's Pension Fund	22.00
Alumnæ Entertainment Fund	269.00
Class Collections Appropriated and Unappropriated:	
Appropriation for Students' Building	\$3,067.12
Appropriation for books for Romance Language Department	24.00
Unappropriated	902.57
	<u>3,993.69</u>
General Fund Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	\$109.92
Bulletin Advertising collected in advance	452.55
	<u>562.47</u>
	<u>\$29,129.75</u>

GENERAL INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT,
for the Year ended December 31, 1922.

INCOME.

Dues	\$4,004.03
Alumnæ Bulletin:	
Advertising	\$1,324.44
Miscellaneous Income	89.52
	<u>1,413.96</u>
Appropriated by Bryn Mawr College for Publicity	1,500.00
Gift from President Thomas	500.00
Income from Life Membership Fund	370.03
Photographs and Post Cards	23.18
Interest on Bank Account	14.77
	<u>\$7,825.97</u>

EXPENSES.

Bulletin:	
Printing	\$3,083.53
Miscellaneous	410.22
	<u>\$3,493.75</u>
Publicity:	
Salary	\$1,500.00
Expenses	1,500.00
	<u>3,000.00</u>
Salary of Executive Secretary	1,716.55
Salary of Assistant to Executive Secretary	1,258.34
Typewriting	121.31
Traveling:	
Council	\$765.11
Executives	222.49
	<u>987.60</u>

Postage	\$310.08	
Class Collections	204.07	
Printing	174.00	
Office Supplies	144.43	
Telephone and Telegraph	131.95	
Academic Committee	72.54	
Alumnae Festivities	132.39	
Finance Committee	12.96	
Athletic Contests Committee	8.00	
Miscellaneous	524.12	
		<hr/> \$12,292.18
Excess of Expenses		\$4,466.21
Amount transferred hereto from Class Collections to cover excess of expenses....		4,466.21

CLASS COLLECTIONS,
for the Year ended December 31, 1922.

RECEIPTS:		
For account of Students' Building		\$3,067.12
For books for Romance Language Department		429.00
For appropriations as determined by Association		6,113.55
		<hr/> \$9,609.55
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Books for Romance Language Department	\$405.00	
Amount transferred to General Income and Expense Account:		
For 1921 Deficit	\$744.65	
For 1922 Deficit	4,466.21	
		<hr/> 5,210.86
		5,615.86
Balance unexpended		<hr/> \$3,993.69
Allocated to the following purposes:		
Appropriated for Students' Building	\$3,067.12	
Appropriated for books for Romance Language Department	24.00	
Awaiting appropriation by the Association	902.57	
		<hr/> \$3,993.69

LOAN FUND—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,
for the Year ended December 31, 1922.

Balance, January 1, 1922		\$798.39
RECEIPTS:		
Donations, Class of 1922	\$100.00	
Repayment of Loans by Students	2,725.00	
Interest on Loans	127.07	
Interest on Bank Balances	39.15	
		<hr/> 2,991.22
		\$3,789.61
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Loans to Students		2,625.00
		<hr/> \$1,164.61
Balance in bank, Girard Trust Co., Dec. 31, 1922		

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,
for the Year ended December 31, 1922.

Balance, January 1, 1922		\$411.00
RECEIPTS:		
Life Memberships	\$1,235.00	
Less, Amount received in U. S. Third Liberty Loan 4¼s.	50.00	
		<hr/> 1,185.00
		\$1,596.00
DISBURSEMENTS:		
\$1,000 U. S. Second Liberty Loan 4¼	\$978.50	
500 U. S. Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼s	497.24	
		<hr/> 1,475.74

Balance in banks, December 31, 1922:

Western Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia	\$114.76
Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities	5.50
	<hr/> \$120.26

ALUMNÆ ENTERTAINMENT FUND—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,
for the Year ended December 31, 1922.

RECEIPTS:

Appropriation from Bryn Mawr College	\$300.00
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DISBURSEMENTS:

Academic Committee	31.00
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Balance in bank, Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, December 31, 1922	\$269.00
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ENDOWMENT FUND—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,
for the Year ended December 31, 1922.

RECEIPTS:

Donations, Class of 1897	\$310.00
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DISBURSEMENTS:

Payments to Asa S. Wing, Treasurer	\$310.00
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LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND—SECURITIES OWNED,
December 31, 1922, at Cost.

\$3,600 U. S. Fourth Liberty Loan $4\frac{1}{4}$ s	\$3,546.69
50 U. S. Third Liberty Loan $4\frac{1}{4}$ s	50.00
2,000 U. S. Second Liberty Loan $4\frac{1}{4}$ s	1,840.20
41 Shs. Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., par \$50	3,313.48
	<hr/> \$7,750.37

CAROLA WOERISHOFFER FUND—SECURITIES OWNED,
December 31, 1922, at Book Values.

\$1,000 Ohio State Telephone Co. Cons. & Ref. 5s 1944	\$950.00
1,000 Chicago Railways Co. 1-5s 1927	800.00
200 Second Liberty Loan $4\frac{1}{4}$ s	193.40
	<hr/> \$1,943.40

BRYN MAWR ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION BUDGET, 1923.

RECEIPTS.

Interest from Life Memberships Fund	\$370.00
Dues	4,000.00
President Thomas's Gift	500.00
Grant from College for payment of Director of Publicity	1,500.00
Grant from College for entertainment of Alumnae Committees	300.00
Bulletin—Advertising and Subscriptions	2,500.00
Miscellaneous (Bank Interest, Photos, etc.)	25.00
	<hr/> \$9,195.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries

Executive Secretary	
Publicity Director	
as provided for above	{ \$1,500.00
	{ 1,500.00
Editor of the Bulletin	500.00
Business and Advertising Manager of the Bulletin, and Assistant to the Executive Secretary (10 months)	1,100.00
Office Secretary and Bookkeeper (10½ months)	1,150.00
Extra clerical	100.00

\$5,850.00

Bulletin—Printing	2,800.00
Bulletin—Editor's Expenses	100.00

Printing	\$200.00
Postage	325.00
Supplies	100.00
Telephone and Telegraph	125.00
Dues	
International Federation of University Women	\$100.00
American Association of University Women	40.00
Association of Alumni and Alumnae Secretaries	10.00
	<hr/>
	150.00
Auditing	200.00
Traveling Expenses	
Executives	\$200.00
Committees	300.00
Council	1,400.00
	<hr/>
	1,900.00
Class Collection Expenses	250.00
Expenses of Local Branches	200.00
Traveling Expenses of Councillors for organizing their districts (to the amount of \$100.00 each)	700.00
Publicity Expenses (this includes telegraphing, supplies, reels, pictures, lantern slides, postage, printing, etc., and the publicity expenses are kept separate from those of the Alumnae Association)	675.00
	<hr/>
	\$13,575.00

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

2d February, 1923.

MISS BERTHA S. EHLERS, *Treasurer,*
The Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

DEAR MADAM:

We report that we have audited the accounts of

THE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

for the year ended 31st December, 1922, and found them to be correct.

Loans to Students: Loans made to students of the classes of 1917 and prior years, uncollected at 31st December, 1922, aggregated \$2,765. Interest on a number of loans is in arrears.

Annexed we submit the following statements:

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1922.

General Income and Expense Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1922.

Class Collections for the Year ended 31st December, 1922.

Loan Fund Receipts and Disbursements for the Year ended 31st December, 1922.

Life Membership Fund Receipts and Disbursements for the Year ended 31st December, 1922.

Alumnae Entertainment Fund Receipts and Disbursements for the Year ended 31st December, 1922.

Endowment Fund Receipts and Disbursements for the Year ended 31st December, 1922.

Life Membership Fund Securities Owned, 31st December, 1922, at Cost.

Carola Woerishoffer Fund Securities Owned, 31st December, 1922, at Book Values.

Very truly yours,

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY.

Chicago Activities

THE CONFERENCE OF DISTRICT V.

President Park greatly honored the alumnae of District V by accepting their invitation to come to Chicago to attend their District Conference over March 2 and 3. Anne Lawther, '97, the District Councillor, came up from Iowa to preside over the meetings the Chicago alumnae had arranged, and invitations were sent to every alumna and former student in the District, which somewhat humorously comprises

(Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming), to attend the Conference. They did come, from Wisconsin's icy mountains to Iowa's coral strand, and thirty-six extremely interesting hours were spent in discussing Bryn Mawr and Bryn Mawr business.

The first meeting was held the evening of Friday, March 2, at the Winnetka residence of Leila Houghteling, '11, at which

the District Scholarship was discussed and the sordid but essential question of methods of finance raised. District V has now enough money on hand to support its first scholar for three years. It hopes to enter a new scholar every year. On Saturday morning Miss Park addressed an audience of principals of public and private high schools at the Francis W. Parker School on the new Bryn Mawr entrance requirements. The many Bryn Mawr alumnae present felt that her speech was a very stirring and eloquent address on education. The school principals expressed the greatest interest in her subject and an animated discussion followed. The meeting was succeeded by a luncheon at the College Club for all Bryn Mawr alumnae and former students to meet Miss Park. Anne Lawther spoke on the organization of the District and Miss Park delighted the alumnae with an informal description of Bryn Mawr life at the present day and a humorous account of many of her own experiences as President on the campus. That afternoon the Chicago Bryn Mawr alumnae gave a reception for Miss Park to which all parents of present undergraduates, parents and husbands of alumnae, members of the faculty of the Chicago and Northwestern Universities, donors to the 1920 Endowment Fund and a group designated at "other distinguished Chicagoans" were invited. In the evening Margaret Ayer Barnes, '07, gave a supper party for the local committee and the alumnae of the Summer School to meet Miss Park.

On Sunday morning the alumnae regretfully handed over their tireless executive to her cousins at the University of Chicago, eternally grateful to her for all that she had done to interest and awaken the alumnae of the District. Her views on what a Bryn Mawr education should be will not soon be forgotten by those who heard them explained to the high school principals of Chicago. The Chicago alumnae bear grateful testimony to the inspiration that she gave them.

MARGARET AYER BARNES, '07,
Chairman of Committee on Arrangements.

THE CLARA E. PATTERSON GIFT FUND

The undersigned committee of the Clara E. Patterson Gift Fund are delighted to report that a diamond and sapphire pin was purchased in February from the pro-

ceeds of the Fund and sent to Miss Patterson on her birthday. The letters accompanying the contributions were so full of affectionate and sometimes humorous appreciation of Miss Patterson that a small scrap-book was made of unsigned quotations and sent with the pin in order that she might read for herself the gratitude of generations of Pembroke students and other Bryn Mawr friends for all her kindness.

With the remainder of the Fund, the committee now hope to be able to place in Pembroke dining-room, leaded glass windows, such as are in the Library, in honor of Miss Patterson, with a small tablet that would stand in permanent recognition of her achievement in the hall. President Park, Miss Patterson herself, Miss Martha G. Thomas, Miss Marion Reilly and Mrs. Richard Francis have kindly consented to serve with the chairman of the undersigned committee to install the windows if there are sufficient funds to do so and, if there are not, to consider all suggestions for another gift for Pembroke.

Contributions will be gladly received until Commencement, when it is hoped that the gift may be formally presented to the College and to Pembroke Hall. In this way an opportunity is offered to all old friends of Miss Patterson who, for one good reason or another, did not send a donation in time for her birthday in February, still to join in this plan to thank and honor her.

Contributions should be sent to Mrs. Cecil Barnes, 1153 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARGARET AYER BARNES, '07, *Chairman.*

ELIZABETH CALDWELL FOUNTAIN, '97.

EDITH ORLADY, '02.

HILDA W. SMITH, '10.

LAURA DELANO HOUGHTELING, '14.

LOUISE HODGES, '18.

MARYNIA FOOT, '21.

AN INVITATION FROM NEW YORK

The Bryn Mawr Club of New York City begs to remind the members of all other Bryn Mawr Clubs that the privileges of its house are at their service should they care during visits to New York to avail themselves of the restaurant or rooms.

The governors will be happy to put up for such privileges, on application to the office, students of Bryn Mawr College who may be passing holidays in New York and

who are as yet ineligible to membership in the Club.

279 Lexington Avenue,
Telephone Murray Hill 7069.

CAMPUS NOTES

The Self-Government Association has recently taken a number of radical steps. At the last meeting, the College decided to dispense with all proctors until Easter vacation, and to leave the responsibility for maintaining quiet hours to individual students. Probably, if the experiment proves a successful one, it will lead to the entire abolishment of proctors, with the exception of the head proctors who assemble week-end statistics, report violations of rules, and collect fines.

Chaperonage rules are constantly becoming less stringent. Students are now allowed to go to the theater or opera in Philadelphia with a man and return to College unchaperoned; and a motion that three or more students be allowed to go to the Saturday evening concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra unchaperoned has been unanimously passed by one of the two meetings required to make it valid. As it effects one of the original rules under which the constitution was granted, it will have to be approved by the Board of Directors.

A report on the week-end question provided some surprising results. Instead of last year's average of 3.86 week-ends per student, the past semester shows only 1.81

per cent., of which only 1.35 per cent. were taken for pleasure. The statistics, which were carefully obtained, indicate that only 8.37 per cent. of the undergraduates have taken over four week-ends, the limiting number determined by public opinion. The week-end difficulty has become a thing of the past.

Several interesting personages are speaking at Bryn Mawr this month. The most prominent, perhaps, is Miss Maude Royden, the famous English preacher, who will talk on "Politics" and on "Religion." Mr. Constantin Stanislavsky, general manager and one of the directors of the Moscow Art Theater, spoke in Chapel one morning and several of the Moscow players spoke that afternoon in Russian.

The Varsity basketball team is still undefeated. Even Swarthmore, the best team which Bryn Mawr has played this year, lost decisively.

Water polo match games have ended at last, and the Seniors have hung their banner on the gymnasium.

The first of the two apparatus meets was held on March 9, but the scores will not be announced until the end of the final meet next week. Just before proceedings started, a large bouquet of roses arrived with a card—"for the winning team"—signed "An Old-timer." There was no way of telling which team won the meet, so the flowers were given to Miss Applebee who was, for once, thoroughly embarrassed.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Lost Alumnae, their addresses would be most gratefully received in the Alumnae Office, Taylor Hall.

Florence Vickers McAllister (Mrs. F. A.), '98; Grace Clarke Wright (Mrs. V. A.), '98; Jeannie C. Howard, '01; Edith Wiener, '14; Adeline Showell Titus, '18; Margaret Worch, '18; Marion O'Connor Duble (Mrs. Norman), '18; Marie Chandler Foyles (Mrs. Edward J.), '18; Mabel Broomfield Irvine (Mrs. A. B.), '19; Margaret Fiske, '19.

1889

Class Editor, Harriet Randolph, 1300 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

At the annual meeting of the Alumnae Association on February 3 at Bryn Mawr College the following members of the class

were present: Julia Cope Collins, Anna Rhoads Ladd, Lina Lawrence, Harriet Randolph, Ella Riegel and Martha G. Thomas.

Elizabeth Blanchard Beach, Bellefonte, Pa.: "I dabble in politics, work for both political parties, often in the same campaign. This makes me *persona non grata*, except when they want me to do some work for them. I bear them no grudge, and have much amusement in working before election and at the polls. As County Chairman of the League of Women Voters, I cannot serve on their campaign committees, so know none of their secrets and am free to choose from all tickets. I am delighted that Bryn Mawr is to have a Citizenship School this April under the auspices of the League of Women Voters, for I think this

Those underlined names are members of the class of 1889.

organization is much needed and is doing fine work in Pennsylvania.

"I am also interested in trying to build up in our little town a strong Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. The young people have so little to interest them here. I am house-keeper in our home of my husband, my sister and myself, and in my leisure hours I play chess with the first named. It is the best game for two in the declining years of life."

Julia Cope Collins lives at Haverford on the College Campus. She has for some years held the office of General Secretary of the Foreign Missionary Association of Friends of Philadelphia, and is President of the Haverford Branch. In February, 1920, she with her husband went to Japan on an official visit to the various mission stations under the care of the Philadelphia Association. While there she had the interesting experience not accorded to "tourists" of staying in a Japanese hotel, visiting in Japanese homes and sampling the food of the country. For a better understanding of the East and its problems she would encourage more people to take just such a trip.

She is Secretary of the Philadelphia Book Club and has been recently appointed to serve for three years on the City Board of the Y. W. C. A. of Philadelphia. She is an overseer of Haverford Meeting.

On February 10th Leah Goff Johnson and her husband sailed for Italy. Mr. Johnson, who has been for three successive years President of the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia, went to attend the second annual general meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Rome March 19 to 26, where he represented America on the Committee on Land Transportation.

Before the meeting convened Mr. and Mrs. Johnson expected to go to Greece, Egypt and Palestine. After leaving Rome they planned to visit Sicily, to motor to Siena, Assisi, Perugia, etc., and to come home in May or June.

Ella Riegel, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "I have been in Europe for the past twenty months doing private relief work in Austria and Germany, incidentally studying the effect of peaceful war as it is now practised upon the Central Powers and the psychological effects upon the people—notably upon the rising generation of both the victors and the vanquished. The political

status of the women in these new republics is particularly interesting. I find the women members of Parliament (38 in the Reichstag and an almost equal number in the Austrian Parliament) taking an *active* part, especially in matters directly concerning women and children; and what is of even greater importance, commanding the attention of the men. This was especially the case in Austria. I spent four months in Italy watching the Fascisti Movement and attending the last plenary session of the Genoa Conference. One could almost fancy one were present at the Paris Conference of four years ago. Genoa was in festive array suggestive of the days of her past glory.

"Last December I attended the Women's International Peace Conference and the International Labor Conference in The Hague. Twenty-eight nations were represented at the former, new and old countries, struggling together to outlaw war and to show that the brunt of any war is in the last instance borne by the women and children. Particularly interesting were the delegates from the far eastern European countries, the Ukraine, Transylvania, Roumania, Bulgaria, etc. The Labor Conference was, of course, enlivened by the presence of a large Russian delegation—the bone of contention between the French, the English and the Germans.

"Now I am settling down to work for the improvement of the status of women in our own dear country and for Equal Rights for all."

Emily Anthony Robbins, Detroit, Mich. "For the past two years I have done very little active outside work, but am interested in civic affairs and in those matters which come before our local Bryn Mawr Club.

"My oldest son, Franklin, was married last October. His twelfth college reunion will occur in June. The younger son, Edward Rawson, graduated a year ago from the University of Michigan and is in business in Detroit. Our only daughter, Fredrika, who is between her brothers in age, did not go to college, but graduated from the Liggett School here and attended Miss Madeira's School in Washington, D. C. She is interested in Social Settlement work and in the Public Activity work of our Women's City Club. My husband, daughter and I spend part of each winter in Florida or California."

Hon. Martha G. Thomas has been appointed on the following House Committees of the Pennsylvania State Legislature: Agriculture, Constitutional Revision, Education, Elections, Health and Sanitation and Military Affairs.

On her farm at Whitford she has a fine herd of Guernsey cows. At the Farm Products Show in West Chester she won two cups for the purity of the milk produced.

Zoe Carey Thomas, Baltimore, Md., writes: "During the past two years I have been almost wholly absorbed in domestic problems, but keep my interest in Hospital Social Service as a volunteer at Johns Hopkins and a member of the Council of the National Association of Hospital Social Workers.

"H. M. T., Jr., having graduated in medicine at J. H. U. in 1916, served his internship at the Massachusetts General in Boston. Two years spent in the Army gave him unusual opportunities in treating and studying pneumonia. After the Armistice he was made Chief of the Pneumonia Clinic in the Boston City Hospital. This post he held a year and then decided to live in Baltimore. He has now been made Chief of Medical Clinic of J. H. Hospital and Medical School in the Out-Patient Department. The younger boy, Edward Trudeau Thomas, is this year a Senior at Princeton and has been awarded a Rhodes Scholarship which will enable him to have three years post-graduate work in Oxford. At present he looks forward to entering the teaching profession. We, the parents, hope to join President-Emeritus M. Carey Thomas for a few weeks in Switzerland next summer and are greatly looking forward to being with her."

1893

Evangeline Walker Andrews writes that in June, 1922, she resigned from the Walker School at Simsbury, Conn., where she had served as Assistant Head and Head for five years, and spent last winter in New Haven. Of course, she was not idle there. She served on the executive board of the League of Women Voters and acted as Vice-President and Chairman of the Production Committee of the Little Theatre Guild of New Haven.

On June 14, Mrs. Andrews expects to sail with Dr. Andrews for Japan and China, via Honolulu. Professor Andrews will lec-

ture at various Japanese and Chinese universities during the winter. In January they will start for Europe, visiting Manilla, Java, India, and Egypt on the way. They will return to New Haven in September, 1924.

1901

Class Editor, Beatrice McGeorge, Cynwyd, Pa.

Eleanor H. Jones wrote from Arizona that she would spend March and April in California and return to Boston about May 1.

Eugenia Fowles Neale (Mrs. Mahlon) is living at 6636 Northumberland Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. She is private secretary for Mr. V. L. P. Shriver, Resident Vice-President of the Fidelity and Deposit Bonding Company, of Maryland, in Pittsburgh.

Ethel Cantlin Buckley and her husband are spending several weeks in Texas. They are planning to return home via the Grand Canyon.

Elizabeth Daly is recovering from an attack of influenza, in her home in Yonkers, N. Y.

1903

Class Editor, Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, Farmington, Conn.

Elizabeth Snyder Lewis has a daughter, Mary Sophrania Lewis, born January 21, 1923.

Florence Watson Hay and her husband are now stationed in New London. Address care of U. S. S. Pequot.

Edith Lodge Kellermann writes: "I am always either very busy or very sleepy—five big strong boys, the eldest 'goin' on' fourteen, two girls, three years and nine months, make a home that is without stagnation. I've never had a nurse, but I find a car an unequalled nursery. The babies are happy, and the boys can fight on undisturbed. I'm always ashamed of our few responses when I read my husband's Princeton Alumni Weekly."

Agnes M. Sinclair writes: "Having had a very happy and interesting summer in Europe, I thought I would send you word. My brother and I took the four children over on their first trip abroad and as their ages are from 14 to 18 and the oldest is a Sophomore in Holyoke this winter, it was very interesting to hear their comments. Visits to our relations in Liverpool, Edinburgh and outside of London, and at Lan-

ham, Hampshire and also auto trips through the English Lake district, the Trossachs, and across southern England comprised our doings in the British Isles, the condition in Ireland preventing us from visiting our Belfast relations. Three cousins' families, however, have had to leave Ireland to live in England for safety's sake—one left her home in the neighborhood of Cork a year ago and her sister left her home near Belfast this summer also to settle in England till times are different; the third came out of the center of Ireland. Our six-day tour in southern England was most delightful. We hired a Daimler auto and chauffeur, began and ended our trip in London and passed through beautiful Devonshire and Cornwall. 'Punting' on the Avon with an inexperienced sixteen-year-old nephew standing at the stern gave us all the excitement we wanted for one evening. The arrangement with Daimler was very satisfactory and if you go to Salisbury be sure to go to the 'Old George Inn.' Carol and I slept in Pepys' room and the other two girls in 'George III's room.'

"Three weeks of our time on the Continent were spent in different parts of Switzerland having delightful tramps and trips, among others the ride to the Jungfrau-Joch and a climb up the snowy ridge at the top of the Sphinx, where we had a marvelous view over snowy peaks on one side and green mountains below us on the other. I confess that, when, all roped together with our guide, one of the younger nieces began slipping about in a careless fashion, I was afraid my desire to give the children all the delights of mountain climbing possible had carried me too far. My brother had left for home and business by then, so I was wholly responsible.

"We returned to England via the Rhine, but on the way to Switzerland we had all been together in The Hague, Antwerp, Louvain, Brussels, Paris, Strasbourg, Munich and Oberammergau. We had a most interesting two-day auto tour from Paris on the Aisne-Marne battlefield, taking in Rheims, Soissons, the Chemins-des-Dames and Hill 108 with its great mine craters. This was the part of the trip that was most interesting to the children; they had lived through that bit of history. The country from Rheims to Soissons was still absolutely desolate and untilled, but poppies

everywhere. One thing more I want to speak about—my nice little call on Edith Clothier Sanderson at Lincoln Inn, London. It was worth the hunt I had for it. She looked just the same. Also Emma Roberts and I met at the Castle in Edinburgh. It is always good to see friends when one is so far from home."

1905

Class Editor, Mrs. Clarence Hardenbergh, 3710 Warwick Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

Anna McKeen Jensen lives on Jewells Island, Maine (200 acres) the year round now, as an outdoor farm life is best for her husband. He was badly wounded the day before the Armistice. They have two children, James, a year and a half old, and Mary Ellen, six weeks.

1907

Class Editor, Eunice Morgan Schenck, Low Buildings, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Edith Walton Smith died of pneumonia at the Chester County Hospital on February 23. Her husband, Ritchie H. Smith, had died also of pneumonia, only a few days before. Letitia Windle sent flowers in the name of the class to Edith's mother. Bob Ristine writes: "I am hastening to write you something of what Edith Walton has done and been since she was in College.

"She spent the first two years teaching school, first in Devon and then in Media.

"While visiting relatives in Chicago the following summer, she was extremely ill with typhoid fever and pneumonia. By sheer force of will power she pulled herself through this illness, although the doctors had given up all hope of her recovery. While she was convalescing she decided to try some other occupation than teaching, which had not been particularly congenial to her, so she studied stenography and type-writing. Subsequently, she held one responsible secretarial position after another until the time of her marriage on October 10, 1917.

"Her husband, Ritchie Smith, was a graduate of Princeton University and later of the Agricultural School of Pennsylvania State College. Immediately after their marriage they started farming down on Long Island where Ritchie had charge of a large farm which belonged to a friend

of his. After two years on Long Island, they decided to buy and work their own farm, and in the spring of 1920 they bought one of 200 acres in Chester County, Pa., along the beautiful Brandywine. The land and buildings had been allowed to fall into disuse, but the Smiths set to work to get things on a working basis. During the three years that followed they planted apple orchards, and acquired a large dairy and many chickens. They have worked hard—harder than I can realize, and had just got through the three hardest years that farmers have experienced in this country. Their land was beginning to show the results of their efforts, while their house was charming with new paint and paper, and old furniture that Edith had picked up from time to time.

"During this time Edith was elected to the Township School Board, was active in the League of Woman Voters, and in spite of doing most of the inside work of their home, found time to read widely and ride horseback. She was never too busy to play. Moreover, although it is not always easy for new young people to make a place for themselves in the sort of conservative agricultural neighborhood that they lived in, everybody for miles around grew to know and love them.

"Early in February Ritchie developed an alarming case of flu-pneumonia and died in a very few days. Edith caught the disease and although she put up the pluckiest kind of fight died also within a week.

"Vigor, enthusiasm, courage; fineness, kindness and devotion—these qualities she possessed in the highest degree. The hearts of those of us who love her are heavy indeed at the thought of 'carrying on' without her, but her life and spirit put our weak discouragement to shame."

Mary Ferguson is a member of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Conference on Social Welfare.

Suzette Stuart was at the alumnae meeting and reported that she had been handling the Coué publicity in New York.

Elsa Norton Ashbrook took Alice Hawkins' place and represented 1907 at the Class Collectors' and Editors' Dinner the evening before the alumnae meeting.

Grace Brownell Daniels and her husband are back from a trip to France and Italy.

Grace's daughter, Susan, is preparing for Bryn Mawr at the Brearly School.

Athalia Crawford Jamison writes: "Just a line to tell you that my son, Alfred Roberts Jamison, Jr., was born October 18, 1922. Some time when you have the opportunity, come over and see us. We live at the corner of State and Spring Mills Roads on the way to Conshohocken, just three miles from the College."

The following is specially contributed by 1907's Frau Direktor.

"Write me something snappy, Peg," says Eunice, "about Chicago, 1907." Easier said than done. Chicago 1907 seems to me no longer to snap. Perhaps it is because we have lost the elasticity of youth. Candidly speaking, we are NOT distinguished. I should hesitate to assert, however, that we had not fulfilled our youthful promise, for as I recall the incidents of our undergraduate years I feel that OUR youth conservatively made no promise. It trusted to luck and life. We were, and are, quite mediocre.

Under these painful circumstances, and with Miss Daly, my former English reader and the Arch-critic of Alumnae Notes, in mind, it is very difficult to take Corona in hand to tap off a readable little résumé of our activities. One consolation is that Miss Daly, on her own confession, will never glance at it. The other, that May Egan Stokes is going to have such solid comfort in its perusal. May is going to follow with absorbed interest the statement that "Harriot Houghteling, having spent some weeks in January with Tinky Meigs in Groton, Mass., is now enjoying the spring months with her mother in California." She will be further sustained if I add in the best BULLETIN tradition that "Harriot hopes very much that all her California classmates will call on her at her hotel, the Del Monte, at Del Monte." May will be also interested to know that "Margaret Augur spent the Christmas holidays in Chicago with her mother and before returning to her duties at Rosemary Hall had a delightful luncheon at which were present Harriot Houghteling and Peggy Ayer Barnes." Pursuing the distinguished career of Margaret Augur, May may also learn that "when Margaret was at Bryn Mawr at the time of the January Alumnae Association meeting she saw Eunice Schenck and dis-

cussed with her the problem of French instruction in preparatory schools for girls." May's sympathetic heart will thro', I know, to hear that "Peggy's baby has been quite sick but is now better" and she will be delighted to learn that "Alice Gerstenberg is still interested in 'The Playwrights' Theatre'" and that Peggy, rising superior to the incident of the sick baby, "recently acted in a production of which Alice was the manager."

From the stirring lives of Helen Roche Tobin, Pauline Edwards Cason, Mary Fabian, Marian Bryant Johnson and others I could collect more data of this stimulating nature. But really the thought of Miss Daly IS a deterrent! She MIGHT glance at this and the fact that she WAS my English reader seems to arouse certain prowling Freudian inhibitions that distinctly cramp my flowing style. The only thing she ever admired in my literary effort, anyway, as I recall, was my legible handwriting and that, in the pages of the BULLETIN, cannot appear to mollify her!

But to May Egan Stokes I extend the hand of fellowship. I, like her, am the perfect audience for the simple tale of domestic felicity and the humdrum history of uneventful lives. Rocking the nursery cradle, darning the conjugal sock, I experience, with her, a delight that Miss Daly could only characterize as morbid, in the trivial detail of these absorbing news items. I am sure that I speak for all 1907. For if only distinguished alumnae could be mentioned in the columns of the BULLETIN our entire class—delightful, charming, amusing as we find ourselves—would never again have the pleasure of reviewing our activities in print. We should sink, forthwith, into the obscurity that so many, alas, may deserve but so few enjoy!

PEGGY AYER BARNES, 1907.

1911

Class Editor, Louise S. Russell, 140 East 52nd Street, New York City.

Margaret Doolittle is doing excellent work as head of a girls' school in Tripoli.

Charlotte Claffin had an article on Spoon River Anthology published in the August number of *La Ronda* at Rome. Her address is 39 Charles Street, New York City.

Ruth Tanner has been spending the last month in New York at the Bryn Mawr Club

and visiting friends. She also visited Phyllis Rice McKnight in Schenectady.

Catherine Delano Grant (Mrs. Alexander Grant) has just returned to Fair Haven after a few weeks' trip visiting friends in New York and her family in Washington.

Leila Houghteling, Willa Alexander Browning and Louise Russell represented the class at the February Alumnae Association meeting. Leila also came on to Bryn Mawr later in the month for a conference on the Summer School.

Margaret Prussing Le Vio (Mrs. Albert Le Vio) is in New York for six months, as her husband has been temporarily transferred to the eastern studio of the Famous Players. She will be at the Hotel Majestic until about the first of May when they hope to find a nearby place in the country for the summer. Before coming East she saw Lois Lehman and Ethel Richardson at a Bryn Mawr meeting.

Lois reports herself as going on about as usual. But Ethel is not sure of her future, owing to the fact that in a change of administration in California the educational appropriation is to be cut down and the position, held by Ethel, of State Superintendent of Education in Charge of Americanization is to be abolished. The Board of Education is making vigorous efforts to keep her on, but there is a possibility of failure and in that case Ethel is planning to take a rest and see some of her friends.

Phyllis Rice McKnight has adopted a six-weeks-old baby, proudly described as possessing brown eyes and red hair. She has named him Hugh.

Kate Chambers Seeleye wrote on January 9th: "I confess in these parts, although we go on calmly and happily, one does, once in a while, wonder if a few more months will see one joining the mass of refugees! However, our chances of that are so very slight that it is but a passing shadowy thought. Still, things are certainly in a grand mess in the world, and out here especially . . . The refugee situation grows worse and worse. There are large numbers coming every day, and we can't find work for these that are here. Women come to me, looking thin and starved, having two and three children, eager to work, and I can find so little for them." Her address is The American University, Beirut, Syria.

Margaret Hobart Myers writes that she

is enjoying her life in the mountains and feels that it is a wonderful place to bring up her family. In May she expects to proctor the Bryn Mawr examinations for the daughter of one of the professors in the university. Her address is Sewanee, Tenn.

The notices are going out soon about the 1911 reunion this year. Begin now planning where you are going to store the baby when you come!

1913

Class Editor, Nathalie Swift, 130 East 67th Street, New York City.

Beatrice Nathans Churchward and Maude Dessau had parts in the play which was given at Bryn Mawr at the time of the Alumnae meeting.

Keinath Stohr Davey, with her husband and three little girls, is living on a farm in Lovell, Maine.

Another member of the class who has moved is Helen Evans Lewis. The Evans family has migrated to New Haven, Conn., where they are living at 58 Huntington Avenue.

Gertrude Hinrichs King has a son, born in the fall.

Sylvia Hathaway Evans has a fifth child, a son named Thomas, born in January.

The staff of the Tropical Research Station at Kartabo, British Guiana, has started on an expedition to the Caribbean Sea and thence through the Panama Canal to the Galapagos Islands, 600 miles off the coast of Ecuador. Isabel Cooper, who has been official artist of the staff for a number of years, is a member of this expedition. The purpose of the expedition is to make a study of the origin and life history of birds.

1915

Class Editor, Mrs. James Austin Stone, 2831 Twenty-eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Hazel Barnett Blackburn (Mrs. John R.) has a son (first), John Russell Blackburn, Jr., born December 19.

Ann Kuttner is now working in Pittsburgh as bacteriologist in the William H. Singer Memorial Research Laboratory.

1917

Class Editor, Isabella S. Diamond, 1527 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Sarah Hinde plans to sail March 8 for China.

Evvy Randall was married in Baltimore early in February to Dr. Edward M. Hanrahan of Johns Hopkins University.

Caroline Stevens has announced her engagement to Mr. Horatio Rogers who will graduate this year from the Harvard Medical School and who plans to do his internship at Massachusetts General Hospital.

Nats McFadden Blanton writes that she has moved into her new home in Richmond, Va., 3015 Seminary Avenue and that she's exceedingly busy with her three small sons. Nats says that the latch key is always on the outside for any of 1917 who may journey her way.

Catharine Jopling writes from Cleveland that she is spending this winter "resting up" from a summer of keeping house. Catharine is chairman of the Cleveland District for the Bryn Mawr Summer School and she says that's her greatest activity just at present.

Giddle Bryant is working this winter at the Harvard Medical School.

Elizabeth Hemenway writes me that Blodgy is still in Schenectady and that "Skipper" Emerson is in California.

At the annual meeting of the Builder's Iron Foundry, early in February, Bertha C. Greenough was elected Assistant Treasurer. "Greenie" writes that she had a long letter from Thalia Smith Dole recently whose chief piece of news—aside from the fact that she was well and happy—was that Diana's hair is still red and that she grows cuter by the minute.

Anne Davis has announced her engagement to Dr. Emerson H. Swift, of New York City. Dr. Swift is a graduate of Williams, holds a Ph. D. degree from Princeton and is a member of the faculty of the University of Michigan. They expect to be married in June.

I have been unable to reach Jane Kinsey, Marjorie Milne, and Janet Grace. Will they be good enough to send me their correct addresses?

1918 Special

What a lot of news can be crowded on one small sheet! Irene has just written to tell me that she is sailing for China and Japan to attend her aunt's wedding in Yokohama. And then she casually announces that she is also engaged, to Mr. Julian B.

Cohen, of St. Louis. Best wishes from the class, Irene.

Under the circumstances, I'm sure 1918 will forgive the scarcity of notes in the March issue and will send the secrets of their lives to me (Mrs. Thomas W. Streeter, Morristown, N. J.) until such time as Irene can come down again to the practical things of life.

1919

Class Editor, Mary E. Tyler, 1215 John Street, Baltimore, Md.

An official Bat was held in New York on March 2, in honor of Helen Huntting. Tip led with her usual vigor, and they repeated the wonders of the other famous 1919 New York Bat, beginning with a delightful dinner at the Automat, then a Studio Group at 41st and Broadway, a theater party, and a grand finale at Huylers. Among those who helped to make the evening a success were Tip, Nan, Feenie, Adelaide, B. Sorchan Binger, Janeway, Amelia, Freddie, Helen (guest of honor), Eleanor, Betty Dabney Baker, E. Fuller, Mary O'Neil, B. Hurlock and M. Krantz.

We hear that Angela has a daughter four months old. More information, please.

Eight of the maiden ladies of the above group renewed their youth at Eleanor's over the following week-end. According to Helen they had many beaux and heavy harmony.

We also learned that Helen was called "the calculating selfish daughter of a scheming capitalist," when she was the Finance Chairman of the Summer School Committee for Minneapolis and St. Paul. After this effort she trained the Women's Club of Minneapolis in a typical Freshmen Show—using most of 1919's Freshmen Show music, also clever dance steps originated by R. Gatling.

Mudge Butler has moved to The Shoreham, Washington, D. C. Her father, Pierce Butler, has been appointed an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court in the place of Justice Day.

1921

Class Editor, Louise F. Cadot (Mrs. Ralph Catterall), 9 St. Lukes' Place, New York City.

Sidney Donaldson is secretary to President Comfort, of Haverford College.

Eleanor and Clarissa Donnelley sailed for Italy in February.

Helen Hill has left the University of Chicago and is doing private research work in political economy.

Kathleen Johnston has moved to Washington, and is tutoring at Miss Madeira's School.

Jean Flexner is working as an investigator on the Industrial Relations Council, which is connected with the law firm of Curtis, Fosdick & Belnap, New York City.

Marion Platt is teaching Latin and English in the Junior High School at Manitowac, Wis. Her younger sister expects to enter Bryn Mawr next fall.

Miriam Morrison writes from Rome: "My mother and I are sharing an apartment with a Roman Marchioness, who is introducing us to Roman society. I am studying drawing under Signor Sciortino of the British Academy." Last winter Miriam completed in three months what was supposed to be a three year's course at Cooper Union, and won first prize.

Florence Billstein has left Johns Hopkins, and is doing Batik work in Greenwich Village.

Helen James is assistant to the head of the Recreations Department at Lord & Taylor's, and has an apartment with Dorothy Rogers, '20.

Florence Kniffen is working in the library in Wilmington.

Ellen Lyons has announced her engagement to Alfred F. Donovan, Harvard '19.

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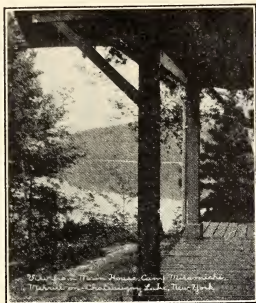
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VARIETIES OF ALUMNAE BEHAVIOR

It is perhaps a glorious deed to pluck motes from other people's eyes, but, in the case of the Alumnae, we cannot attempt the operation, because of the beam that obscures our own vision. All we can do is to supply a flaxseed and recommend its use.

The trouble is this: Alumnae coming back to reunions are too apt to combine with the natural pleasure of their return a spirit of rebellion, not against the College of course, but against the conventions and restraints of their own ordered, grown-up lives and to indulge in small acts of carelessness that they would never conceivably have permitted themselves, either as undergraduates or as responsible, workaday citizens.

Now the college is not the place for license, even of the petty variety. The happiness, indeed the very existence

of dormitory life, is and always has been dependent on order, on the cheerful compliance of every individual to a few simple rules of expediency and conduct; and the Alumna, first by common courtesy and then by the explicit statement of the self-government constitution, is as much bound to obey them when she is an inmate of the halls as is any undergraduate.

But the Alumna is not thinking of her obligations. When she gets up in the morning on her first glorious day at college, she finds herself, in the good, old thrilling tradition, late for breakfast. She struggles at buttons with fingers that have lost their dexterity, and then in despair calls out. "Oh, Mary, do go and hold open the doors. Tell the warden there are six of us coming in just a minute. Be

very pathetic. She won't let us go without our breakfast." The warden, of course, grants the reprieve, but the crowded schedule of her day is not lightened by her kindness.

After class-supper, the Campus looks so alluring in the moon-light that the Alumna desires to stroll with her intimates. She telephones the warden of her hall please to leave the door unlocked until she returns. She does not reflect that the warden, taxed to the limit by the strain of providing for so many guests, must postpone her bed-hour to suit the reveller's pleasure.

When the Alumna does come in at last, she is not at all tired. Stimulated by the pleasures of the day and by the electric presence of her friends, she desires to give her exuberance expression. She feels like singing. Everyone feels like singing. They strike up an old favorite, and the undergraduate in the next corridor, who has sought a late repose before tomorrow's examination, probably says something shocking in her pillow.

The violation of house-rules such as this is certain to infringe on somebody's comfort or convenience. The Alumna does not think of that. Nor does she consider, when she puffs a casual cigarette in her room, that she is breaking a law of self-government, which she is pledged to obey, thereby committing an offense for which an undergraduate would suffer serious punishment. She is thus weakening that fine institution which it was once her pride to uphold.

Now, has the flaxseed done its work? If so, let us cease to be the plague of the seven-year locusts, and instead give the College reason to look with equanimity upon our coming.

ELECTION RETURNS

Here are the results of the election of Counsellors for Districts III and VI.

District III, Margaret Free Stone, 1915 (Mrs. William A. Stone), Washington, D. C.

District VI, Helen Treadway Graham, 1911 (Mrs. Evarts A. Graham), St. Louis, Mo.

"LOOK WELL, OH WOLVES"

On page 6 of this number of the BULLETIN appear photographs with short appreciations of the three candidates nominated by the Executive Board for the office of Alumna Director. It is now in the hands of the members of the Alumnae Association (who are of five years' standing) to elect one of the candidates to fill the place of Margaret Ayer Barnes, whose term expires in December, 1923. In a few days, you will receive a ballot listing their names.

How are you going to decide which one to choose?

In previous issues of the BULLETIN, various suggestions have been offered as possible guides in just such a dilemma. One was geographical distribution, the inference being that it is an advantage to have the Alumnae Directors represent widely different parts of the country. That is not much help in this case, as all three candidates inhabit that vast region vaguely designated the "Middle West." Another suggestion was that personality and ability should be the test. The officer should have initiative, sureness of judgment, and experience of affairs. All three of these candidates are women of thought and action, who have taken prominent parts in the business of their own communities. We could choose

blindly by this method and not go wrong.

Another suggestion presents itself—a distinction on the ground of age. Mrs. Porter belongs to the class of 1896, Miss Lawther to 1897. They are both of a generation that could conceivably have daughters now in college. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Porter's daughter was graduated in 1921. Such a privilege would not be possible for Mrs. Pollak, 1908, except by an almost miraculous felicity of circumstance. She is a decade younger than they. Is diversity in age an advantage among the Directors? Surely it can make little difference. Everyone knows that between the ages of thirty and fifty, maturity is a hopelessly absolute term.

Obviously, the only guide for the conscientious voter is her own unbiased judgment. Let her choose, if possible, a candidate who is in some way different from the majority of the Directors; for diversity in any group makes for greater representativeness. Let her choose, if possible, some one who is intuitive and convincing; for the chief duty of these officers is to act as intermediary between the Alumnae and the Board of Directors—someone, if possible, who is fearless without being aggressive; someone who can speak readily, who gets on well with people. The point is only that she should think well when she votes; that she should give the best of her wisdom to her choice.

Nominees for the Alumnae Directorship

RUTH FURNESS PORTER was born in 1875 in Chicago. She is of New England heritage. She was a scholar in Miss Rice's Higher School for Girls in her native city, and entered Bryn Mawr with the class of '96.

She was married in 1898 to Mr. James Foster Porter, of Chicago; and she is the mother of five children. Since 1900 she has lived in Hubbard Woods. She and Mr. Porter have made several epic and unique Western journeys, camping, riding and climbing in the Canadian Rockies—one of these expeditions alone, two with large parties of friends, and two, as the children grew older, with their children.

Mrs. Porter has held active positions in a number of women's organ-

izations. She was for many years a member of the village school board, and a member of the Township High School Board of Winnetka—the first woman elected to this position, and the only woman on the Board. As a student, as a teacher for two years before her marriage, as a mother and a school-board member, Mrs. Porter has been vividly interested in education; and her courageous work has been largely responsible for the introduction of many new and valuable educational advances in the Winnetka Public Schools. When I visit in Hubbard Woods in the vicinity of Winnetka, I feel that she is to the neighborhood very much what Mr. William Allen White is to Emporia. There should be some new name for the charm and novelty of this relation-



RUTH FURNESS PORTER, A.B., 1896

ship. Mrs. Porter is a reader of wide range, especially a constant reader of history, past and present, and of biography and fiction. She has written poetry—yes, real poetry—and in the life-time of “B. L. T.” was a frequent contributor to his column.

This is a mere incomplete outline of Ruth Porter’s works and days; and it gives no idea of the beautiful genius of her nature. I cannot give an adequate idea of this in 500 words—or in any number. It is as with the journeys to the Canadian Rockies. No one else can ever have been quite like her. But perhaps the quality of hers I would prefer to suggest, however incompletely, is her genius—yes, no less; I have used the word advisedly, twice, among my 500—in understanding human character and history, small persons and large per-

sons, their fates, their ways, their happiness and trials.

My first acquaintance with Ruth Porter was formed in classes where as children we studied Shakespearean plays and their infinite picture of human faculties, and studied history and its strange tale of the acts of men. Every year since has made the innumerable, immeasurable qualities of human nature, the story of the acts which arise from these qualities seem the most important interest of mankind. Imaginative sympathy, a discerning, original understanding of human beings is, I think, the richest endowment one can ask in a mind for any purpose; but that endowment is especially precious for those who are concerned in the thrilling task of the education of youth. Bryn Mawr is especially to be congratulated if Ruth Furness Porter becomes one of the Alumnae Directors of the College.

Edith Franklin Wyatt.

ANNA B. LAWTHER

Whoever underwent the agony of “orals” during the years between 1907 and 1912, will remember with warmth an unexpected alleviation of their terror that was supplied by the sentinel of the torture-chamber. This was Miss Anna B. Lawther, then secretary of the College. Officially, she was an irreproachable executioner, impersonal, silent, and dignified; but when she opened the doors of the prison-house to impale the latest victim, she threw to the wretched inmates such a twinkling glance of amused sympathy that they were ashamed of their vapors and hysterics. Even those supreme sufferers who were summoned back for a second ordeal before the red upholstered throne, drew a measure of solace and calm from her kindly guardianship.

Such has always been Miss Lawther's attitude: by her friends' account, toward the exigencies of her own undergraduate life; later, toward the problems that arose in her long official service of the College; and more recently, toward her responsibilities in the larger field of education and politics in Iowa—humorous, sympathetic and understanding. The following is a copy of the biography that appears in the official register issued by the State of Iowa:

Anna Bell Lawther was born in Dubuque, Iowa, and is the daughter of William Lawther and Annie Elizabeth (Bell) Lawther. Her grandparents were among the earliest settlers of the state. She received her early education in the public schools of Dubuque.

She was prepared for college at Miss Stevens' School, Germantown, Pennsylvania, and received her Bachelor of Arts Degree from Bryn Mawr College in 1897. The year following her graduation she became Assistant Bursar of Bryn Mawr College. From 1904 to 1905 she was the Warden of Merion Hall, Bryn Mawr College, and from 1907 to 1912 she was the Secretary of Bryn Mawr College. After resigning this last position Miss Lawther returned to Dubuque, where she became interested in local activities.

During the campaign for equal suffrage in the spring of 1916, Miss Lawther was the chairman of the Dubuque County Equal Suffrage League and in the autumn of the same year was elected President of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, and was twice re-elected to that position. Because that organization had an auxiliary in nearly every county in the state, and was, therefore, able to be of great service during the war, Governor Harding appointed its President a member of the State Council of Defense.

When presidential suffrage was granted to the women of Iowa by the Thirty-eighth General Assembly, Miss Lawther was made the Democratic National Committeewoman for Iowa and was sent as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at San



ANNA B. LAWThER, A.B., 1897

Francisco in 1920. She is at present the Democratic National Committeewoman for Iowa and feels honored to be one of the two women appointed by Governor Kendall to serve on the Iowa State Board of Education.

Those who attended the Alumnae dinner to President Park last November had the opportunity of hearing Miss Lawther speak and of seeing her as she is today—not very different from the well-remembered official of the trial-by-language: the same dark, kindly eyes, twinkling as if in perpetual enjoyment of some inner mirth; the same unworried brow under the splendid hair, not black now, but nearly white—a change that somehow adds to the distinction of her face.

If Miss Lawther is elected to the Directorship, she will come with her hands full of gifts. Many of these she has already shared generously



LOUISE HYMAN POLLAK, 1908

with the College. But added to her humor, her ready ability as a speaker, and her clean-cut intelligence, there is now, born of her recent experience in Iowa, a practical knowledge of the problems of education, an understanding of its prospects that would be of inestimable value to Bryn Mawr.

M. P. S.

LOUISE HYMAN POLLAK

Louise Hyman Pollak was born in Cincinnati, in 1887. There she laid the foundations for those academic and golfing accomplishments which were later to bring fame to herself and her fortunate associates. Ten years later she was moved, how reluctantly she never confessed, to New York, where she entered Dr. Julius Sachs' School for Girls and remained until she was ready for Bryn Mawr.

At college she continued to develop the qualities and capacities already exhibited at school. Politics, economics and history immediately attracted her and she chose these as her group. But she found time for athletics, hockey and basketball, dramatics and much class business. (She is still class secretary and sends out horrible notices for money for wedding presents many times a year.) In 1908 she was graduated among the first ten, with an enviable academic record. Even four years of discipline, however, could not cure her fear of mice or her admiration for Napoleon.

In 1913, after five years of sowing oats, she went back to her native habitat of Cincinnati, Julian A. Pollak, of that city, having offered inducements superior to those of other candidates. Since then she has had three children, one girl and two boys, moved into a new house, watched the growing interests of her husband in the Pollak Steel Company, done Home Service work for the Red Cross in 1918, become president of the Bryn Mawr Club of Cincinnati in 1921, vice-president of the Cincinnati League of Women Voters in 1922, as well as director-at-large of the Ohio League of Women Voters, vice-president of the Babies' Milk Fund Association, member of the Executive Committee of the Children's Bureau of the Council of Social Agencies, member of the Board of the Trocistine Research Foundation, of the Cincinnati Woman's Club. And her children are healthy and handsome, and her husband is happy, and her friends still approve of her disposition. Yet it is but the beginning of her career!

Dorothy Straus.

The Alumnae Fund Operates

AT THE February meeting, when the Alumnae Fund was ratified, it was decided that a Joint Committee, composed of the President of the College, three Directors, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, one member of the Finance Committee, and two Alumnae at large, should administer the Fund; that is, they should investigate the needs of the College, listen to advice on the subject from other Alumnae, and recommend the objects to which the money should be given.

As soon as it was authorized, this Committee began to work, with the result that now, after three months of careful study, they submit the recommendations set forth below. Perhaps the most interesting thing about their list is the change in character of the prospective objects to which donations are to be made. Before the inauguration of the Fund there were, of course, varied appeals for all kinds of help, to which individuals responded according to their sympathies; but the gifts of the Alumnae as a whole went to endowment. Now, however, though the salaries of the professors are still not a source of pride to the College, the Alumnae have completed what they set out to do in that respect, and can turn with a clear conscience to the more physical needs of the College, and try to remedy those lacks and deficiencies which have become so grievous as to create a constant irk in the daily academic and social procedure of College life, and a serious menace to normal growth and development.

To make the equipment of the College more perfect; its accommodations for study and recreation more spacious and adequate; its atmosphere more gracious and serene—that is the use to which the Joint Committee suggests that we devote the main part of our funds. With the rest, it proposes that we make two gifts, one as a grateful acknowledgment to Nelson for long and faithful service to the College, the other as a pledge of our trust in President Park, the amount to be at her disposal for use in any way that seems to her important. But read and decide for yourselves what you think of the Committee's proposals.

THE ALUMNAE FUND

Only occasionally do vital changes express themselves in such unmistakable ways that they are recognizable as such. Usually they creep upon us so gradually that it may be years before we realize that any change has taken place. The adoption of the Alumnae Fund plan, while it is in part merely the outcome of years of gradual development, on the whole marks a radical difference in the relation of the Alumnae to the College. With the granting of the request for the appointment of the Joint Committee of the Directors of the College

and the Alumnae Association to consider the needs of the College, the Alumnae take their places as mature members of the College family, willing and able regularly to bear their share in its financial burdens. The total contributions reported through Class Collections since their inception, \$824,107.97, bear witness to the generosity of the Alumnae. How much more they have given no one knows, since Alumnae contributions, except those given through Class Collections, have never been recorded as such. Unofficial figures for 1922 give over \$70,000.00 received from Alumnae,

exclusive of contributions for Regional Scholarships. Only \$9,609.55 was reported through Class Collections. The state of confusion indicated by the wide difference in these two figures could not be allowed to continue. From the Alumnae at large, to whom appeal after appeal was addressed, each totally unrelated to the others, an insistent and increasing demand came that some simplified system of appeal be formulated. If such a scheme were not speedily evolved the prospect threatened of the speedy alienation of Alumnae support.

For over a year, since first the demand was heard, the Finance Committee has labored over ways and means of meeting it, trying to reconcile the conflicting ideas voiced by the Alumnae. Opposed to those who would concentrate and present the cases of only one or two objects, were those who believed in leaving the field open for any group or individual who, seeing in the College a major or a minor need, might feel free at any time to try to remedy it by haphazard appeals to the Alumnae. In contrast to those who believed that the money given could best be distributed by a committee closely in touch with the situation, there were those who were vitally interested in one phase only of the College and would give to that alone. Between these extremes was represented every shade of opinion.

The plan of the Alumnae Fund the Finance Committee hopes and confidently expects will meet the majority of the demands. It presents for consideration definite vital needs of the College, at the same time, through the creation of "President Park's Fund," allowing for emergencies which must be met but which cannot be foreseen. It allows for the acceptance by the Fund of any gift for any part of the College not listed by the Joint Committee as needing assistance. Special objects for which individual classes are already raising money are included. For those Alumnae to whom one thing makes such strong appeal that they would give to it to the exclusion of all others, designation is permitted. But for the majority, whose sense of obligation is to the College as a whole, the fact that the appropriation of the receipts of the Alumnae Fund will be made by the Executive Board of the Alumnae Association after consultation with the Joint Committee provides assurance that the gifts will be

used not only for the vital needs of the College, but for the needs in proportion to their importance. It is these free or undesignated gifts which will constitute the real value of the Alumnae Fund to the College.

The Alumnae in 1920 gave for Endowment \$552,213.11. The sums which made up that total represented enormous sacrifice on their part which they could not possibly afford every year. But they can afford to guarantee the interest on a much larger capital sum than that, a living endowment made up of all the Alumnae and former students of Bryn Mawr, the interest on the endowment to be paid each year through the Alumnae Fund. Can the Alumnae of Bryn Mawr afford to be satisfied with less than the complete success of the Alumnae Fund?

THE PRESIDENT'S FUND

As a class collector of fifteen years' standing I am glad to hear of the variety that is to be introduced into appeals to class members by the new Alumnae Fund plan. Endowment for teaching must always be the fundamental necessity of a college but there are subordinate needs which when presented to the Alumnae will undoubtedly stimulate giving. Imaginations become dulled by continual requests for gifts for one purpose. We get a new vision of the function and possibilities of our Alma Mater for service when new roads of helpfulness are pointed out to us.

The President's Fund proposed as one of the new uses for the Alumnae Fund by the Joint Committee made up of President of the College, Directors, and Alumnae is one of the opportunities which should stimulate our contributions. In the past we have all appreciated President Thomas' generous use of her salary as an emergency fund for any needs of the College which had not been provided for in the budget. There are things which are needed in general each year but which there may be an unexpected opportunity to obtain, or a pressing need to secure, such as books, lectures, scholarships; there are things which have not been foreseen when the budget was made up, and which another year can be put in the regular budget; and there are miscellaneous gifts which express a sense of beauty or of kindness.

President Park has no private resources

for giving this kind of help. The opportunity is given to us to create a fund for President Park's use that will be available for some of the unforeseen needs of College, faculty, and students that the President is in a peculiarly fortunate position to see; and for some of the services and gifts that lighten the load and enrich the life of individuals or the group which in the various requirements and accidents of a family, a college, or a society can never be foreseen.

It has been suggested that a sum of not less than \$3000, and it is hoped that a sum of far more, can be given to President Park by the Alumnae each year for her to use according to her judgment and desire without reference to the trustees or to any precedent. In this small way the Alumnae can show President Park their belief in her wisdom and their allegiance to the ideal of scholarship and human relationships that she has expressed in her words and in her acts.

RUTH W. PORTER, 1896.

THE NEED OF BOOKS

I HAVE been asked to give a voice to the need of the college for books; perhaps because the demands of my own department are so imperative and so inadequately met. But others shall be considered first.

After Prof. Sauppe died in 1889 his private library was bought for Bryn Mawr, and of things published up to that date the Greek department has no great need further. But in respect of books published within the last thirty to thirty-five years it has great need still, for there are bad gaps, I am told. That is to say, a German professor, c. 1890, was better off than Bryn Mawr College now: which is a pity.

The department of History has need, for the work of advanced students, of large sets of books, the Rolls series, from England, or the venerable *Rer. Germ. Mon.*; and where such sets are out of print, they appear in the market just now by reason of death and poverty, which have both effected lately as much dispersion of libraries, as of galleries. Similarly, for undergraduate teaching new books are needed, written up in the light of new theories, or written down below the old academic idea of what every schoolboy knows. The department of History is usually in trouble financially;

some years, when I was on the Library Committee, it begged insistently for specific needs; some years it frankly went bankrupt and invited the committee to make up the overdraft; which was done. The regular appropriation made no perceptible impression on the wants.

The regular appropriation for the department of Psychology, it was currently believed, is entirely used up on periodicals; yet nowhere are new books more essential; unless perhaps in the department of Education, which has even more periodicals, and more need to get what is going, every month, fresh and fresh. In Chemistry, avowedly, every cent goes for periodicals and binding. In addition, each of the professors pays for another one; what books are indispensable are bought out of their pockets and remain their property. If either should die or go elsewhere, the college would be in a sad way. Indeed all the departments in Dalton (so far as I know) are chronically in debt, and the deficit is carried on from year to year. The average text-book over there costs \$5.00, but some are \$8.00. Say ten are wanted: now \$80.00 out of the professor's pocket is too much.

In the department of Art periodicals cost at least \$15.00 a year. We thought we had secured a promise of five periodicals for five years, but we were perhaps too sanguine; anyway, at least seven more are indispensable. With immediate use for three Spanish, three Italian, two French, two German, what is to be done about all those published in the English language? This department ranks as "new," i.e., it has no back volumes of periodicals, nor stores of older books, but pays out-of-print prices for what Physics and French secured at publication. All art books cost from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. more than scientific books and the literatures, on account of the plates, the paper and the binding, but the appropriation is no bigger. It covers, what with the various arts and ages and continents, as much ground, in its theory and history both, as the whole of Dalton, from Physics on up the stairs to Geology, but it gets no more on this account. The cry is the same from every subject: How can the work go on without material? Take a single instance; a new book by Kingsley Porter on Romanesque Sculpture, useful for major students and indispensable for graduate work. It costs \$150.00. Now

the entire appropriation for two persons, for Mediaeval, Renaissance and Modern Art, Oriental, European and American, for books and periodicals and binding, is \$300.00. What is to be done? The very least annual appropriation which could bring that department up to the "old" ones would be, for a while, \$3000.00.

These are representative cases. Now for statistics. It is recognized that any library which has not since 1914 increased its appropriation 30 per cent. is running behind. The cost of books has increased approximately 60 per cent., of periodicals at least 25 per cent., of binding 90 per cent. Last year's bill for binding and repairing was \$1004.82; there will be a steady increase here as books wear out. For a while the college allowed \$5000.00 for the Library, then went up to \$7000.00 which with the advancing prices added nothing. The money from fines and examination fees has been a perquisite of the Library, often used for General Literature, but under economic pressure the students have grown virtuous and regular.

The Students' Library in Denbigh dwindled and died: a Lending Library has sprung up in Merion to replace it. This is a good thing, but it cannot supersede, nor should it, the responsibility of the College to buy general literature, aside from the departments, and to keep up and fatten the New Book Room. Students have to think for themselves and read for themselves, and both should be made possible by the College. Since the budget cannot stretch to this, this should become a charge on the Alumnae.

GEORGIANA GODDARD KING, 1896.

A DUKEDOM LARGE ENOUGH

Several times a year a great number of students, gazing at the ugly interior of Taylor, plan, some day when their ships come in, to present the College with a beautiful Chapel. About once a year, when they are struggling behind the Gym to paint scenery for their class play, they decide that their fortune will help to build a Students' Building. But nearly every time they go to the Library—and there are times when this occurs very frequently—they conclude that without doubt all that they can spare from their future wealth must go to no other institution than this. Meantime, however, their ships do not come in, and the College still lacks books.

For reading courses a limited number of copies of those authors who have to be studied are placed on a shelf in the Reserved Book Room and so made available to the whole class. But when there are only two copies for a class of twenty-five, as is often the case in Major History, for example, it is necessary to reserve one of them for over a week ahead. It then frequently happens that for some reason the student is unable to come for the book. This generally means disaster, for the reserve slip is sure to be all signed up by this time and the student will probably be unable to procure the book again before the reading is due.

If she has been foresighted or fortunate enough to have obtained the book a sufficient number of times to complete the reading early in the month, she quite possibly feels the need of reviewing it just before the quiz. Her notes may be inadequate, or perhaps she was too hurried to take notes, thinking,—along lines familiar to all of us,—"I'd better finish it now, while I have the chance, or I may never get hold of it again!" Just before the quiz there is little hope of procuring the book for purposes of review. She must naturally defer to those who have not yet read it at all.

First and Second Year English are required of all students, and necessarily have large classes. In general, the professors check up on the reading by a system of weekly quizzes, before each of which Freshmen and Sophomores flock in tumult to the Library. Only too often one of them finds that the book which she has taken the trouble to reserve in advance has not been returned at the close of the last hour. The person who has it cannot be found: some green Freshman, perhaps, has neglected to look on the reserve slip to see whether it was signed for, and innocently keeps it long after her time is up; or a very zealous one escapes from the Reading Room with the book and conceals herself heaven knows where, for purposes of better concentration, no doubt. The injured student waits restlessly at the Reserve Desk, and fumes and fulminates; but the book is gone and there are no more copies. She will have to walk up for examination tomorrow without the requisite knowledge.

But the Reserved Book Room is habitually a scene of ferment. Near the door is a shelf of English books, most of which

have been read as per required by every student who has ever been to Bryn Mawr. Their dog-eared covers and profusely annotated pages vouch for that. A little farther on you come to the place where we fight over volumes of History, Economics, and Politics. Beyond that is Minor French Literature—but there are so few of these that they really take up very little space. Then comes Philosophy. At most any time you can hear a student saying briskly to a colleague, as she takes down some profound work, "There're three hundred pages of this: think I can finish it in a couple of hours? It's the only time I can get it." No wonder that our professors complain of our work as being superficially prepared. No wonder that we complain of the time we have to do it in. A more adequate number of books would solve many problems.

The Library, it is conceded, should be far more than a workroom. There are times when a student is tired of work; and of athletics; when she is too far from home to take a week-end, and Philadelphia holds no attractions for her: all that she asks is a good story. It is true that our Library affords many such, and we can take them out of the stacks for two weeks at a time, but there are conspicuous absences among both old and new books. Moreover, one seldom finds more than one copy, which is hardly ever renewed, but remains in the service until it disintegrates with handling. Several copies of books read for recreation would hardly be superfluous, since not a few students are devoted to omnivorous reading, and are constantly being confronted with the information that the book they seek is already out.

I once had an interesting series of experiences in endeavoring to read a certain book by Joseph Hergesheimer. It began in my Freshman year. When first I looked for it I was told that some one else was reading it. This information was repeated with undeviating exactitude the next two times I applied. So I determined to try the expedient of reserving it some two weeks ahead. Then I got the influenza. When I came back to be a Sophomore I made another attempt, with the same success. No one knew who had the volume, I was told, but it seemed to be lost. I never knew before that so many people read Hergesheimer. Time had long since obliterated my initial object in reading the book,

not a vital one to be sure, but sufficient to stimulate my interest. Now, however, I was bent upon reading it, despite the destiny that withheld it from me. I got into a rut of dropping in on the Librarian to inquire if it had turned up. But it never did. I am now a Junior, and I have resorted to a New York Library.

If those who are disposed to assist Bryn Mawr would add to the number of her books, both for study and recreation, the students who enjoy spending a great part of their time in the stacks, as well as those who deplore the frenzy of the New Book Room, and are eager to do their work thoroughly, would all be immeasurably grateful. We long to say, with Prospero, our "library were dukedom large enough."

LOUISE SANFORD, '24.

THE STUDENTS' BUILDING

IT will be wise for me to confess at once that I am the victim of a fixed idea.

For many years a suitable Students' Building on the Bryn Mawr Campus has seemed to me one of the most important and desirable things in the universe. I was present at the mass meeting when Mrs. Andrews proposed our first May Day Fête and in the spring of 1900 when we earned our first \$8000 for the Students' Building Fund. We lived in those days (and to us they seemed good) in the midst of drama. Now and then we gave plays in our rooms; through the genius of Miss Daly the General English course was dramatized and given in historic periods, the stairways and hall of Denbigh serving equally well for miracle plays and Restoration dramas; and the old gymnasium had to content us for many plays, rather badly given, for many good causes. We made fifty dollars once, I remember, to build the present library. Shumann-Heink and Bispham sang and the Kneisel Quartette played in the chapel. In the chapel, too, commencement was held, breaking all the rules of fire insurance and humanity. The need for a Students' Building was imperative and we started the fund twenty-four years ago.

At first the need was the very obvious one of more space, but as the years have gone on and the College has become more organized, the idea of the Students' Building has been connected more and more with questions of economy and efficiency in student life and with that something subtle

and larger in our community life which makes for liberal existence in the midst of intellectual rigor. The new gymnasium, when it was new, solved the problem of more physical space for an audience, but as years have gone on it has complicated the problem of student activities. The gymnasium now is in almost constant use for the regular exercises and special classes for the College and for the Thorne School. It is not possible to drop in casually for a rehearsal at a moment convenient to the caste or to arrange the stage and scenery at odd moments suited to the academic schedule and artistic impulse of the stage manager or scene painter. No stage equipment may be kept in the gymnasium; but scenery, costumes and appurtenances must be dug out of basements and from chests in the attics of the College or stored individually under a student's bed. I am not sure whether the chairs still emerge from the attic of Taylor through a window, but I know that they are transported from some mysterious store-room. All this requires money, if done by the College, and, a far more precious thing, time, if done by the students. The system involves a tremendous waste, because very little can be preserved, and the activities of one generation of students can be of very little service to the next. The College is organized to hand on the accumulated developments of its intellectual and physical life, but it has no means of conserving the accumulated experience of its community life in convenient and usable form.

The Students' Building is to contain not only a well equipped auditorium, but permanent rooms for the College organizations. No one who has had anything to do with student organizations can fail to be impressed by their difficulties in keeping records and minutes. It seems to me I have known of hundreds of minute books which have been lost in the summer because there was no permanent place to keep them and the unfortunate secretary had either to leave them in her room or to carry them laboriously on her summer travels. The President of the Self-Government Association no longer sleeps over the records of thirty years of self-government. The library affords them now, I think, a temporary resting place. But at any moment the academic needs of the College may force both the

Self-Government and the Christian Associations out of the library. The Self-Government Association, the Undergraduate Association, the Athletic Association, the Christian Association, the *Lantern* Board and the *College News* should all have permanent rooms in the Students' Building. We owe it to the great contribution which these associations make to the life of the College to give to their activities greater continuity and ease in administration.

The funds in hand for a students' building amount at the present time to over \$37,000. The major part of this fund was given to the College by the last Students' Building Committee with the understanding that the fund would not be used until at least \$50,000 had been raised. This restriction was made because the Committee felt that the value of the building centered in the auditorium and stage, and that no money should be expended on a building which did not provide for the dramatic activities of the students. In completing the funds for a students' building I think we should have in mind the possibility of building it in sections: 1, the auditorium and necessary stage rooms; 2, rooms for student organizations and College activities; 3, alumnae rooms. The fund, as it stands, represents the proceeds from two May Day Fêtes, the profits on two calendars, several series of postal cards, and a song book, and the gifts of many interested persons. I feel sure that we have only to lay before the alumnae and parents of the students our decision to complete the fund at this time to assure their hearty support and co-operation.

The central problem of the success of a college like Bryn Mawr is the distribution of a students' time. A student is made or marred by the hours we make her keep. The actual lectures and laboratory work must be scheduled. We have accepted the theory that athletics done in team work or *en masse* are more educational than individual exercise. Exercise, therefore, must be scheduled. A student, however, must live; she must talk, discuss, produce, play, listen, enjoy; she must assemble and incorporate into her life the thought and the pleasure of living outside of routine work. If we can make that extra-curriculum life abundant and valuable, a real contribution to the intellectual life of the College, Bryn

Mawr will succeed beyond our dearest hopes. If we make the conditions of time and space so difficult that the extra-curriculum life must be an interruption of the intellectual life of the student, Bryn Mawr as we see it will not succeed indefinitely. Let me give an example. If a student is in a play and must rehearse one hour a day for five days, it will be a pleasure and profit to her if that hour can be conveniently arranged, it will wreck her work if it cannot be conveniently arranged. Take a scientific student, attending three hours of lectures in the morning and laboratory until four in the afternoon. Such a student can rehearse from 5.15 to 6.15 without the least interruption to her work, but if she must rehearse from 8.15 to 9.15 the most valuable thing in the day is taken from her, that is the three consecutive hours in the evening from 7.30 to 10.30. Without the possibility of long consecutive hours of work each day college has no value. No thoughtful person can study in fifty minute scheduled periods. If in addition to this fundamental difficulty you add to plays and entertainments a heavy expense and an unnecessary amount of physical exertion and worry student life in the best sense of the word becomes impossible, and the student falls into the ceaseless and, on the whole, (from the point of view of intellectual development) unprofitable routine of the world at large.

Bryn Mawr has the will to make the whole student life contributory to the scholarly development of the student, but without a students' building the college lacks, to a large extent, the physical means to carry out her great ideals. It is for us to join together in this, as in the Endowment Fund, to make them possible.

MARION REILLY, 1901.

SPACE IN WHICH TO LIVE AND GROW

For years we Alumnae have been solely intent on helping the academic needs of the College—and rightly so—but there is abundant evidence that the time has now come for considering its material necessities as well. How many of us have ever stopped to consider the total inadequacy of the present equipment not only for the classes but for offices and the administration generally?

Provision for classrooms and for the necessarily increased administrative work has

never kept pace with the growth of the College. Taylor Hall has long outgrown our needs. The ten classrooms—five on the first floor, two on the second floor, and three on the third floor—are continuously in use. Classroom D, lent to the Alumnae for two years and recently returned to the undergraduates, is now used for Minor History and other large classes. This has relieved the overcrowding on the third floor to some extent, but large classes such as those in Minor Economics, Latin and Spanish as well as Major and Elective History, are still held here, as the congestion on the stairs and in the halls bears witness.

There are also three rooms for classes in the Library and one in Cartref, making in all a total of fourteen. But since eighteen are actually required, two rooms in the cellar of the Library, though damp and poorly lighted and never intended for this use, are turned into quarters for tutoring classes. Over in Dalton the Geological Department is so cramped for space on the fourth floor that its work is really handicapped. And the Biological Department is urgently in want of an additional laboratory. Offices for the Faculty are also insufficient—several of the associate professors have either none at all or only makeshift arrangements.

The administrative staff fares as badly. To give only a few instances: There is no filing room—a most indispensable requirement for our large organization, with files dating back to 1889—and the present inadequate offices are overcrowded with cabinets, etc. Owing to lack of room, the President's secretary is on the third floor of Taylor and can only be reached by telephone instead of being in close touch with her chief on the floor below and available without delay, as should be possible in any efficient business organization.

In view of these facts, the urgent need of more room would appear to be self-evident. Pressing though our quandary is at the present moment, each year it will be increasingly so. How can the curriculum of the College be at all expanded if there are no rooms for the classes? Could there be more convincing argument of the desirability of immediately addressing our energies towards collecting funds for building purposes for space in which to live and grow?

PAULINE GOLDMARK.

A "SNUG HARBOR" FOR NELSON

NELSON

The four-year generations of college students succeed each other so fast that members of a class not yet aged in anniversaries come back to find "new faces, other minds." There are changes, perhaps, in the faculty, but familiar figures still bring to the returning alumna a more than ever vivid sense of what the College stood for: there are little greetings at the hall door or on the campus which revive minor memories.

To every returning class since the famous '89 there appears in Taylor Hall a well-remembered figure, a sub-academic personage, for unacademic he is not: a worthy, let us call him by the old English word, who, throughout nearly all the life of Bryn Mawr has performed the most monotonous of its behests with a dignity, a discretion, a politeness and patience, a loyalty and modest pride which together form the character of a gentleman. I cannot paint otherwise the portrait of William Nelson. Many of us have some special regard for him, some particular debt of gratitude toward him; none, we may well believe, has ever failed to respect him.

The services rendered by Nelson to the College have been so long-continued, so regular, so exactly and efficiently performed, that we are almost in danger of forgetting their human origin, of regarding them as the mere ambient condition of things. Before the installation of the electric light, when a poor and insufficient gas was a menace to scholarship, the oil of learning burned, in halls and library (then in Taylor) and in the dedicated student lamp in the residence halls. On the eve of the old lamps' departure, a remark was made to Nelson on its virtues and drawbacks, to which he replied that he had had forty of them to do for years, and had never had any trouble with them. As with the man, so with his deeds, nothing stands out obtrusively, or even picturesquely; everything is just quietly there. He has never lent himself to anecdote, or furnished any of the campus by-words. It is rumored that a quondam wit said enthusiastically of a member of the faculty that he was the "finest gentleman on the campus except Nelson."

They form a straggling procession in the memory, the numerous visitors who have been introduced to the beauties of the College by this courteous cicerone. How often we have seen him escorting them through one of the buildings, or across the campus, his pride in his College shining through the dignified self-effacement of his bearing. And, guardian of Taylor Hall, with how many College events has he been associated! The best part of life—honor—must surely be his, and in whatever form it may come to him, it will be as a tribute straight from the heart of a multitude of students and alumnae of Bryn Mawr.

SOPHIA KIRK.

"THE SNUG HARBOR"

In the early days of the College the janitor of Taylor Hall was an elderly white man of large frame and shuffling gait, whose indoor costume included an embroidered velvet cap of the smoking sort and carpet slippers. He must have graduated with the first class, for I well remember in October 1889 the shock I felt at the contrast in the appearance of the new incumbent.

Sent for to the Graduate Laboratory of Biology (which was the room immediately over the students' cloak room, late and perhaps still, the office of the Dean) there stood at attention just within the doorway a short slight erect figure dressed in blue cloth with brass buttons of the most dazzling brightness. There was a report that he had been very recently a Captain's steward in the Navy.

In course of time this suit wore out and the buttons disappeared—although I always see them still. But something in his sure-footed walk telling of the sea has remained. And through all the intervening years he has trod the decks of our school Ship and has continued to be pre-eminently the Captain's steward. Since '89 he has helped us all on our voyage over seas sometimes. fraught with peril, and now that his sailing days are nearing their close* we wish that he may find rest in some Snug Harbor.

HARRIET RANDOLPH, '89.

*Since the writing of these articles Nelson has been taken ill.

The School for Citizenship

An account of the Citizenship Conference held at Bryn Mawr, April 6th and 7th, for the benefit of women voters, by Marion Parris Smith, 1901.

EARLY in the administration of the new President plans were considered for holding a *School of Citizenship* at Bryn Mawr College for the benefit of women voters. Such schools have been held in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and in a number of Middle Western and far Western States. While President Park was Dean of Radcliffe she had served on the committee that made the preliminary arrangements for the conference held at Harvard University in October, 1922. She was the moving spirit in the plan that came to a successful conclusion at Bryn Mawr on April 6th and 7th, 1923.

The committee in charge of the conference first collected information and advice from all the Eastern Colleges where "Schools of Citizenship" have been held, and received the most cordial co-operation from the chairman of arrangement committees. It seemed to be generally admitted that the women who are seriously interested in policies (and they practically compose the total enrollment in the "Schools of Citizenship"), would rather spend the time at the conferences studying a few topics fairly thoroughly, than in attending a series of discussions covering a wide variety of subjects. Wherever two conferences have been held in the same place, the chairmen all reported that the range of topics had always been cut down in the second session, and ample opportunity afforded for discussion. This general plan was adopted in making out the Bryn Mawr program.

The general theme of the conference may be said to be "*Political Problems Confronting the Voter*." This was developed in three short "courses," each consisting of two lectures and two "Round Table discussions" at two luncheons with speeches and at one evening session. Course I on "*Present Political Problems*" was conducted by Professor Charles G. Fenwick of the Department of Economics and Politics at Bryn Mawr. The first lecture dealt with problems confronting the State and Federal legislatures; the second, with problems confronting the State and Federal executives, and both lectures were supplemented by

very lively discussions at the "Round Tables" that immediately followed. Course II on *Problems in Public Finance* was conducted by Professor Lindsay Rogers of Columbia University, and was divided into a discussion of Revenue by Indirect Taxation with an analysis of the present Tariff, and Revenue by the direct taxation of income and property. Course III on *Platforms and Policies of Political Parties* was conducted by Professor William Roy Smith of the Department of History at Bryn Mawr. Dr. Smith devoted his first lecture to a brief history of the Democratic and the Republican parties, and his second lecture to third party movements and blocs.

At the luncheon session on Friday, April 6th, Mr. Byron W. Holt, former chairman of the Tariff Reform League, spoke on "the domestic and international problems involved in the present Tariff" and illustrated his remarks with an interesting exhibit of articles upon which the burden of the tariff bears most heavily. Mr. Holt's speech virtually constituted a third session for Course II. On Saturday, Judge Florence Allen of the Supreme Court of Ohio gave a brilliant and illuminating address which virtually constituted a third session of Course I. Her subject was "*Law Enforcement and the Relation between the Courts and the People*." Miss Marion Reilly acted as chairman of the Saturday luncheon, and Mrs. F. Louis Slade spoke on the need of political education for women. The College was proud to claim each and both as her "products."

Friday, April 6th, being the anniversary of America's entrance into the World War, the evening session was devoted to a consideration of international political problems. President Park in an address of welcome introduced the chairman of the evening, Hon. Roland Morris, former Ambassador to Japan, who gave a remarkably interesting analysis of the Japanese reaction to the practice of war as a method of settling international disputes. Mrs. Oliver Strachey, secretary to Lord Robert Cecil, next spoke on opinion in Europe concerning the League of Nations. The chief address of the evening was delivered by Professor

Irving Fisher of Yale University on the "Principles of the League of Nations and International Co-operation to Prevent War."

Members of the Alumnae Association who may be taking part in similar conferences on Citizenship might be interested in some of the more or less "academic" details. As soon as members were enrolled for the conference (and the members were limited to 250 outside members and fifty Bryn Mawr students) they were sent a list of "suggested readings" in a few inexpensive, up-to-date books to be read as a background for each course. Each lecture was a unit. All questions and discussions were brought up in the "round table." A fairly detailed syllabus was provided for each lecture with a full bibliography including author, title, publisher and price of the books cited. A remarkable fact may be noted that *all* the lecturers followed their outlines to the surprise of all their listeners! A library ex-

hibit, including the books cited in the suggested readings and bibliographies, was on view in the President's office, so that members of the conference could look them over and get some opinion of their value in club or class work. Finally an information bureau was maintained on the first floor of Taylor during all the hours of the conference.

Tea was served each afternoon in Rockefeller drawing-room, where the members of the conference could meet President Park, the conference lecturer, members of the Bryn Mawr Faculty and each other. A fact commented on by a dozen guests of the College might be noted in closing:

"President Park attended every session of the conference with evidences of genuine interest!" The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the conference met the need it was designed to fill and was a great success.

MARION PARRIS SMITH.

CAMPUS NOTES

THIS year, 1926 gave to their enthusiastic audience a fascinating glimpse of "New France." Against a background of scenery so simple as to be really artistic, the tangoing of Lesarge, the artist, and Bonne Amie, the café chanteuse, L. Laidlaw's toe-dancing, an unusual feat on the Bryn Mawr stage; and the chorus of impish little gamins, passed in enchanting array. Even the hero was interesting, and that, looking back at the stiff, unnatural heroes of other Freshmen Shows, is undoubtedly the supreme tribute. The Freshmen have certainly earned their dramatic laurels.

Several important changes have been made by the Athletic Department. Hereafter Seniors and Juniors will be required to sign only two periods of "regular exercise" each week. For the remaining two periods, either walking or horseback riding can be substituted, but the latter can be counted only after its enthusiasts have obtained written permission from their parents. Periods of riding will be an hour in length, and walking periods include an hour and a half of consecutive walking.

The Board of the Athletic Association, at a meeting with President Park, Dean Bonticou, and Miss Applebee, decided that only three indoor basketball games will be held

next year, in order that the Athletic Association could pay sufficient expenses.

Although the season for varsity basketball has officially closed, Bryn Mawr played one more match, the first boys' rules game of the season. The opposing team, which was from Greenwich, Connecticut, consisted mainly of Bryn Mawr alumnae, and the line-up included Mrs. Jessup K. Pomeroy, M. Carey, and J. Peyton. Varsity won, as usual, but the score was uncomfortably close, 26-24.

Both first and second team Gymnasium Meets were won by the Juniors, and the cup for individual championship was awarded to K. Strauss, '23, who placed third last year. Second place was won by M. Buchanan, '24, third place by S. Leewitz, '24, and fourth place by E. Cushman, '26. Another bouquet of flowers arrived from the "Old Timer," and was presented to the winning team, the members of which divided the blossoms to decorate themselves for their official photograph.

The thousand-dollar drive for Bates House, which was held a few weeks ago, has ended successfully. The Freshmen donated over three hundred dollars, earned by auctioning Freshman Show posters between the acts of the play. Under the encouragement of the auctioneers, the audience bid

enthusiastically and generously, even rashly. One poster, in fact, sold for forty-one dollars. Rockefeller led the hall drives, with over two hundred dollars to its credit.

Dr. J. J. Thompson, well-known scientist, spoke at one of the Science Club teas this month, and Miss Maude Royden, equally well known, spoke twice, under the auspices of the Christian Association, once on "Politics," and once on "Religion." Dr. Fitch, of Amherst, came down again to speak in Sunday Chapel, and the College turned out en masse to enjoy his thorough scolding as they enjoy no other Sunday evening address.

FELLOWSHIPS AND HONORS

The following announcement of the winners of Fellowships, and coveted places on the "first ten" is taken from the *College News*:

"President Park announced three graduate Fellowships in Chapel last Friday: the M. Carey Thomas European Fellowship for graduate students who have completed one year of work at Bryn Mawr; the Mary E. Garrett European Fellowship for students who have completed two years of graduate work at Bryn Mawr and the Helene and Cecil Rubel Foundation Scholarship.

"The Helene and Cecil Rubel Foundation Fellowship was received by Vera Lee Brown of Fredericton, New Brunswick, who took her B.A. from McGill University in 1912,

her M.A. in 1913, and her Ph.D. from Bryn Mawr in 1922.

"Anne Cutting Jones, who won the Mary E. Garrett European Fellowship, graduated from Grinnell College in 1918, and has been a graduate at Bryn Mawr for the past two years. She is a candidate for a Ph.D. degree.

"The M. Carey Thomas European Fellowship was awarded to Helen Hawthorne Young, of Brocton, Mass., who took her B.A. from Boston College, her M.A. from Cornell College, and is at present scholar in English at Bryn Mawr.

The European Fellow of this year's Senior Class is Dorothy Burr, of Philadelphia, prepared by Miss Hill's School, Philadelphia.

"Dorothy Burr, with 279 points, and Edith Melcher, with 272 points, are the only Seniors who will receive their degree Summa Cum Laude. Miss Melcher was awarded the Amelia Richards Scholarship, founded this year to be given at the discretion of the president.

"The Seniors of the Upper Ten who will graduate with the degree of Magna Cum Laude, that is, with 220 points or more, are: Frances Childs, 257; Elizabeth Vincent, 247; Haroldine Humphries, 243, and Evelyn Page, 227. The other members of the Upper Ten are Elizabeth Gray, 218; Helen Wilson, 215; Mary Adams, 202 and Esther Kirkpatrick, 196."

Book Reviews

Education on the Dalton Plan, by Helen Parkhurst Dutton, (\$2.00).

MISS PARKHURST explains her plan for the reorganization of school life in a very readable book, free from technicalities and full of practical information. Her aim is to transform the classroom into an experimental laboratory, where children may acquire knowledge and experience by their own initiative and for their own purposes.

At the beginning of each month, the child receives detailed assignments in every subject, and contracts to do the work outlined within one month or twenty normal school days. Between certain hours, say from 9 to 12.30, he is free to take up any subject; Geography, History, English,

Science, as the case may be. There are no bells, no study periods, and no set recitations. The child soon learns to arrange his mornings so as to leave more time for the harder subjects, and, after a while, it generally happens that the harder subjects cease to be dreaded and disliked. He comes to appreciate the value of time and hesitates to waste it. He looks to the teacher for expert assistance and collaboration rather than for spoon-feeding. He takes pride both in the quality of his work and in his rate of progress.

Teachers as well as children have found relief in the Dalton Plan. Evidence is not lacking on this score because the Plan is already in operation in over a thousand schools. That most of these schools are in

England is a curious comment on the conservatism of the British.

I should add perhaps that Helen Parkhurst, the Educator, and Helen Parkhurst, the Philosopher (Bryn Mawr, 1911), are separate and distinct individuals and would probably prefer not to be confused with each other. The former Miss Parkhurst conducts a school on the Dalton Plan in New York City. It is called the Children's University School.

LOUISE CAREY ROSETT...

A Citizen of the Twilight is another contribution by Georgiana Goddard King to the *Bryn Mawr Notes and Monographs* series.

In this little book Miss King deals with the life, personality and poetry of José Asuncion Silva, who, dwelling in Bogota, a city 8000 feet above the sea, where dazzling light alternates harshly with profound blackness, yet lived in the twilight of his own mind, choosing as the companion of his imagination the shapes and shadows of darkness, until, unable to endure his struggle against reality, he shot himself, at the age of 30, in May, 1896.

It does not require great erudition, though the monographs are intended for the learned, to appreciate the sympathetic portrait which Miss King has painted of this unhappy poet. The climate of the South American city, with its thin, cold air, its garish light, its long immersions in dripping fog, is enough to strain the nerves of

the most phlegmatic person. To Silva, with his sensitive, melancholy nature, it was a menace to reason. The conditions of his life, also, contributed to his tragedy. Born for art, as he unmistakably was, he was forced, at the death of his father, to go into the world of affairs to support his family—and they had a social position to keep up. The intellectual and spiritual experiences of his impressionable years were of a sort to bring no rift to his gloom; his health was poor. It was inevitable that he should give up. And yet, through it all, he kept on writing increasingly well. "At thirty years old when he died," says Miss King, "he had already written what cannot be matched upon his continent, nor, indeed, precisely, in his hemisphere and he was only at the beginning of his art." She quotes generously from his work and the facility of her translation is such as to render the spirit as well as the letter of his genius. The following fragment describing the bells of Bogota on All Souls Day will serve as an example.

"There is none but shrinks, leaving his word unspoke,

Seeing the gray mist through the sombre air unrolled:

Hearing still, far overhead

Dark and grievous, uttered

With a pause and with a stammer,

Dreary accents of misgiving,—

All the bells that cry and clamor,

Grieving bells that tell the living

Of the dead."

Reports of Committees

The publication of the two following reports, postponed for lack of space from previous numbers, completes the Bulletin's account of the business of the February meeting.

REPORT OF THE M. CAREY THOMAS PRIZE COMMITTEE, FEBRUARY- AUGUST, 1922

After the action of the Alumnae Association taken at the Annual Meeting, February 3, 1922, authorizing this Committee to begin the collection of the M. Carey Thomas Prize Fund, ways and means of collecting the money were considered. It was decided to ask Alumnae in different parts of the country to supplement the form letter that was to be sent to everyone connected with the Association, by personal reminders, whether in writing or by

visits. Letters were sent out explaining what was to be done and by April, when the form letter was ready to go out, someone in nearly every part of the country had agreed to take charge of the work for her district. The addressing of envelopes and the clerical work for this form letter were contributed. We were especially anxious to avoid seeming to force anyone to give, thinking that the prize should be a full and free expression of admiration for Miss Thomas and for what she had done, from her friends in all parts of the country. To this end we tried, wherever

possible, to put our appeal as an opportunity for people to give rather than as a request for money. Feeling that many of Miss Thomas' friends, not connected with Bryn Mawr, might also want to have a share in the honor that was to be done her, we sent the form letter to a list of names compiled from those with whom Miss Thomas had at one time or other been associated.

The response to the letter was immediate and even more enthusiastic than we had expected. The minimum that we had first set ourselves was \$20,000.00, but we soon discovered that to give as large a prize as we wanted and to give it as frequently as we wanted, we must have at least \$25,000. The sum was complete and more than complete by Commencement Week, and we were consequently able to put into effect a much desired plan, the awarding of the prize for the first time on Commencement Day to Miss Thomas herself.

Many of the letters that came with checks for the Fund were most interesting. Expressions of appreciation of what Miss Thomas had done for the cause of women mingled with words of gratitude for the opportunity to contribute to anything that was to be done in her honor and with appreciations of the idea of the Prize. Several extracts from these letters follow:

An Alumna writing for herself and her friend says: "I wish we could make it (their contribution) more, though nothing would be really adequate to show our deep appreciation of what she has done for women during her term of office."

From another Alumna: "I am sending along my tiny contribution because I cannot bear to have no share in Miss Thomas' gift. In my chequered career, having had Shakespeare and Chaucer lectures from her in addition to that joyous uncertain excitement of management, I still believe her personal influence the strongest I ever felt."

An outsider writes: "Miss Thomas has done such a wonderful work, not only in the building up of Bryn Mawr College, but in all things contributing to the education and advancement of women, that I feel every woman owes to her a deep debt of gratitude; and I consider it a privilege to join my contribution to that of the Alumnae, as a tribute to Miss Thomas' life and work. The prize and what it stands for

should be an inspiration to all American women."

Again from an outsider: "Miss Thomas's work has been superb, original and lasting. It deserves a permanent memorial, and none could be more fitting than the ingenious scheme here outlined. It emphasizes the great truth for which Miss Thomas has stoutly stood that, in order to be respected hereafter, woman must take a place in the front rank as well as in the ranks behind, but it leaves to the individual woman the indication where the front rank lies, and she is one of our few great women."

From an old friend of Miss Thomas's, obviously masculine: "I send herewith a check for the M. Carey Thomas Prize Fund. I send it with fear and trembling, as under the stimulus of the prize, what mischief the women will get into next the Lord only knows."

The personnel of the Committee to award the prize has not been fully decided upon. The Committee will, however, consist of seven members. Its chairman will be the President of Bryn Mawr College and Miss Thomas herself, the President of the Alumnae Association, another Alumna and three outsiders. When this Committee has been decided upon and the reports of the work accomplished have been accepted by the Alumnae Association, the present Committee will dissolve and all work for the Prize will fall to the new Committee of Award, the Trustees of the College in whose hands lies the administration of the Fund, and the Alumnae Association itself.

The Committee is especially anxious that the Prize should be kept well before the public eye in order that the awarding of it may seem as much of an event as possible. To this end it believes that articles should now and then appear in the public press concerning the prize, its purpose and its future.

This report gives the activities of the Committee briefly to date (August 30, 1922). Any further development will be given in a later report.

Respectfully submitted,

A. DOROTHY SHIPLEY,
Chairman,

M. Carey Thomas Prize Fund.

Since October two meetings of the Committee have been held and the Committee

hopes the Alumnae Association will ratify the resolutions drawn up by them and now presented to the Alumnae Association in the form attached to this report.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH CONWAY CLARK,

Acting Chairman,

M. Carey Thomas Prize Fund.

RESOLUTIONS CREATING THE M. CAREY THOMAS PRIZE COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, The Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College has created a Foundation of \$25,000 to be held in trust by the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College, the interest to be used for prizes to be awarded at intervals to American women in recognition of eminent achievement, the award to be called the M. Carey Thomas Prize, in honor of M. Carey Thomas, the former President of Bryn Mawr College, therefore be it

Resolved, That a permanent Committee of the Alumnae Association be and hereby is formed to nominate a candidate for each award of the prize, to convey to the Executive Committee of the Alumnae Association formal written notice of such nomination, and to transact any other business connected with the prize that shall not come within the power of the Trustees of the Fund, the said Committee to be called the M. Carey Thomas Prize Committee, and to be constituted and maintained as follows:

1. The Committee shall consist of seven women at least three of whom shall not be connected in any way with Bryn Mawr College.

2. The first place on the Committee shall be held by M. Carey Thomas, during her lifetime, who shall act as Chairman of the Committee.

3. The President of Bryn Mawr College and the President of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College shall be members of this Committee during their terms of office.

4. The fourth place on the Committee shall be held in the first instance by a member of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College, to be appointed for five years by Miss M. Carey Thomas, her successors shall be appointed for ten years by the Executive Committee of the Alumnae Association, the appointee to be a member of the Alumnae Association or not as the Executive Committee shall decide.

This member shall act as Secretary of the Committee and shall keep minutes and call meetings at the request of the Chairman and shall attend to any other business that may be delegated to her by the Chairman.

5. The fifth, sixth and seventh members of the Committee shall be persons not connected with Bryn Mawr College. They shall be appointed in the first instance by the Committee of the Alumnae Association which has functioned hitherto in the creation of the Prize Fund and which shall dissolve on the creation of this new Committee, and thereafter they shall be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Alumnae Association on the nomination of their predecessors and the other members of the Prize Committee. In regard to filling the vacancies, except those designated as two, three and four, in the first instance these appointments shall be made one for five years and two for ten years, and thereafter new appointments shall be made for ten-year terms.

6. Members designated as members from five, six and seven, shall not be eligible for reappointment to the Committee unless an interval of five years shall have elapsed between the expiration of the first term and the beginning of the second.

7. The first appointment shall become effective on the passage of these resolutions by the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College.

8. The officers of the Alumnae Association are authorized and directed to execute under the seal of the Alumnae Association the agreement with the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College establishing this fund in the form submitted to the meeting.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The second meeting of the Committee on Health and Physical Education was held at Bryn Mawr on June 7 and 8, 1922. Members of the Committee present were: Elsa Dennison Voorhees, Linda B. Lange and Ethel C. Dunham. Dr. Dunham was elected Chairman; Miss Wesson, Secretary, but owing to the absence of Miss Wesson Dr. Lange was appointed Secretary Pro Tem.

The Chairman gave a brief summary of the activities of the Committee, including the minutes of the last meeting. It was

suggested that the ideal scheme of organization to meet the health needs of the College be drawn up by the Committee and the budget for such an organization be estimated. Second, that the organization of the present Health Department and Physical Education Department be investigated, the budget calculated and the organization and cost be compared with that of the ideal scheme. Members of the Committee were given various parts of this work to investigate. A report by Miss Wesson on the Health Departments of

twenty-five colleges and universities, based on records at Ann Arbor, and the answer to the Committee's questionnaire was submitted. These records are on file in the alumnae office. A summarized report on Hygiene courses in twenty-six colleges and universities by Dr. K. R. Drinker was also submitted and is also on file in the alumnae office. The general subject of Hygiene courses was discussed in detail and many suggestions made.

Respectfully submitted,
ETHEL C. DUNHAM, *Chairman.*

ALUMNAE NOTES

1890

Marion T. MacIntosh held an exhibition of her paintings and sketches at the McClees Galleries, Philadelphia, from April second to the fourteenth.

1896

Class Editor, Mary W. Jewett, Moravia, N. Y.

Faith Matthewson Huizinga is spending the winter at the Brevoort House, N. Y.

Ruth Furness Porter and her husband sailed January 27th for Havana, Kingston and Panama for a four weeks' cruise. She is one of the candidates for the new Alumne Directorship.

Mary D. Hopkins was in New York six weeks at the beginning of the winter helping the Consumer's League in its work on the Minimum Wage Legislation.

Edith Franklin Wyatt's new novel, "The Invisible Gods," has just been published by Harper Brothers, N. Y.

Caroline McCormick Slade was one of the speakers at the Saturday luncheon of the Citizenship Conference, held at Bryn Mawr College on April 6th and 7th. She spoke on "The League of Women Voters and the Political Education of Women."

We hear that besides Caroline McCormick Slade, Katrina Ely Tiffany, '97, Gertrude Ely, ex-'00, Gertrude Dietrich-Smith, '03, Margaretta Stewart Dietrich, '03, Julia Duke Henning, '97, Gertrude Taylor Slaughter, '93, Edna Fischel Gellhorn, '00, Anne B. Lawther, '97, Elsie Kohn Rauh, '04, Irma Schloss Mannheimer, '12, Susan Follansbee Hibbard, '97, and Rachel Costello Strachey, Graduate Student, '08-'09, all attended the National Convention of the

League of Women Voters, held at Des Moines in April.

1898

Class Editor, Mrs. Nields Bancroft, Harrisville, R. I.

The friends and classmates of Elinore Blake Cabot (Mrs. Channing) will be very sad to hear of her death on Wednesday, March 21st, from pneumonia, after an illness of three days. Elinore was married in 1901 and for the last eight years has been living in Woodbridge. She took an active part in the life of the community and her death was a severe shock to her many friends.

1900

Class Editor, M. Helen MacCoy, Bureau of Rehabilitation, State Education Building, Albany, N. Y.

Marie Sichel Limburg has written about the interesting things that she has been doing. Last Fall she was vice chairman of her Republican City Committee and one of the campaign speakers. She is also now the President of the Military Relief Reserve of the American Red Cross. In this organization there are only 7 women and 162 men, so that the election was a signal honor. Marie is still President of the Long Branch Public Welfare Society, and is working also with some of the children of the Mental Hygiene clinic. She reports besides that she is the possessor of two sons, one husband and two dogs. One son is at the Choate School.

M. Elizabeth White Miller's husband, Charles O. Miller, Jr., died on March 14th.

Grace Jones McClure is having an active Spring moving. She is moving her family in Princeton into a new house and her

school in Columbus, Ohio, into new buildings. Our hearty commiserations are hers.

Mary Darcy Kellogg, daughter of Cornelia Halsey, will enter Bryn Mawr next Fall. She is now at the Ethel Walker School.

It is with the deepest sorrow that the class wishes to extend to Louise Congdon Francis its sincere sympathy in the death of her mother. Hers was an inspiring and noble life, and although she lived her seventy-one years in one city and on one block her serene influence was widespread and far reaching. To those of us who knew her she will always be a lovely and gracious memory.

1902

Class Editor, Edith Totten, The Latrobe, Baltimore, Md.

Jane Brown has been studying at Cornell this winter.

Frances Allen Hackett, her husband, and youngest son spent a month recently in Cocanut Grove, Florida. As her husband is the head of Riverdale Country School they were greatly interested in visiting the schools of the neighborhood, particularly the Adirondack-Florida School, which winters in Cocanut Grove.

Emily Dungan Moore writes, "I am kept busy with two of the finest children one could imagine, a boy, David, six and a half years old, and a girl, Phyllis, five and a half years old, adopted by Dr. Moore and me about three years ago. With no children of my own I feel that I am greatly blessed with these who promise so much. I am still studying vocal music."

1904

Class Editor, Emma O. Thompson, 320 S. Forty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Anna Jonas read a paper entitled "Ordovician Overlap in the Piedmont of Pennsylvania and Maryland," before the 37th meeting of the Geological Society of Washington on February 28th.

We learn with deep regret of the death of Clara Wade's mother, and we desire to express to Clara our sincere sympathy.

Dr. Alice Boring has been given a three years' leave of absence from Wellesley in order to go out to Peking, where she has been appointed head of the Biology Department of Peking University. Her object is to build up the department to the standards of a good Science Department in an Ameri-

can College. Peking University is a Mission Institution with both men and women students. The women's college is the Yenching College which Wellesley has adopted as sister college, just as Smith College has adopted Ginling at Nanking.

Alice Schiedt Clark (Mrs. Paul F. Clark) sailed for Europe on January 30 with her husband and three children to stay until September. The children expect to attend school in France. They will travel on the continent. Until August her address will be Swiss Bank Corporation, Lausanne, Switzerland.

Edith McMurtrie has a very charming picture entitled "Spring Fever" hung in the annual exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts.

1906

Class Editor, Mrs. Edward W. Sturdevant, 3 Kay Street, Newport, R. I.

Miriam Coffin Canaday (Mrs. Ward Canaday) and her daughter Doreen spent January and February at Lake Placid, New York.

Catherine Anderson has been visiting Mary Richardson Walcott and Beth Harrington Brooks. They all went on a house-party in the Green Mountains over Washington's Birthday.

Sue Delano McKelvey has a position at the Arnold Arboretum near Boston.

Lillian Ellis is teaching Latin at George School, George School, Pa.

Lucia Ford Rutter and her husband are at Marblehead, near Boston. Her husband and her baby have both been ill, but they are better now.

Augusta French Wallace says that she is going to write a statistical article proving that as a mere matter of dollars and cents woman's place is in the home. She is so busy with newspaper work she doesn't have time to economize.

Beth Harrington Brooks had a part in the Cambridge Dramatic Club's production of *Lord Dunsyre*. She spent the week end of April 6th and 7th at Bryn Mawr at the Summer School Meeting.

Marion Houghton Mason gave a tea for Mary Foulke Morrison, '99, when she came to Detroit to speak on the prevention of war. Marion has been busy this winter teaching her two daughters to skate, and building homes for Detroit.

"Jo Katzenstein," writes an enthusiastic classmate, "is continuing her splendidly

successful work at West Philadelphia High School, and is taking Graduate Latin at the University of Pennsylvania."

Mary Lee is taking a course with Dr. Barton on the History of Christianity.

Mary Richardson Walcott was asked to represent Bryn Mawr at a luncheon given by the Women of Massachusetts Institute of Technology to their new President, Mr. Stratton.

Alice Ropes Kellogg is going back to China this spring.

Kitty Stone Grant is again spending the winter at La Jolla. Health, training, and education of four children are "her hobbies."

Jessie Thomas Bennett, her husband, and her little girl, spent March at Palm Beach.

1908

Class Editor, Mrs. Wm. H. Best, 1198 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Marjory Wallace Nichols died on March 12, in Auburn, N. Y., from cerebro-spinal meningitis following pneumonia. The sudden death following such a brief illness has been a terrible shock to her family and friends, for she was a true friend and a devoted, thoughtful mother. Her genuine sterling character left its stamp on all who knew her and with it went a keen sense of humor and good fun that made her an ideal companion.

She was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church, greatly interested in the schools of Auburn, and an indefatigable worker in the interests of the best elementary education. She was a member of the College Club and the Travelers Club, and an officer in the Home and School Club of the school that her two eldest children attended.

She leaves a husband, Rev. Robert H. Nichols, and four young children, Ellen Shepard (10), James Hastings (8), Jane Hastings (5), and Grace Wallace (4). Ethel Vick is the widow of Marjory's brother, Lieutenant-Commander Robert Wallace; and Content Nichols, '99, and Margaret Nichols Smith, '97, are sisters to Professor Nichols.

We of the Class of 1908, who remember her unflinching good humor, loyalty, and sympathetic comradeship, mourn her loss deeply.

Dorothy Jones received her Master's De-

gree from Teachers College, Columbia University, in October, 1922.

Anne Walton Pennell, back from her South American trip, writes as follows: "If you ever feel that the world is too much with you, if you want sunshine and idleness and out-of-doors life, let me beseech you to buy a ticket to Buenaventura on the west coast of Colombia. From there you can take the railroad over the Andes to the beautiful Cauca Valley.

Space forbids to tell of how we climbed a real live volcano, how we spent several weeks in an ancient Carmelite convent that had buried treasure in its patio, how we were serenaded at midnight by a Spanish orchestra, how we lost our pack mules one night and had to sleep in the crudest of native inns, and all the hundred and one exciting things we did. Let me just confide in confidence to 1908 that I know a city where the temperature is 70 degrees the year round (blankets at night for sleep but no coal bills) and flowers in the garden all the time, where orchids grow in every woods and may be had for the picking, where there are no flies and no mosquitoes, and no income taxes, and servants are *contented* to work for two dollars a month. It's an earthly paradise.

Helen Cadbury Bush, from "Meadow-Lane Farm," Malvern, Pa., sends this cheery word: "Martha Comfort Bush, born Feb. 10, '23, makes two boys and two girls for me. I have other nice things besides children, too. A forty acre farm in Chester county, and an ancient stone farmhouse, and a bubbling brook for summer and a fine coasting hill for winter, and thirty pullets and two heifers and one Ford (sic) and one police dog, etc. ad infin."

Sarah Sanborne Weaver, from Donna, Texas, writes: "Twins on November 13, 1922! Kindly note the thirteen. Jane Redfield Weaver and Clyde Gates Weaver, giving me six youngsters, three of each variety—and my oldest son's sixth birthday will occur on June 7 next.

I am doing Swedish drills daily, and gardening and walking all I can to get back my youthful agility—the babies all love the private gym classes. For a small town we live in a whirl; like most places nowadays the community is over-organized. Servants are plentiful and cheap in both price and quality. So every woman has much to do

in her own home, as the laundress and the maid, the nursery girl and yard boy must be followed up hourly, and patiently labored with in Tex-Mex, a variety of Spanish no mere academician would ever recognize.

I (like everyone of *any* sort of standing) belong to the Woman's Club, the Parent-Teacher Association, the Eastern Star, the Church Guild, the Federation of Church Societies, the American Legion Auxiliary, and two fortnightly Bridge Clubs, one afternoon and one "for the husbands," besides an informal adjunct to the Rotary Club. We are the smallest "city" in the world to have a Rotary Club. Needless to say, I do little beside paying my dues in most of these clubs, and since the number of women is limited even where neither birth, breeding, occupation nor income raises a social barrier the organizations do little. When I do appear at any of the Civic functions I raise my voice in an appeal for amalgamation.

We are nine miles from the Rio Grande in this newly irrigated Magic Valley. We often pass the Geodetic Survey's bronze tablet marking the farthest point south in the United States, many miles south of Key West. We hope that you will soon begin to ask for Rio Grande grapefruit, the sweetest grown. Our winter vegetables are now in the markets of every great city, and when we have deep water at Point Isabel we shall ship abroad."

1910

Class Editor, Marion Kirk, 4504 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mary Boyd Shipley Mills (Mrs. Samuel) is living in Nanking, China. She writes that she will be very glad to see any one from Bryn Mawr who is traveling in the Orient.

Ruth Babcock Deems, besides being the beautiful mother of three more beautiful daughters, is president of the Bryn Mawr Club of Northern California. Mr. Deems has been appointed rector of the Trinity Church in San Francisco, the oldest church in the diocese. So Ruth and her family had to leave their home in Ross and are now living at 2603 Steiner Street, the "half-way house to China and the Islands, whither we have just sped Dr. Johnson Ross," as Ruth herself describes it. She has a large empty billiard room in the basement, and a large empty store room, with a wonder-

ful view of the Golden Gate, and she cordially invites 1910 to visit her at any time, to be put up either in the basement or the store room.

Constance Deming Lewis (Mrs. Willard Lewis) has been until very recently quite active in social welfare work. For two years she was president of the Richmond County Juvenile Detention Home, Chairman of the Richmond County Juvenile Court Committee, vice-president of the General Welfare Board, and chairman of the Women's Club Social Service Department. During that time she made several talks on social service work before local organizations. Now, however, owing to the illness of both her children, Constance has had to give up this public work and devote herself to them, tutoring them and staying at home, resting, sewing and gardening. 2108 Gardner Street, Augusta, Georgia.

Madeline Edison Sloane says of herself: "At last I have something to report in the way of valuable achievements! My third son, Peter (?) Edison Sloane, arrived March 2. He was meant to be a Bryn Mawr graduate, but felt that it was a shame to waste good football material. His brothers are enchanted with him, but want to know 'how many boys it *takes* to make a family.' Aside from this I have been interested as much as I was able to in organizing a 'Drama Guild' in Orange, and hope to do some acting, etc., when other duties allow."

Janet Howell Clark is Associate in Physiological Hygiene, in the School of Hygiene and Public Health at Johns Hopkins University.

Grace Branham is teaching in a Dominican College in San Rafael, California.

Margaret James Porter is busy taking care of her small son (aged 4½ years) and small daughter (aged 2), whose arrival was probably not announced in the *Alumnae BULLETIN*.

Rosalind Romeyn Everdell is chairman of the Church Mission of Help, in Flushing, Long Island, an organization which does absorbing work among delinquent girls and unmarried mothers. Ross says she has nothing else to report except health and happiness.

Elizabeth Tappan is going to get her Ph.D. in Latin and Greek at the Johns Hopkins University this spring.

Betty Tenney Cheney reports that the

only excitement in her domestic life existence is the operation for appendicitis, which her eldest child, Eleanor, had in March. The little girl came through it splendidly, and is very thankful it is all over.

Florence Wilbur Wyckoff has a son, Lewis Benjamin Wyckoff, Jr., born December 23, 1923. This is the third child Florence has had.

Genevieve Wilson is teaching Latin at the Liberty High School in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

1912

Class Editor, Mrs. John A. MacDonald, 3227 N. Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mary Scribner Palmer (Mrs. Chapin, Jr.), has a third child, a son, Curtis Chapin Palmer. -

Phillip Greely Clapp, husband of Gladys Chamberlain Clapp, had a tone poem produced this winter by the Chicago Symphony with marked success. Mr. Clapp played the piano score himself.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Wylie (Agnes Chambers Wylie) have left Richmond, Virginia, and are now living in New Orleans, La., at 1516 Third Street.

Elizabeth Johnston is teaching a Bible class of 400 members for the Virginia Asher Business Women's Council this winter.

Fanny Crenshaw has returned to Richmond, Virginia, after a visit in Hamilton, Ohio, and with Julia MacDonald in Indianapolis.

1914

Class Editor, Dr. Ida W. Pritchett, The Rockefeller Institute, Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A, New York City.

Eleanor Allen Mitchum reports herself as keeping house. She has just moved again, her new address being 2845 Forest Avenue, Berkeley, California.

Eugenia Baker Jessup is keeping house and bringing up children, she says. She adds that she got a hockey club started in Greenwich last fall.

Jean Batchelor is teaching English in the William Penn High School in Philadelphia. She says sadly, "I own the completest set of rejection slips in the United States and Canada."

Helen Brooks Hall has just moved from Chicago to Wichita, Kansas, where her husband has been made Vice-President and Director of the Union National Bank.

Frank Capel Smith and her husband are remodelling an old house in the country, and hoped to move into it by March. Her new address is Roxton Revel, King Street, Port Chester, New York.

Elizabeth Colt Shattuck says her occupations are "housewifely and maternal."

Mary Coolidge has been living at home this winter and keeping house for her family.

Emily Brownback has been in Florida this winter, where she has been giving recitals and studying, "with innumerable parties of all kinds in between."

Ethel Dunham is physician in charge of the Pediatric Clinic and Instructor in Pediatrics at the Yale Medical School.

Mabel Gardner is studying sculpture in Paris. She may come home during the summer, but will probably live in France, for the most part, for some years.

Katharine Huntington Annin has a daughter, Edith Lord, born June 10th, 1922.

Dorothy Hughes Herman's new address is 76 Engle Street, Englewood, New Jersey.

Eugenia Jackson Comey styles herself "director of a household and two lively youngsters." She is also attending a course in Musical Appreciation, given by Mrs. Pray.

Gladys Jones has been working in the U. S. Employment service in Washington for the past eight months.

Alice Langelier is working as a secretary and writer with the International News Service in Paris.

Ella Oppenheimer is Director of the Division of Child Hygiene, in the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington.

Irene Paddock McTaggart has a son, David McTaggart, Jr., born November 4th, 1922.

Harriet Sheldon is Executive Secretary for the Columbus School for Girls, and represented the school at a conference of the National Association of Principals of Schools for Girls, in Cleveland, in February.

Elizabeth Swan says she has no paid occupation. She is living at 740 Gaylord Street, Denver, Colorado.

Julia Tappan is working with the Educational Foundation of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium.

Mary Schmidt Kurtz has a daughter, Mary Small, born October 28th, 1922.

Nancy VanDyke Scribner says she is the "wife of Gilbert Scribner and the mother of four little Scribs." The fourth is a recent acquisition.

Eleanor Washburn Emery has three children, ages 2, 3 and 4, to keep her busy.

Anne White Harper has just returned from Paris, where she has been buying dresses. She and Libby Ayer Inches did Paris together, early in the spring.

Margaret Williams Gilman hopes to go to Nova Scotia again this summer, as she did last year. She expects to come to Reunion.

Mary Woodin Miner is housekeeping for a husband and two children.

There was a 1914 luncheon at the Bryn Mawr Club in New York on March 6th, with fourteen of us present—there would have been more but for an untimely blizzard. There were Lillian Cox Harman, Eugenia Baker Jessup, Mary Smith, Nan Boardman Bulkley, Helen Carey, Helen Porter, Elizabeth Reynolds Hapgood, Dorothy Hughes Herman, Elizabeth Braley Dewey, Katharine Sergeant Angell, Elizabeth Colt Shattuck, Katharine Huntington Annin, Jessie Boyd Bret-Smith and Ida Pritchett.

1918

The Committee appointed at our last reunion to plan for a memorial to Helen Wilson Merrill consists of Katharine Defourcq Kelley and Henrietta Huff. They wish to report that the amount contributed to this fund was \$525.00, of which Mrs. Wilson gave \$250.00, 1918 gave \$215.00 and other friends gave \$60.00. We hoped to have this gift made public at Commencement 1922, but on account of the length of that program, no gifts were announced then, so President Park announced it this fall. It was finally decided to allow the money to accumulate in the hands of the College Trustees until the Students Building was finished, and then furnish some room there in memory of Helen. Although under these circumstances, the memorial will not be completed at once, this seemed to be a permanent, helpful, and dignified way of commemorating Helen's connection with the College.

Class Editor pro tem., Mrs. Thomas W. Streeter, Morristown, New Jersey. Until Irene Loeb returns from seeing Asia, will you please send news items to me? In order to show what a versatile class we are,

I am grouping this month's news under the following headings: The Medical Profession, The Teaching Profession, Odd Jobs, Travellers, Chiefly "Keeping the Home Fires Burning."

The Medical Profession

Virginia Kneeland Frantz and her husband are both internes at the Presbyterian Hospital, where they remain for another year. Only two women doctors a year are taken as internes at the Presbyterian, so it is quite an honor to be one of them.

Gertrude Reymershoffer is an interne at Long Island Hospital, Boston, Mass., and at present is House Officer on the Gynecological, Obstetrical, and Pediatrics Service.

Marjorie Jeffries is, I think, just finishing her course at the Pennsylvania Women's Medical School.

Marjorie Strauss is in her last year at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. C., and has been substituting at Bellevue Hospital on the First Medical Division for the past month. She has an appointment at the Presbyterian Hospital for next October. Her present address is 27 East 69th Street, N. Y. C.

Veronica Frazier Murray studied in Cambridge, England, during 1921-22, and her son, Michael Hunt Murray, was born there on April 21st, 1922. She is now back in New York finishing her course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Mary Allen has been since last August Instructor of Theory at the University of California School of Nursing. She herself gave courses in Bacteriology, Hygiene and History of Nursing and was responsible for all courses in theoretical instruction. However, she wants to do some sort of work for children, so has thrown up that job and if she doesn't find what she wants in San Diego, she may trek across the continent and join up with the Henry St. Nurses.

The Teaching Profession

Ruth Garrigues says she wishes I would print lies about her, but if the truth must be known she is still teaching in the same school—Wilmington Friends' School—living in the same place and wearing many of the same clothes as she did three years ago. Well, I call that a pretty good record of all round satisfaction.

Helen Whitcomb is Registrar and Assistant to the Principal of Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass., and besides her work there, she travels around a good deal to

colleges and educational meetings. She hopes to spend this summer in the Canadian Rockies.

Annette Gest teaches American and Ancient History in Latin, Italian, and Spanish to the luckless pupils of the Agnes Irwin School in Philadelphia. Quite a program that! She is going to spend her summer vacation in Spain and Italy, chatting colloquially with the natives.

Judy Hemenway is trying to pound some French into a lot of small boys at a boarding school called Englebrook Lodge in Massachusetts; she thinks they really are made of "snips and snails and puppy dogs' tails," like the old nursery rhyme.

Mary Scott is holding forth at Westhampton College where she belongs to a flourishing B. M. Club of 10 members. To be eligible for membership, one must either teach or have three children—so now we know the proper ratio between these jobs! The object of the club is to eat supper together once a month in order to escape from home cooking.

Anna Lubar is teaching Latin and French, and in addition is studying Italian and vocal music. She has sung for the immigrants at Ellis Island, and also at the Hotel Astor and is preparing for her first big recital in May.

Odd Jobs

Gladys Barnett is in New York and is becoming quite well known as a pianist.

Charlotte Dodge is at the File Desk, Bond Dept., of Brown Bros., N. Y. C., and is living at the Bryn Mawr Club.

Dorothy Kuhn Minster is Executive Director of the Industrial Health Conservancy Laboratories in Cincinnati. She is an associate and has an interest in the business, which does industrial medical work in many factories in the city.

Evelyn Babbitt is in charge of service work at the Duraplate Co., Philadelphia.

Mary Gardiner is Warden of Denbigh again this year.

Louise Hodges is Warden of Pembroke East, too, so 1918 ought to be sure of bed and board if they pay a visit to their Alma Mater.

Helen Alexander is on the Editorial Staff of the San Francisco *Chronicle*. Doubtless, she could a tale unfold of her experiences but it wouldn't all go on the return postcard.

Margaret Worch is Assistant Director,

Red Cross Service, U. S. Veterans Hospital No. 59, Tacoma, Wash. She says she has a house, a Ford, a cat, and a dog, besides 121 nervous and mental "Wobblies" to supervise and try to reconcile to the state of the world at present; she thinks the "Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe" had a soft job.

Margaret Timpson has been on a month's trip to the West Indies but is now back at her job in the Child-placing Dept. of the State Charities Aid Association.

Tude Huff—having basely deserted the Comptometer—has been Reference Librarian of the James V. Brown Library, Williamsport, Pa., since April, 1921. In April, 1922, they let her go on an eight months' jaunt to Paris, London, Amsterdam, and Vienna where she studied French and Classical Archeology, in which she finally secured her elusive A. B.

Travellers

Lucy Evans Chew is living peacefully in the cottage at Harriton Farm, Bryn Mawr, after a busy summer during which she glanced at England, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Greece, and Switzerland.

Frances Richmond was married at St. Margaret's Chapel, Westminster, London, at high noon Dec. 7th, 1922, to Major Claude Mackinnon Hawes, D. S. O. of the British Indian Army, and is living at Quetta, Beluchistan, India, where Major Hawes is stationed.

Mary Stair has been taking one of these fashionable winter vacations and has gone to the West Indies on a cruise. When at home, she does volunteer social work of various sorts, chiefly mental testing in the public schools.

Frances Buffum has been in South America all winter but is expected back in May. She has been trained nurse for a small boy.

Martha Bailey also went to South America last summer and the susceptible inhabitants lay in rows at her feet, according to all accounts.

Helen Walker was in Washington this winter, where she saw Gordon Woodbury Dunn, '19. She has also seen Dorothy Stevenson Clark, ex-'18, and Lorraine Fraser in Chicago.

Penelope Turle spent last summer in England, where she and another Bryn Mawr girl went caravanning over the Sussex Downs with an ancient horse and wagon.

This winter she has been to Zurich, St. Moritz, and Monte Carlo. If she has enough money left, she expects to return to England in April, and come to New York in May, where she will stay at the Bryn Mawr Club for a while.

Irene Loeb expects to be home the end of April and hopes to be married the early part of June.

Chiefly "Keeping the Home Fires Burning"

Pinky (Ella Lindley Burton) heads this group by virtue of the fact that she now has four children, three boys and a girl. Her youngest son arrived on March 14th.

Ruth Hart has a son, David Voorhees, born Dec. 27th, 1922.

Teddy Howell Hurlburt says that Iowa City has just begun to thaw out, and presently she is going to head for Portland, Me., via Baltimore, B. M. C., and N. Y. C., escorted by her small son.

Marjorie William McCullough has a second daughter, Sally Trueheart, born Feb. 9th, 1923.

Peg Bacon Carey is looking after her year-old son and planning to move house shortly.

Helen Butterfield Williams has just had measles for the third time. She says that Polly, the class baby, is two and half, and is full of mischief and conversation and very cunning.

Kitty Sharpless Klein is living at Pleasantville because her husband is Assistant Superintendent at a boys' reformatory nearby in Hawthorne.

Molly Cordingley Stevens, besides running a home, is Treasurer of the Peacedale, R. I., A. R. C., Commissioner of Girl Scouts, Trustee of the South County Cottage Hospital, and a member of the Visiting Nurse Association. Bravo!

Harriet Hobbs Haines is living in a new house at Auldwood Road, Shippan Pt., Stamford, Conn. Many of her friends who knew her father will be very sorry to hear of his death on Dec. 28th.

The class also sends its sympathy to Bessie Downs Evans, whose little son, Norton, born last December, died the middle of March.

Ruth Cheney Streeter, having moved from New York to Morristown, N. J., in search of peace and quiet, had a third of her house burned up at one o'clock Easter morning. It was too hot to stay indoors and too cold to stay outdoors, but fortu-

nately the small sons are hardy and rather enjoyed the excitement. In her spare moments she is President of the local Visiting Nurse Association.

Marion O'Connor was married to Mr. Norman Duble on Feb. 3rd, 1923.

Frances Merry Thompson is living in Los Angeles and has a 2-year-old son, Gaylord Whitfield Thompson.

Hennie Hammer Link is living in a little house which the school put up to accommodate her large family.

Olive Bain Kittle reports the arrival of Bain Hamilton Kittle on March 10th, just in time for the BULLETIN to speak about it. When not distracted from her duties thusly, Olive is Secretary of the Auxiliary of the South Side Hospital.

Jeannette Ridlon-Picard says that we have never mentioned her son Jean. Dr. and Mrs. Picard are living in Lausanne, where they are eager to welcome any of 1918.

1920

Class Editor, Helene Zinsser, 6 West 9th Street, N. Y. C.

Questionnaire: 1. Job; 2. Travel; 3. Studies; 4. Husband; 5. Children; 6. Past; 7. Prospects.

Answers:

Charlotte Colman, ex-'20, 120 Virginia Avenue, Norwood Park, Asheville, N. C.

Julia Conklin, 7235 Hillside Avenue, Hollywood, Calif.

Anne Coolidge (6) has just returned from a month in Bermuda.

Lilian Davis (4) was married on the 28th of October to Mr. Van Ness Philip. They are living at 145 West 12th Street, N. Y. C.

Anne Eberbach, ex-'20, is staying at the Parnassus Club, 612 West 115th Street, (3) Sargent's American Academy of Dramatic Arts.

Marion Frost, (1) Stenog and general secretary for her father. (2) Three months abroad last summer, including the Passion Play and a three weeks' loaf in the Tyrol. Star McDaniel came back on the same ship. Spent most of November in Montreal, where Marge Martin has an adorable apartment and an enchanting baby that tears around after two fluffy white kittens. (7) To sail on the Megantic for the West Indies.

1922 Class notes will run in June issue.



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What woman can resist a new hat? Not many, I am sure, and when it is one of the adorably pretty affairs I found at the shop of Anne Devlin, 139 S. 13th Street, one simply has to make a purchase. Just now the shop is filled with the smartest chapeaux suitable for late spring and summer weddings. Hats for the brides-maids as well as the wedding guests, and each one is so lovely the difficulty will be to know which one to select. The straws are the smart timbos and becoming Neapolitans, and the decorations,—Oh, they are lovely! So are the pretty lace scarfs or field flowers and some of the latest feather novelties. Do run in and look around, so many interesting things are to be found here, the visit will be most enjoyable.

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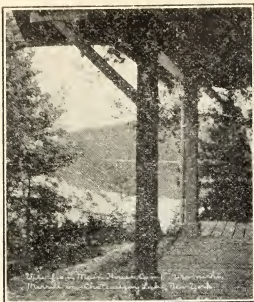
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JUNE
1923

VOL. III

No. 6



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VOL. III

JUNE, 1923

No. 6

THE "SARTOR RESARTUS" OF PEDAGOGY

"How do you suppose I feel," asked a friend of ours who is a school teacher as well as an essayist of growing repute, "when people tell me I don't look like a school teacher?"

"They wish to imply," we returned unguardedly, "that you look more like an essayist. They mean it as a compliment."

"Of course they do," she snapped. "And there could be no more insidious reflection on the profession. Would a banker be pleased if you told him he didn't look like a banker, or an artist if you told him he didn't look like an artist? What is there so disgraceful about teaching that one must smirk at the assumption that one has escaped its outward and visible signs?"

When our friend had left us, we reflected that her flatterers, except

for the common stupidity of being slightly behind the times, had given her no real cause for insult. Throughout the ages, apparel has been the symbol of the soul. The bound spirit hides its alarms behind garments of protective coloring that will inspire no comment, give no offense. The free soul seeks expression of its exuberance in textures and styles that give it pleasure. Now the school teacher—we apologize to the shades of the valiant exceptions—has been, in origin and subsequent environment, a bound spirit, a poor thing, dependent for her very existence on the whims of patrons, often ignorant and provincial, who demanded of her, instead of intelligence and enthusiasm, the ability to inculcate in their daughters the multifarious dull virtues, of which she

herself was to be a model. She acquiesced, bequeathing to her profession, as its insignia of office, the immaculate dowdiness and bespectacled inhumanity which has become the favorite caricature of pedagogy.

What wonder that, in our own college days, fifteen years ago, when the wildfire of "careers for women" first began to inflame the youth of our land, not one of all those cloistered zealots would admit the profession of teaching into the range of her choice? They all went by the "outward and visible signs" and they did not fancy themselves as frumpy, severe, and abhorrent to men. And what wonder again, if the flatterers quoted above, accustomed to the familiar caricature, singled out our charming friend as "different" from the run of school teachers?

And yet the fact is patent that these people were blind in their well-meaning compliment; for our friend is only one of a number of attractive women who are school teachers. Our own city, for example, is full of them. One school in particular stands out in our mind—a great institution which sends many girls to college each year. And its instructors have the "outward and visible signs" of women of the world. Their clothes are perhaps a little Bryn Mawrish—coats and skirts of the cut given by a certain very popular tailor in Philadelphia,—but they are neither dull-colored nor frumpy. And as the attire of these women is the sign of freedom of spirit, so their expressions and their behavior are influenced by the change. Their faces are unharassed, alert, interesting. They can talk on every subject under the sun. They are so sure of themselves that they can even talk "shop" without em-

barrassment when occasion demands. They are less the slaves of hours than are the free spirits who seek their careers in business offices; for they may be seen on almost any of these spring afternoons, stepping briskly, or, yes, even driving their Ford sedans along the avenue. During the Friday to Monday intermission, they take long week-ends in the country, and their desks are littered with steamship pamphlets, as they plan their four-months summer holiday.

And this school has many counterparts. We know a successful teacher in a girls' school, whose style is the despair of parents, as her counsel is law to her students. And we like to think of her under her charming hat, with its tracery of frivolous green poinsettias, as she sits in the Ritz, asking for crumpets with her tea.

Such are the phenomena of the new breed of school teachers. The causes of the change it is not in the province of a paper on "outward and visible signs" to discuss. One question, however, it may not be amiss to bring up. Good clothes, foreign travel, and Ford sedans are expensive. Has teaching then become a paying profession? We understand not. Perhaps these enviable teachers of our acquaintance are women of independent means, who have taken up the work because they like it. If this is true, the prospect may not be enlivening for girls who have their livings to earn, but it at least points to a new and different status of pedagogy. School teaching must have become attractive. The upheavals of modern education must somehow have struck the chains from the spirit of the teacher and have made her profession one of dignity and distinction.

CALENDAR FOR COMMENCEMENT WEEK, 1923

Saturday, June 2nd

- 2.00 P. M. Tennis Tournament begins.
 4.30 P. M. Basketball practice.
 7.15 P. M. Senior Singing on Taylor steps.
 8.30 P. M. Class Suppers — 1911, Merion; 1913, Pembroke; 1914, Rockefeller; 1921, Radnor; 1922, Denbigh.

Sunday, June 3rd

- 8.30 P. M. Baccalaureate Sermon in Gymnasium, Reverend Henry Sloane Coffin, D.D., of New York City.

Monday, June 4th

- 3.00 P. M. Meeting of District Councillors with members of their districts.* (The place of meeting will be posted in the Alumnae Office.)
 4.00 P. M. Odd vs. Even Basketball Game.
 5.00 P. M. Alumnae vs. Varsity Water Polo Game.
 6.30 P. M. Class Supper, 1898, Penygroes.
 7.15 P. M. Senior Singing on Taylor steps.

Alumnae Day

Tuesday, June 5th

- 10.00 A. M. Alumnae Procession in Costume.
 10.30 A. M. Alumnae vs. Varsity Basketball Game.
 Presentation of Athletic Cups and Costume Prize.
 2.00 P. M. Scholarship Committee Meeting with Local Chairmen (Room A).
 3.00 P. M. Publicity Committee Meeting with Local Chairmen (Room B).

- 6.30 P. M. Alumnae Supper in Gymnasium.

Toastmistress: Josephine Goldmark, '98.

Speakers: President Park, and representatives of Classes holding Reunions.

(Tickets, \$2.00, must be reserved in advance.)

- 9.00 P. M. Senior Bonfire, Lower Athletic Field.

Wednesday, June 6th

- 10.00 A. M. Open meeting of the Council in the Chapel, *All Alumnae invited.*

Short Business Meeting.

Speakers:

Edith T. Orlady, '02, "Record of Regional Scholars."

Mary Peirce, '12, "Alumnae Fund."

Professor Rhys Carpenter, "Needs of Library."

- 10.30 A. M. Alumnae vs. Varsity Tennis Match.

- 12.00 M. College Breakfast, Gymnasium. (Tickets, \$1.50, must be reserved in advance.)

- 4 to 7 P. M. Senior Garden Party. (Tickets, 75c., must be reserved in advance.)

- 8 to 9.30 P. M. William Wade Hinshaw's Opera Comique Production of "The Impresario," by Mozart, in the Cloister Garden. (Tickets, \$2.00, must be reserved in advance.)

- 9.30 P. M. Senior Singing on Taylor Hall steps.
 Presentation of Tennis Cup.

Thursday, June 7th

- 11.00 A. M. Conferring of Degrees.
 Speaker: President Alex-

	ander Meiklejohn, of Amherst College. Subject: "Democracy and Excellence."	1898	Radnor,
		1911	Edith Schoff Boericke Rockefeller,
			Leila Houghteling
1.00 P. M.	Luncheon in Cloisters. (Tickets, \$1.75, must be reserved in advance.)	1913	Pembroke-East,
		1914	Jessie Buchanan Pembroke-East,
			Elizabeth Ayer Inches
	Classes Holding Reunions	1921	Pembroke-West,
			Winifred Worcester
Class	Headquarters	Managers	1922
1894	Merion, Mary B. Breed		Denbigh,
			Margaret Tyler

Archaeological Excavation— A Profession and an Adventure

By HETTY GOLDMAN, 1903

This is the third of our long-delayed series of articles on Bryn Mawr Women in their Professions. As we have space this month, we are going to make up for lost time by publishing two of these stories. Miss Goldman's account of her experiences in excavation and Miss Straus's "Bryn Mawr Women in Business." The latter is a philosophy and a criticism rather than a personal narration, but Miss Straus says that Bryn Mawr Women don't go into business. In July we hope to have Frances Browne's experiences in working out practical schools for little children.

I DO not feel sure whether your Editor has asked me to write about excavation as a profession or as an adventure. Certain it is that it can be the most fascinating of professions, and under exceptional circumstances the most thrilling of adventures. But let me warn you at once: it is not the realization of that halcyon dream, a profession all thrills and adventure. It has its hours of intense physical discomfort when a burning sun, and a hot wind blowing the accumulated dust of six rainless months into smarting eyes, combine against the excavator, and make even the most conscientious of our brotherhood doubt for a moment the value of minutely recorded observation and accurate measurement. There are long weeks of discouragement. The unusual find or the special bit of evidence which, according to a theory carefully based upon the

records of ancient writers, this particular site and no other ought to yield, fails to come at the bidding of the spade. There are the long hours of cataloguing and measuring thousands of fragments of pottery during winter months in southern museums, southern only in their complete lack of provision against the freezing cold which haunts their marble halls.

No, now you are forewarned. It is not all adventure. My answer was decidedly discouraging to the lady, who in search for the right profession for her daughter, asked me whether I did not think she would make an excellent archaeologist. "Mary is so fond of travel." But if you have prepared yourself by study to know at least one branch of archaeology well enough to undertake publication, if you have sufficient general archaeological knowledge to meet the varied and often quite unexpected

problems which arise in an excavation, if you have imagination, good health, courage, patience, yes, and—here it is at last—love of adventure, why welcome to the field. It is almost as wide as the world. If in addition you can photograph a little, draw and paint, have a mechanical turn, some ingenuity in supplying the missing words in a mutilated inscription, and a knack for piecing together a hundred fragments into their original pattern and shape, not to speak of a gift for managing men and a mind to penetrate oriental guile, why then—but no, then you would be the archaeologist who never was on land or sea, and I would not be advising you, I would be worshipping at your feet.

My own experience in excavating has been in the field of Greek archaeology, so if you wish to join me, take your Pausanias—blessed be he of the antiquarian spirit, the infinite patience and equally infinite credulity—and let us start together. It will be a journey in "Looking Backwards," for I first went to Greece in the golden age before the war, when visas were unknown, and travellers were not yet corrupted to an unholy joy in depreciated currencies. I had a Harvard fellowship which assured me two years of study at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, and in my heart a great desire for that experience which up till then had been denied women: some share in the field work of the School.

The School undertakes every fall a series of trips which cover the most important sites of ancient Greece. We were staying in Thebes in an incredibly filthy hotel—one recalled sympathetically the scornful epithet of pig applied to the Boeotians by

their ancient countrymen—and were making daily excursions, chiefly to the famous battlefields of the neighborhood. Let me confess that even antiquity cannot lend charm in my eyes to the "treasons, stratagems and spoils" which make up the record of those battles. I have rarely understood military tactics and never felt called upon to criticize them. So while my learned fellow-students were fighting over again the battle of Leuctra and, I doubt not, improving upon it, my eye was attracted to an eminence in the field, which suggested, not a natural hillock, but the kind of mound formed by the debris of an ancient town. I climbed it. The plough had been over it, turning up the soil, and rain, which always washes antiquities to the surface, had recently fallen. An ancient wall just showed here and there on the surface, and the whole summit was literally sown with fragments of pottery and obsidian, that green, opaque substance of which man in the neolithic age made his knives and saws. Here was a discovery indeed. The very place for an interesting excavation. I should like to be able to record that I was the first to recognize this as an ancient site, but, alas, the indefatigable Pausanias, perhaps not quite so blessed in this instance, had been before me. It had been girt about with walls by prehistoric man. It was the seat of an open air oracle in the days of Greek independence, and the Romans knew it as the town of Eutresis.

The ruins of Eutresis still sleep beneath the soil, for although the director of the School was open-minded enough to meet our desire to excavate half way—I worked with another woman student—it was deemed ad-

visible to choose a site nearer to where the men of the School were working that year, so that we should not be left to meet unaided the many difficulties, both practical and archaeological, which our inexperience was certain to encounter. The "town" to which we finally went consisted of some half dozen fishermen's huts on a bay of Locris dedicated to St. John the Theologian, as they call the Evangelist; our ancient site, Halae, at a few minutes distance, sent a low-lying acropolis jutting out into the water, while the hills to the east were covered with ancient graves.

In the days before the existence of laws for the protection of antiquities, the peasants "worked" the cemetery to their own profit and the benefit of wandering archaeologists who picked up vases and terracottas which today enrich the museums of Europe. Our hope was a modest one: to glean in the wake of the peasant, and to make a careful study of such graves as had not been disturbed either in ancient or in modern times, in order to discover, as far as possible, the nature and, above all, the chronology of their contents. In addition, there was the acropolis waiting for the spade, its sea wall still standing up in large part under the persistent lapping of the blue waters.

Three successive excavation campaigns revealed only a part of the history of Halae. Potsherds, buried twelve feet under ground, showed us prehistoric man living upon the acropolis, perhaps as early as the second millennium before our era. At a higher level we came upon the little public square, the civic centre of a later generation, upon their houses and temples and the simple bronze objects and terracotta figures they

dedicated to their gods. Athena, quite appropriately as women excavators, we found to be our patron goddess, for whom the women of Halae used to weave a sacred robe—faraway echoes of Panathenaic splendors. Inscriptions told us of their theatrical performances, and the names of the officers who presided at their festivals. But before Halae lay wholly revealed, wars, Greek-Turkish, Greek-Bulgarian, World War, internal political revolutions, and what not, interrupted the work, and we still await the peace which is so long in coming to the Near East, to bring it to completion.

We had much to learn when we came to the town of St. John; some things which it was difficult for the Western mind to grasp. Only repeated, sad experience made me realize that, when an aged peasant, looking like Tolstoi at his agricultural labors, tried to sell me something, and in order to prove the truth of his statement exclaimed, "I have two children whom I love better than myself, if I am lying to the lady, may I live to bury them both"; he was more often lying than not. Indeed this same venerable scoundrel keeps an inscription, long since published, hidden in his house, and makes quite a nice little income by showing it, with most elaborate secrecy, "for the very first time" to the succession of innocent archaeologists who happen to visit his village. Difficult were the negotiations for the purchase of land or merely for the right of digging in a particularly promising field, with an obdurate peasant who could neither read nor write. When you brought him a document duly signed by the mayor and chief of police of the nearest seat of government, he

listened attentively, sighed, looked up to heaven and out to sea as if invoking the protection of the ancient gods, and ended pathetically with, "And how do I know that what the lady reads me is really written in the paper?" So deep go the roots of semi-oriental suspicion that not even his own son, who had mastered the alphabet, and whom we called in to substantiate what we had said, was able to convince him, and a new method of approach had to be tried.

Our activities even brought us, for a brief moment, into conflict with the Church Militant. In Greece, monastery land is in reality public land, so that when we chanced upon some graves containing exceptionally fine and well preserved vases, on a field belonging to the monks of St. George, we were well within our rights in digging. But the abbot of the monastery descended upon us in wrath, and it was only after much arguing that he finally agreed to let us proceed with our work while a telegram asking for the confirmation of our right to dig was despatched to Athens. We in turn promised to stop immediately should such confirmation not be forthcoming. But the abbot was evidently a man convinced against his will, for after he had retired to the tavern and strengthened his resolve by much drinking of wine and of a heady cordial known as "masticha," he suddenly reappeared at the edge of the trench, mounted a towering dump-heap and waving an unsteady pistol, poured forth terrifying maledictions accompanied by the demand that the work instantly cease. Alas for clerical dignity. The strong wind which blows almost continuously at that season, lifted the long black robes of our abbot and

showed a pair of trousers patterned in a large black and white check. As if my magic he stood revealed: an obviously drunk human being waving a histrionic pistol. Our workmen laughed, although somewhat uncomfortable under the rain of curses. My timid soul bore up under the curses, but cowered at the pistol. Then my companion, Miss Walker, bred in the West, became inspired. She took out a camera and calmly focused it upon the abbot. Shouts of joy from the workmen. "The lady will show your picture in the law-courts." The word law-court evidently penetrated the fumes of wine, for the abbot abruptly descended, gathered up his skirts, and took to his heels with amazing celerity. He never reappeared to ask for the answer to our telegram. But Miss Walker waxed famous in the land, and people knocked at our door only for the privilege of gazing upon that astounding Amazon who had routed the abbot and his pistol with a camera.

It was a simple life we led at "Theologou." Labor laws being unknown—they have since been enacted—work started at sunrise and ended at sunset, with a short pause for breakfast and a long noonday rest. For us the day began with a swim in the bay and often ended at night with another swim in the path of the moon or the golden trail of the planet Jupiter. We were in the field as long as the men worked, guiding their digging, recording exact positions of finds, stratifications of soil which might help in determining relative dates, measuring and photographing. Evenings were for cataloguing and writing, or if an inscription had been found, it was hardly possible to go to bed, no matter how tired, until one

had some clue to its meaning. Our neighbors were kindly folk, helpful, and even generous when it was not a matter of business. As women engaged in the strange pursuit of excavating, we were hardly of our sex. Great was the speculation as to the actual object of our work, the most favored hypothesis being that somewhere on the acropolis was an ancient treasure of gold guarded by serpents of which our "map" told us. Archaeologists are supposed to carry always with them a map—the result of our devotion to Pausanias, I doubt not—which tells them the precise location of antiquities. I have often had a workman raise himself from a trench to enquire, "And what does your map say we shall find at this spot?"

Quite as interesting as the actual digging is the preliminary hunt for a site. About two years ago I was given a commission by the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University to find a site for them that would repay digging on an extensive scale. Before our choice finally fell upon the ancient Ionian city of Colophon in Asia Minor, we made a preliminary trip which covered almost all of northern mainland Greece, a large part of Macedonia, the eastern end of Thrace with an excursion into Albania. Never did rickety Ford start out more gaily on perilous adventure. On the lonely plains of Thessaly it carried us away from under the noses of three brigands, and devotedly waited for its semi-breakdown until we were well out of their reach. I have much humiliation to record at the hands of brigands. Twice have I been at their mercy and twice rejected as unworthy of capture. Evidently there

is nothing about me to suggest the possibility of fabulous ransoms.

Our Thessalian Gentlemen of the Road were discovered by us in the underbrush on top of a hill surrounded by an ancient wall. In order to impress us they opened shaggy coats and revealed a whole arsenal of antiquated weapons. We were invited to a palaver, questioned in a mild and inoffensive manner and permitted to depart to our waiting Ford. That evening a more worthy victim, a Thessalian landowner, reputed very wealthy, met his death at their hands. Many months later our brigands were brought to an Athenian prison and I was asked to come and identify them, but realizing that my doing so might make Thessaly for many years to come a very unhealthy place for all other American archaeologists, not to mention myself, I found an excuse for staying away.

I have never been able to decide whether we were honored guests or virtual prisoners in Albania. As our shabby automobile rolled into the public square of Delvino soldiers were drawn up on three sides and stood at salute, and as long as we remained in the country, we were hardly a moment without an Albanian officer inconveniently near at hand. Their object, I doubt not, was nothing more sinister than propaganda. The boundaries of the country were under discussion at the moment and the Albanian did not wish the Greeks of the region to get our ear. It was indeed flattering to find ourselves credited with the most extraordinary power over the decisions of the Supreme Council and to be commissioned to tell Wilson—in Albania Wilson was still president of

the United States in the spring of 1921—that the Albanians wished to have an American for their first president. After their unhappy experience with the Prince of Wied, they evidently hesitated to offer a crown even to a republican head.

I wish I had space to say something about our three months' stay in a Turkish village while working at Colophon. About the "Terrible Turk" I could tell you little, for there was

the barrier of language between us. From those with whom we had dealings we invariably met with courtesy and an evident desire to put no difficulties in our way. For one thing, however, I can vouch. The old bearded Turk who sits meditatively on his doorstep of a summer evening smoking a water-pipe and caressing the baby on his knee, is as charming a grandfather as can be found the world over.

Bryn Mawr and the Business Career

By DOROTHY STRAUS, 1908

IT is a curious fact, set down for what it is worth, that so few Bryn Mawr women are encountered in business. Perhaps this is due to the groups from which our students have hitherto been so largely recruited, but it has more often seemed the result of our type of training. In a world in which most girls aspire to, and many achieve economic independence, we have continued a scheme of education which originated in universities for gentlemen,—that is, men not compelled to pursue gainful occupations. During the last ten years, the girls have developed among what are probably some of the strongest forces, certainly the strongest movements, of all civilized times, for the so-called emancipation of women, an emancipation that is deeply involved with financial freedom. In the college they have continued to be educated for a life of ease, not spiritual or intellectual, (far from it!) but economic. Unless a girl goes into teaching, social or literary work, how is she prepared to step from Bryn Mawr into the maelstrom of our present day?

The graduates of the last decade are free from our obsession that a career is a "Ding an sich," to be attained at any cost. As I recall the atmosphere in which we lived during our last months at college, it seems surcharged with grim determination to achieve "careers." What kinds of careers were, of course, entirely nebulous, but that seemed unimportant. It has taken some of us half a generation to discover ourselves. The girls who followed knew and know that work, while an integral part of life, cannot constitute a life, and that the real significance of a personality depends on its balanced development. But as we were vague about careers, so are they vague about the kind of work they want to do, or where or how to begin. They do not want to teach; the adventure of business, as expounded in the *Saturday Evening Post* "Women's Pages" and "System" lures them into seeking "jobs." Often the jobs mean necessary money, and in every case occupation after disappointing search; the occupation proves dull and the money insufficient; they leave

the jobs; they seek others. And so it goes on, a procedure by trial and error, beginning after training is supposed to have been completed and ending in flight into teaching or social work, return home to at least partial dependence, or acceptance of routine and perpetual apprenticeship. Above all, years of migration from job to job. Of course there are exceptions, brilliant ones, but obviously the so-called classical training has not produced, and in many cases apparently not even aided, adjustment to the world of affairs. If, as Miss Thomas said in her rare speech to the New York Alumnae last spring, the college has developed very few of the scholars it was designed to develop, and if its younger graduates are finding such difficulty in orienting themselves in the life that attracts them, the time has come for us to take inventory, to write off useless and outworn material, and to restock with new ideas and methods.

There is, of course, nothing startlingly original in this suggestion. While not everybody is doing it, everybody is saying it. Some add pleas and plans for "reform" along "vocational" lines, convinced that the true progress is "practical." I do not think such a change is necessary; I believe that a college maintaining its so-called "cultural," "classical" standards still has a vital place in our life. But it must do for its students some things that so far Bryn Mawr has not done for the greater part of us.

The chief treasures which most of its graduates seemed to have carried away from their Alma Mater are a discriminating literary taste, a faculty for critical appraisal of facts, and an extraordinarily fine technique

of analytical, objective thinking. They have, when they emerge, no knowledge of themselves, nor of the world of affairs. It is to my mind a very dreadful thing that a girl at twenty-two should begin her adult career without consciousness of her own qualifications, powers and disabilities, and without realization of the demands that modern existence will make upon her. In these fluid times it is, of course, difficult to foresee, much less to prepare for all the circumstances of an active life; therefore it is of ever increasing importance that she should be equipped with a firm grasp of her own potentialities. This can be given her; closer and more personal contact with experienced and sympathetic personalities will reflect for her an image of herself which she can turn into the very tissue of her life. We are more conscious now, if not much more informed, of the elements that compose an individual. It should be the constant effort of the college to enlarge both this consciousness and such knowledge to the highest point possible in each case. The faculty for critical appraisal, the technique of analytical thinking, should be applied subjectively. As it is, the criticism exists, but not the appraisal, the thinking goes on but not the analysis.

There is another side on which our "cultural" training has not cultivated us. Our aesthetic emotions are undeveloped. Our discriminating literary taste is intellectual, our feeble interest in pictures and sculpture is intellectual, our somewhat keener appreciation of music is intellectual. Our artistic standards are intellectual. Color and sound and form and motion have been caught in labora-

tory and seminar and transmuted into laws. Good laws, proper laws, but scarcely stimulating, except to further exercises in theory. That this may be the current spirit of America is no answer; Bryn Mawr seeks, not to represent, but to lead that spirit.

For the girl who "goes into business" it is of vital importance that she bring with her those habits, those arts of aesthetic enjoyment and expression that are the most fragrant flowers of a cultured society. It is such a girl who, above all others, will find her opportunities for exercising them limited and hampered by an ignorant, if not hostile, tradition, and her possibility of acquiring them asphyxiated by the pressure of routine and physical strain. If, however, she has had evolved in her at an early age a genuine need for emotional aesthetic stimulus, she will organize her life to secure it, and by so doing ultimately react on her environment. Because she will be a richer person-

ality, she will be a better business woman. Her years at college may be the only time she can give to the continued pursuit of these fundamental aspects of life, yet she will need what she can then acquire through all her years. This, too, the college can give; it involves perhaps more a change of method and emphasis than of substance.

I have thus stressed the necessities of a girl going out into the business world, because those taking up teaching, social and literary work seem so much better equipped. And yet the desire for other activities is increasing. The restlessness of the age counteracts the quiet allurements of scholarship and research, but Bryn Mawr still prepares most effectively for scholarship and research. There is a conflict between the ideals of the college and the objectives of the modern young female. Those who love both cannot help searching for the alchemical formula which shall fuse them.

CAMPUS NOTES AND OTHER THINGS

Incomprehensible as it may be to any Bryn Mawr graduate, May Day was clear, and cool and sun-shiny this spring, when President Park made her speech under the Senior Maypole, and gave Katherine Strauss, the Senior President, a beautiful pendant of white Chinese crystal.

Two new scholarships were added to the long list, which is always read in Chapel on May Day morning, the Elizabeth Wilson White Memorial Scholarship, given by Thomas Raeburn White, and another, in memory of Alice Ferree Hayt, who was to enter Bryn Mawr with 1926, given by her mother. President Thomas sent her congratulations to the winners of scholarships and prizes, in a cable from Marseilles.

Three plays have been given during the last month, including a distinct innovation, "A Bit of Abyssinia," which was given by

the employees of the College, and directed by one of the janitors.

This year the Seniors chose "Lady Frederick," to give as Junior-Senior Supper Play. 1923 has earned, during their four years at College, a reputation for good class plays, but none of their previous attempts could be ranked with this. According to Clara T. Powell, '13, who criticized it for the *News*, "The production showed fine workmanship; the cast was an all-star one. . . . The settings, both interior scenes, were unusually effective for so limited a stage space. . . I am sorry for every alumna who missed what proved to be a real treat."

Glee Club is still giving Gilbert and Sullivan every season, and this year they have produced "Patience," with M. Minott, '24, in the title role. Bunthorne's humor was

especially delightful, and the choruses extremely effective.

Mr. Alwyne, of the Music Department, and Mr. King, lecturer in English diction, entertained the College with an unusual form of entertainment, a recitation to music, from Richard Straus' melodrama "Enoch Arden." The last concert of the year consisted of a lecture on the origin of modern French music in the old ninth century, primitive harmony and rhythm, followed by selections from the string quartets of Debussy and Ravel, by the Letz Quartet.

Two of the foreign students, who have come to the United States under the auspices of the National Students Forum, visited Bryn Mawr for a week-end. They met the students informally at picnics, and discussed the European Youth Movement at two evening meetings.

Although there have been no Varsity games recently, athletics have been playing a prominent part in College activities. Tennis matches have just finished, and '23 has won the right to hang their banner on the Gymnasium, by defeating the Freshmen, who also entered the finals. The individual tournament has not yet begun, but H. Rice's playing in the class matches makes it quite evident that she will continue to be College tennis champion.

The track meet, which was won by the Sophomores, was one of the most exciting events of the year. Katharine Steinmetz, '25, who won first place, broke the American record for the 100-yard dash, as well as the College record, which was set by M. Morgan in '15. She also broke the running broad jump record, which was set in 1912 by F. Crenshaw, and Mildred Buchanan, '24, broke the record for the running high, which she herself set last year.

Basketball match games are not yet finished, and the result is hard to foresee, since all the teams seem almost evenly matched.

The general information examination called forth a number of amusing answers. Dr. Smith, chairman of the committee who set the paper, especially appreciated the information that the weight of a ton of coal depended on the dealer, and that DeValera was President of Mexico. One resourceful undergraduate, naming three great canals, wrote "the Suez, the Panama, and the alimentary."

SUGGESTIONS FOR A NEW CURRICULUM AS MADE OUT BY THE UNDER- GRADUATES

The Alumnae will be interested and perhaps surprised to learn how earnestly the undergraduates are considering the problems of their own education. The Curriculum Committee, at the expenditure of a vast amount of time and effort, has elicited from the whole undergraduate body its opinions on the needs for change and embodied them in the following report, which was printed in the *News* March 27th. Owing to lack of space it has been necessary to omit the very interesting detailed suggestions for changes in particular courses:

"The Undergraduate Curriculum Committee, in drawing up its suggestions for revisions in the present curriculum, has tried to embody—in so far as seemed possible—the opinion of the majority of students.

"First, it is felt that the present group system is unsatisfactory in that there appears to be no thoroughly consistent principle on which it is possible to base groups; and in that existing system of Majors gives the student knowledge, not of a subject, not of a method, but rather of courses which are divided into semester pieces, and which lack the continuity and correlation that more advanced work should demand of its students.

"Secondly, it is felt that required work should be cut to a minimum. Knowledge in certain subjects should be demanded of everyone, but the present number of hours devoted to required courses is too great.

"Thirdly, there is a desire for greater elasticity in the existing schedule, and in the arrangement of hours for individuals' work. Too often is a student forced, because of some mechanical reason, away from the subjects in which she is interested, into a course used to fill in.

"A. Since the present group system does not seem to satisfy the aim of major work, that is, the mastery, within certain limits, of some field of knowledge, giving the student habits of reflection and independent thinking, we suggest the following plan as a possible remedy:

1. A choice of one Major (covering twenty (20) hours' or two (2) years' work in one subject) with which is to be correlated a minimum of

twenty (20) hours' work in subjects advised by the head of the department in which the student has elected her major work. The advice of the head of the department should take into account the student's individual ability and interests as they bear on her elected Major. The first year of the Major work (corresponding to the present Minor) should be covered more by the lecture system than the last, which should be spent in individual and independent work with group discussions taking the place of more formal class-room work. In this last year should come the organization of material in preparation for the final comprehensive examination to be given at the completion of the Senior year, and covering the field of the student's Major and correlated work. This examination should be set by a committee formed from the different departments, and should be the only examination taken by the student at the end of her Senior year.

"If a student should so plan her work as to be taking uncorrelated elective courses in her Senior year, she should not be required to take a final examination in those elective subjects.

- "1. The committee feels that Comprehensives for all students are more advisable than a system of honors because Comprehensives would initiate for the college a new system of study, which would necessitate from all students learning of a subject rather than of courses; whereas an honors system would touch only a minority of students, and leave the bulk of the college unfamiliar with this synthesizing type of work which is now felt to be lacking. There would still be ample opportunity for the exceptional person to excel. The poorer student would gain much under this system through reports and work during the semester, and even though she fell down somewhat in the Comprehensive, she should be given her degree provided her other work has been average. That is, the granting of a degree should not hinge entirely on the passing of the

Comprehensive, but other work should also be taken into account. The granting of the degree with Honor, etc., however, should depend on the ability shown in the Comprehensive. The type of work that will be necessary to pass such an examination should, in the opinion of the committee, tend to do away with the mechanics of quizzes and finals; and since, after all, the Comprehensive requires a knowledge of a subject rather than of a course, it is valuable and should be tried."

THE GENERAL LITERATURE EXAMINATION

If you want to find out how much you don't know, how bad your literary background is, and how poor your memory, test your wits on the General Literature Examination. It is a fascinating game. Ever since an editor of the *Literary Review* published it a few weeks ago, the readers of this supplement, many of them men and women whose profession is books, have been gnashing their teeth over the baffling quiz. The editor himself did not offer to solve any of the riddles. He maintained his professional dignity by pointing out some mistakes and then retired.

But others, of equal repute, have been more frank. Last week my husband and I spent a few days in the Berkshires at the home of a certain dramatic critic, who is also a lecturer at Columbia and a magazine writer. The first thing that he did on our arrival was to get out his clipping from the *Review*. "I've scored just 20 per cent. on this," he said, running his hand distractedly through his hair, "What can you do with it?" As we went over the questions, it turned out that he had in all about forty points, for he had summoned to his aid a book reviewer and the Head Master of a school. I was able to contribute about twenty points more; for I had had the advantage of talking to the authors of the test, from whom I had shamelessly enquired answers, until a thought for my reputation as Editor of the *ALUMNAE BULLETIN* had made me desist.

But if the examination was perplexing to people who earn their living by the printed word (of whose bewilderment I could give many other examples), it was appar-

ently quite the opposite to the Bryn Mawr Undergraduates. The three prizes of \$75, \$50 and \$25 were won by Dorothy Burr '23, Edith Walton '25, and Anne Fitzgerald '23. And a number of other students are said to have made a goodly percentage.

What is the matter with us all? Is the present generation better educated than the past? Or do we, college Alumnae and *ni* keep quick only that part of our brains which we use in our everyday business and let the rest sink into impenetrable somnolence? Well, here is the examination. Try it!

1. Criticize the following questions:

1. As the Bible says, "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

2. As Longfellow says, "Life is but an empty dream."

3. In the words of the immortal Shakespeare, "Richard is himself again."

2. Mention six descents to the lower world, and give the purpose of each.

3. In what works are the following features prominent: (1) the Pilgrim's Scrip, (2) a muff, (3) a laundry list, (4) a horoscope, (5) a notched stick, (6) a burning house, (7) a bonfire, (8) a flood, (9) a black veil, (10) a gigantic helmet, (11) a volcanic eruption, (12) a patent medicine, (13) the battle of Waterloo, (14) three coats.

4. To what study did De Quincey devote himself when his mind was enfeebled by opium?

5. What was the one book spared from Don Quixote's library? What was the one book read by Emile as a boy?

6. Find two green isles in poetry.

7. Mention five instances of talking birds (parrots, and birds in children's stories excluded), two royal shepherds, three instances of limited invulnerability, three places where the lark is mentioned in Shakespeare.

8. Name six poems in which hair is an essential feature.

9. With whom are the following epithets associated: (1) blameless, (2) honourable, (3) fair, (4) neat-handed, (5) imperial, (6) melancholy, (7) myriad-minded, (8) pious, (9) rare, (10) gentle, (11) gay, (12) patient.

10. What are *loci classici* for laundry operations?

11. Identify: (1) Lord Orville, (2) the Fotheringay, (3) Mr. Puff, (4) Millamant,

(5) Junius, (6) Aurengzebe, (7) Constance de Beverley, (8) Salathiel Pavy, (9) Captain Ahab, (10) Captain Reese.

12. Give four instances of clouds in literature, including the one that "hath no business to appear."

13. Place in poetry or fiction (no more than one from a single author): Five school teachers, three parsons, two novel-reading heroines, two plagues, four famous villages.

14. Supply the omitted names in the following quotations, and give the author:

1. "—— — he is dead,

All thy friends are lapp'd in lead."

2. "And did you once see —— plain?"

3. "That smile was ——!"

15. Who wrote: (1) Father and Son, (2) Fathers and Sons, (3) Notes of a Son and Brother, (4) The Three Sisters, (5) The Three Daughters of M. Dupont, (6) Children of the Zodiac, (7) Gemini and Virgo, (8) The Child in the House, (9) Men, Women and Ghosts.

16. Mention one work by each of the following authors: Beaumarchais, Marcel Proust, Pirandello, Becquer, A. E. Houseman.

17. What literary associations have the following names: Stella (2), Pamela (2), Yorick (2), Toby (2), Chantecler (2), Lavinia (2).

18. Apportion among the heroines who used them for their own destruction: an asp, a knotted chord, fire, a locomotive, the sea, arsenic.

19. Who met death:

In a tub of gold-fishes,

In a butt of Malmsey,

Through a trap door,

In a volcano,

In a brook.

20. What made sunshine in the shady place?

"To love her was a liberal education."

Who said it of whom?

What is the lion's share?

What is the jewel of the just?

How was it explained that the heart is no longer on the left side?

"One thing then learnt remains to me."

To whom, and what?

"I cannot sing the old songs now."

Why not?

Explain the reference in the following quotations:

- (1) "O may we never love as these have lov'd."
- (2) "Sobald er raisoniert ist er ein Kind."
21. 1. Who thinketh who dwelleth i' the cold o' the moon?
2. Who was not afraid of a pack of cards?
3. Who sees a world in a grain of sand?
4. Who saw eternity, and when?
5. Who was the idle singer of an empty day?
6. Who killed more men than Death himself?

7. Who looked like an ass for lack of rose-leaves?
8. Who wished to suppress his most famous work?
9. Who had two gowns, and everything handsome about him?
10. Who damned with faint praise?
11. Who mounted beyond the limits of a vulgar fate?
12. Who was the daughter of a hundred earls?
13. Who came delicately?
14. Who drove furiously?

In July we hope to publish the general Information Examination.

What Have You to Say?

THE following is the first letter the present Editor has had from a Bryn Mawr husband. We are glad indeed that he could find stimulation and even romance in our Alumnae Notes, though we suggest that, in his choice of examples, he conspicuously avoided the prosy, personal items. And that makes us think again of Miss Daly, of whom, as a matter of fact, we think very often anyway. We heard recently a part of a letter in which the writer expressed the opinion that Miss Daly had been very badly treated in the Class Notes Discussion.

This writer will be glad to know that such a measure is unnecessary, because, with the publication of Mr. Beach's and of G. Bidle's letters, we mean to discontinue the Class Notes discussions. We have come to this decision, not out of compassion for Miss Daly, who may well take pride in the signal triumph of being the only person this year who has aroused the alumnae to written controversy of any kind, but because we are convinced that the readers of the BULLETIN want their Class Notes. And they shall have them.

Here is Mr. Beach's letter:

A HUSBAND ON CLASS NOTES

February 17, 1923.

To the Editor of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN.
Dear Madam:

Let me begin with an apology. I am not an alumna of Bryn Mawr. I am not even a woman. But I have read with interest

the letters of Miss Daly and of Mrs. Stokes arguing for and against the abolishment of the Alumnae Notes.

Miss Daly's plea seems to be that summer vacations, visits, children, travel, teaching, illness, etc., are all very commonplace things, "material of which Alumnae Notes are made." Nobody but one's intimates cares to read such commonplaces. Therefore away with the Alumnae Notes.

Miss Daly seems to argue in the bored spirit of Ecclesiastes: "One generation goeth, and another generation cometh; and the earth abideth forever. The sun also ariseth, and the sun goeth down, and hasteth to his place where he ariseth. The wind goeth toward the south, and turneth about unto the north; it turneth about continually in its course, and the wind returneth again to its circuits. All things are full of weariness; man cannot utter it."

One can almost hear the preacher yawn, as his tired eyes watch man, sun and wind, all repeating their disgusting performance day after day. Why must they write their Alumnae Notes all over the earth and sky?

We enjoy the mental dyspepsia of the old Hebrew, and yet how glad we are that the archangel Raphael did not have it? He never could have sung:

"Ihr Anblick gibt den Engeln Staerke,
Wenn keiner sie ergruenden mag;
Die unbegreiflich hohen Werke
Sind herrlich wie am ersten Tag."

There is something that stirs the imagination in the combination of dates and

names and places. The year 1889 is the earliest record, and 1922 the latest. In this short period of thirty-three years we see this river flowing steadily into Bryn Mawr, and then out again into all the parts of the earth.

And '89 has grown old (though they still call one another "girls"). And '09, though babies of '89, seem venerable to the infant seniors of today.

Let me pick out two which seem to me especially interesting.

The first is from the class of 1909. It is very far indeed from commonplace. Would that it were more so! I must confess that my heart feels the tug at its strings as I read of Dorothy North, a brave woman far away in the poor little village of Sorochinskaya, on the vast steppes that stretch eastward from the valley of the Volga. The wild autumn winds are on, and those seasoned to the climate are telling us what winter holds in store for us." I can see the calico pony and the German-Russian interpreter going with Dorothy North on her rounds to bring some consolation and cheer to the wretched, starving people. What a brave picture it is, and how full of sunshine and cheerfulness! Let Bryn Mawr be proud that it has such a daughter!

My next note I will take from 1905. I haven't a ghost of a notion who C. Utley Hill is. But it stirs in me a lively interest to read that she "chucked a \$3200-a-year job to rest and travel," that she is studying and "really living" in Rome, and that "she has climbed Mount Soracte."

What a wealth of suggestion is in this little note! "Really living" after having "chucked the job"! Why here we have in jubilant prose the same uprising against the Philistine cares of life that Scheffel has put into the mouth of Werner in *Der Trompeter von Saekkingen*:

"Und stechen mich die Dornen,
Und wird mir's drauss zu kahl,
Geb' ich dem Ross die Spornen
Und reit' ins Neckartal."

And why did she choose to climb Soracte rather than the Gran Sasso d'Italia? Was it because she, like Hamlet, was "fat and scant of breath," or because she had, years ago, taken Course XYZ in Latin at Bryn Mawr, and read something about Soracte and snow?

Here is a delightful choice of possibilities.

If Miss Daly can do as well with Peoria and the "flu," why should she not send in notes?

Yours sincerely,
R. M. BEACH.

AS AN EMOTIONAL OUTLET

To the Editor of the BULLETIN.

Madam:

May a satisfied alumna write to say how much she enjoys reading the BULLETIN, and especially to tell you just what the Alumnae Notes have meant to her? In this day and age of our modern civilization, with its high nervous tension, its phobias, mental complexes and repressions—bewildering even to a Bryn Mawr graduate—there has always been to me a source of soothing relaxation in the contemplation each month of the Alumnae Notes. I admit that I have only just begun to measure their real value. The prominence given them in the Daly-Stokes controversy raised a question in my mind. Immediately I began to probe into my subconscious. I analyzed my libido in regard to Alumnae Notes. I used the best Freudian methods as far as I knew them from sotto voce dinner-table confidences, and from the Sunday papers. I kept the thought near me at all times. Out of doors as I threaded my way through the heavy traffic I tried to concentrate on it, and as I lay in my hot tub before dinner the thought steamed secretly into the recesses of my brain. Until finally I arrived at a great truth. It came over me in a flash that the obvious explanation was not the real one; that all along there had been a deeper reason for Alumnae Notes; that they filled a great need in modern life; and that the Alumnae Association, in its infinite wisdom had provided them for its members as an emotional outlet for their complex natures!

Had Miss Daly, '01 (who unfortunately was not my English reader in college) considered the matter from its higher psycho-analytical aspect she surely would never have inveighed against so healthy and wise an arrangement. And perhaps that great advocate of Alumnae Notes—May Egan Stokes—had she realized it, too, would have expressed herself more fully. Or did her subconscious ego, not wishing to give up its secret, speak to her only in terms of pleasant superficiality? At any rate, she has expressed only the results, while I will try to explain what I believe to be the un-

derlying causes that for so many years have kept intact the three or four pages devoted to them in each BULLETIN.

We are all of us, at various times in our lives, subject to inhibitions, but here at hand we have a sure safety valve. Is our literary or poetic genius repressed by the cares of a large and exacting family? We snatch a moment for self-expression on a post-card, and, sublimating our household cares, inform our class editor that we are "enjoying the life at the seashore, which is giving the youngsters a wonderful coat of tan." Or is our love of the great outdoors compressed into the walls of a semi-detached suburban villa, how stimulating to read that "K—S—D, with her husband and three little girls, is living on a farm in Lovell, Maine."

Does the lure of the humdrum threaten to overpower May Egan Stokes, the satisfying knowledge that "Ruth has been spending the last month in New York at the Bryn Mawr Club and visiting friends," and that "she also visited Phyllis in Schenectady" will surely still her longings.

She who dreams of a life of adventure can turn to another article in the BULLETIN, and read about Bryn Mawr women subduing obese lion, and premier-hunting Rajahs; though obviously that set of articles was put under a separate heading so that Miss Daly could read them without damage to her principles.

And since it seems that every suppressed alumnae desire finds its complement somewhere among these notes, I hope, Madam Editor, that you and any who read this exposition will agree with me that it would be little less than criminal to do away with them.

Yours sincerely,

M. G. BIDDLE, '09.

SUGGESTIONS FROM AFAR

SULTANABAD, PERSIA,

March 9, 1923.

The Editor of the BULLETIN:

Dear Mrs. Saxton:

The BULLETIN arrived at noon today, and I have been sitting on the floor before the fire, in real Bryn Mawr style, reading every word of it, from the editorials to the news of the Class of 1922—not a single member of whom have I ever seen!

You ask, somewhat plaintively, "Why do alumnae so seldom write to express their

opinions in the BULLETIN?" I myself have often wondered why this is. Whenever there *are* letters, I find them the most interesting part of the paper, especially if they are slightly controversial, like Constance Leupp's criticism of an article by—was it Mildred Minturn? I myself wrote a letter last year with the especial purpose of rousing protest and opposition. I know that most of the people who read the letter disagreed with every view I expressed, but not one wrote an answer to it.

I am most interested in your *Bryn Mawr Women in Politics*. I hope that you will follow it by some other sketches: Bryn Mawr Women in Business; as Heads of Schools (e. g., Elizabeth Winsor Pearson in Massachusetts, Eleanor Brownell in Bryn Mawr, Eloise Tremaine in Kentucky (?), Katharine Scott in China); as Writers; as Archaeologists (Hetty Goldman is one, and I am sure there are several others); as Explorers (didn't one of the Loines's climb some unknown peak in Alaska and write about it?); as Farmers; as Artists; in Social Work. The list might be prolonged almost indefinitely. I think it would be most interesting to read what Bryn Mawr people are doing in the different professions.

I enjoy your book reviews very much. May I make one suggestion? That both the price of the book and the publisher's name should be given in each review. The delightful review of Gertrude Hartmann's book did not mention its cost. To me this was a serious omission, because I wished to order the book by the next mail. In the January BULLETIN, I see that prices are given, but not publishers' names.

We are spending a year in wandering about Persia. So far, we have visited Tabriz, Hamadan, and Sultanabad. We leave this place soon for Tehran and Meshed (in the northeast corner of the country). We have no home, no rest for our heads—nothing but a little luggage. And now that is reduced to the smallest dimensions, since the house in which we were staying burnt down and practically all our clothes burned, too. Just today I am rejoicing in the news that a parcel has arrived in Bagdad (sent by air-mail from London) containing four dresses for me and three suits for my five-year-old son. In the course of a few weeks, I suppose I shall receive it.

Yours sincerely,

CLARA C. EDWARDS.

ABOUT "MIXING"

The Editor of BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN.

Dear Madam:

The remarks on "good mixers" in your last issue are suggestive of rather gloomy thoughts, and I suppose we are all somewhat guilty. If, as a class, we are poor mixers from "superior" reasons and if among us there is an appreciable number of those who are too "superior" to mix with the rest of us poor mixers, what infinite possibilities for unpopularity lie before us and our college! And how "superior" must be that upper stratum!

Once I met a man who, when he was informed that I was a Bryn Mawr graduate, seemed quite incredulous that Fate should have sent him a second specimen in one lifetime. The original one when he met her had just disposed of her first husband and was on her way to Vienna to find another because she admired the uniform of the officers of the Austrian army. But obviously

she was a *good mixer* and so outside the scope of this discussion. Besides I have been unable to find her in the catalog. At all events he plainly regarded our sisterhood as something not exactly human and wholly out of the ordinary, and his attitude struck me as neither complimentary nor unfamiliar.

It seems surprising that anyone should regard the alumnae meeting as an occasion for "mixing." But I am profoundly sorry for those for whom friendships are not among the greatest rewards of their college experience. Verily, they have their reward if they attain the complacency at which you hint.

We, who suffer from the opprobrium of superiority from without and do not possess that peace within, must surely be the only genuine Bryn Mawrtys.

What can we do about it, if anything? Or do we secretly glory in our shame, and Bryn Mawr's?

LYDIA SHARPLESS PERRY.

Book Reviews

Two Children in Old Paris, by Gertrude Taylor Slaughter (1893) (Macmillan, \$1.50).

In this book, Mrs. Slaughter has made a delightful sketch of the experience of a mother who takes a house in "a sunlit corner of the gray-grown Faubourg" and devotes eight months to making her two little girls, for that length of time, feel themselves a part of the French tradition. And the interesting thing is that the story is true. The book-jacket says so, and the subtitle reads, "From the Notes of a Journal by Their Mother."

The mother had all the material and intellectual equipment necessary to make a success of the experiment. She was not tempted by the delusive "atmosphere" of the present Latin Quarter. She had the time and the means and the wisdom to work out her own plans, independent of pre-arranged tours and ready-made expeditions. In the charming French house she leased for the time of her stay, family life went

on as simply and regularly as it would have done at home. She entered the children in a French school for the French (not a French school for Americans) and secured as the companion of their walks an Academy-crowned poetess, whose feeling for the France of the past was a living emotion.

And the mother herself was a person of parts. She had the knowledge to instruct her children on all pertinent subjects, and the grace of thought to do so without priggishness.

And the little girls were worth all she did for them. Natural and childlike, they expanded like flowers in the educational hothouse that had been so lovingly prepared for them. They never failed to respond to any new stimulus with a naively charming reaction.

Most of us Bryn Mawr mothers could not duplicate this experience. We are probably too poor; or if not, we may lack the intelligence and spontaneity to make a success

of it, or our children may be too phlegmatic to react delightfully to Paris, or our husbands may be obstinate and prefer to keep us at home; but there is not one of us who

would not like to duplicate it. Failing that, however, we are at least glad to read of the happy achievement of one mother who moulded circumstances to her will.

ALUMNAE NOTES

1889

Class Editor, Harriet Randolph, 1300 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Catharine E. B. Cox, Honolulu, H. I. "Family comes first. A new grandson, Charles Shipley, was born last September, making the third boy in Joel's family. We had the two older boys with us from August to January, Doak six and Dick two. Doak is still with us, going to a small private school called Hanahaoli, 'the house of joyful work.' He is the student type, sensitive and responsive to music and literature. Dick is a merry roly-poly, mischievous, affectionate and impulsive imp with little of Doak's stick-to-it-iveness; and the baby at six months is big, fat and comfortable.

Joel has just finished the concrete work on the extension of a great irrigation "ditch" that through ten miles of solid concrete (mostly tunnels) delivers 150,000,000 gallons of water daily for use of the sugar plantations of the Maui Agricultural Company. Their home is on Maui.

"I am still on the board (Third Vice President) of the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association that supports and administers ten free kindergartens and one endowed playground, the past year turned over to the city under the care of a newly created Recreation Commission.

"I am also Vice-President of the Y. W. C. A. and chairman of the Committee for the International Institute. I belong to the College Club, the Footlight Club and the Story Telling League, but haven't done any work for any of them this year. My latest interest which absorbs all leisure time is helping to catalog the art collections of Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Dorothea Cooke's grandmother. Dorothea is working with me, and Mrs. Cooke's plans are developing fast for the building and equipping of a Museum of Art for Honolulu. She has incorporated under the name of the 'Honolulu Museum of Art,' of which I am official Secretary.

"Mrs. Cooke's Oriental collections are the

largest, though she has a fine start in European Art as well, having Sir Seymour Haden's own collection of etchings with his marginal notes, and having a few fine old paintings—notably a large altar-piece of Lucas Cranach's.

"We have been working this year on Chinese Art, and I find it a wonderful introduction to that marvelous civilization."

Helena S. Dudley, care of Brown, Shipley & Co., London, England.

"The last year I have lived with my friend Vida D. Scudder in Wellesley and have enjoyed attending her classes in English poetry, also in following a class in philosophy (much beyond me!). My own special interests in Boston, however, have not been put aside.

"I am on the Executive Committee of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and of the Fellowship of Reconciliation as well as on other local groups working to bring about a better understanding of our problems. There is much dispute whether any one's opinions are changed by meetings, but I cherish the hope that they may modify our prejudices. And prejudices seem today more than ever poisonous in preventing international and industrial harmony.

"I am now on my way to Europe—my first since 1910. I go to Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark and England—possibly to Switzerland and France. I shall be gone six months. I expect to attend two international conferences—one in Denmark in July: the Christian International. I hope to meet some of the people who are working for international reconciliation and a return to sanity.

"Affectionate greetings to you all."

On March 22nd, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Franklin quietly celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. And on March 25th there was an impressive little service at the church on the occasion of Mr. Franklin's fiftieth anniversary as Deacon.

Susan Harrison Johnson, Whittier, California.

"My time is largely taken up with household and social duties, with some Church work. My husband and I are very fond of golf and try to play two or three times a week. It is surprising how enthusiastic one can become without being a good player. We have a mountain cabin that we enjoy and are glad to have our friends occupy when we are not there.

"We used to have Bryn Mawr Club meetings, but since the sad death of Mabel Hutchinson Douglas none has been held as far as I know; at least not in Whittier.

"Both of her sons are very fine men. The elder son, Bruce, received his M. D. degree from Chicago University and is now Director of a Tuberculosis Hospital near Detroit. His wife, Lorena Kelsey Hutchinson, died two years ago, leaving a little daughter, Mabel Anita, now four years old. Her younger son, Donald, lives here with his fine little Selma and their pretty little three-year-old daughter Dorothy. Donald is interested in athletics and is Director for one of the High Schools nearby."

Anna Harris Moy, Bellefonte, Pa.

"It is rather difficult to tell of one's own achievements. It is always an awful moment when one is asked to do so at the Class Reunions. I realized during a visit to Alys Russell at Pembroke Hall last year that one of the greatest achievements of the Class of '89 was to have been the First Class. When we told the Undergraduates we belonged to the very first class of the College they looked at us with an intensely interested expression as though we belonged to the time of Queen Elizabeth or were relics from the tomb of King Tut-ankh-Amen. Persons having no connection with the College have also had that same surprised expression upon being told we belong to the First Class, which goes to show how famous the College has become.

"I consider it an achievement to have been in Japan before it was infected by the Western spirit. I visited that country with Mrs. Wistar Morris in 1892.

"I have not yet decided whether it was by good luck or bad luck that I inherited a farm five miles from where I live. I have had two fires in two years. I enjoy walking to the farm, and very early one foggy morning as I walked down the lane I was surprised to find I could not see the

house and thought it was on account of the fog. Then I suddenly realized that the house was gone and tongues of flame were playing on the debris upon the ground. The next year the barn, filled with a prosperous harvest, went the same way. I have had to replace both buildings.

"The fires have seemed mere incidents in comparison with the problems I have met in having as tenant a very queer German farmer. My problems were very similar to those between the Allies and Germany: the effort to make him work and to make him pay. I also had trouble with the P. R. R., which runs through my farm. My lawyer, John Blanchard, is the Attorney of the Pennsylvania Railroad, so I had to fight my case single handed and won. My father having been a lawyer, I am sure my inheritance from him pulled me through.

"As an English gentleman whose American wife's farm had been giving him trouble and annoyance said to me: 'One never seems to get anywhere in farming. There is a great deal of motion without movement. One does quite a little of what is called "transaction of business" in the course of a day, but it is not very lucrative.'

On Sundays I teach a Mission Class in the Sunday School, which means I have a room where posters are hung upon the walls displaying the scenes and people of the country we are studying. I have a different class and the same subject every Sunday for a quarter of the year. We begin with the Men's Bible Class and come down to the little tots. At the end of each quarter we take a new subject.

"I belong to the Civic Club, the League of Women Voters, and am for the League of Nations.

"A conversation I had with Miss Thomas on a settee in the hallway of Taylor Hall just as I was leaving College gave me a viewpoint that has always been a help to me. Miss Thomas said it was not the object of the College to fill one's mind with knowledge but to teach one to use one's brains so as to get the best use of them."

Anna Rhoads Ladd, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

"My occupations:

"1. Housekeeping for my sister, daughter and self.

"2. Educational Committees:

"Bryn Mawr College Board of Trustees, and Directors, I am Secretary, and Executive Committee.

"Westtown School Committee and its Executive Committee.

"Haverford Friends' School Committee.

"I am also one of the three trustees of the 'T. Wistar Brown Teachers' Fund.'

"3. Main Line Federation of Churches, Executive Committee, Office Committee and Case Conference.

"4. Church Activities:

"I am Elder of Haverford Meeting and have served this year and on two previous occasions as Clerk of the Women's Yearly Meeting. I am a member of the Representative Meeting, and of the Committee on the Revision of the Discipline, etc.

Like the other members of '89 I am still 'going strong,' but after my busy days I confess to being tired in the evening and disinclined to work then, too."

Grace Worthington, New York City.

"I live in New York in the winter with my unmarried son and spend my summers in England. My eldest son lives in London and I have many friends and relatives who also live in England.

"I am interested in the League of Women Voters, the Republican Neighborhood Association, the English Speaking Union and the Non-partisan League.

"I am very well and much enjoy life."

1901

Class Editor, Mrs. Monroe Buckley, 225 Kent Road, Ardmore, Pa.

Eleanor H. Jones has returned from a winter in Arizona and California; she is now living in Boston.

Marion Reilly sailed on the Rotterdam on May 12th for several months in Europe.

Jane Righter has just returned from a cruise to the West Indies and South America with Alice Davidson, ex grad. She says it gives her a Pan-American thrill to think that she has been in the mountains of South America, within ten degrees of the Equator.

1905

Class Editor, Mrs. Clarence Hardenbergh, 3710 Warwick Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

Elsie Jones and her sister sailed in January from New York for Europe. They intended to spend the winter on the continent.

Helen Anna Read was married on March 27th to Mr. Charles Albert Fox.

Emily Cooper Johnson's husband, Mr. Edwin James Johnson, died in February after a five weeks' illness.

Florence Waterbury, who has been in China since August, expects to sail for Vancouver on June 22nd. She had lunch with President Emeritus Thomas and Miss Donnelly at Saigon in Indo-French China in January on her way to Cambodia, which Miss Thomas had just left. Florence has had a wonderful time painting bas-reliefs, etc., from the old temples. She will bring back with her about twenty completed paintings.

Helen Sturgis was at Bryn Mawr in April on Scholarship Committee work. She stayed with Caroline Chadwick-Collins and also spent a night with Louise Marshall Mallory.

Caroline Chadwick-Collins has resigned as Alumnae Secretary. She will be succeeded by Gertrude J. Hearne, '19, who has been her assistant this winter. She has accepted for next year the appointment of Director of Publicity for the College on a half-time basis.

1907

Class Editor, Eunice Morgan Schenck, Low Buildings, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Peggy Putnam Morse spent several days in April on the campus visiting her cousin, Eleanor Bontecou, the Acting Dean. She was looking for a house in the suburbs of Philadelphia for her family to move into in September, when her husband begins his new work as Professor of Physiological Chemistry at Jefferson Medical College. Peggy has three children, Margaret, eleven, David, nine, and Daphne, five. For the last six years the Morses have been living in Morgantown, West Virginia.

Marjorie Bullivant Nicholls is one of the Board of Managers of a small private school for younger children recently started in Bryn Mawr.

Alice Hawkins wrote to Mabel O'Sullivan in April that she was in Rome and expecting to see the Pope the next day.

Suzette Stuart, who is a member of the firm of Leffingwell and Scott, Inc., "Publicity Counsels," of 15 East Fortieth Street, New York, sends the following about her job:

"Certain things one must possess to become a successful publicity writer. Unless she has a love for the written word she should not bother about publicity as a profession. Like every good workman, she should be able to carry her work through every stage of the program to completion,

and being able to whip one's story into news shape after one has landed it is a vital step in the game. As a preliminary to the profession I can recommend nothing more satisfactory than a college course of considerable breadth. After that one's main study is people. If you like them and get a thrill out of the dramatic things that happen to them, and if you have a nose for news, you have a pretty good foundation on which to build hard work.

"Learning the game is not only learning the technique, but learning how to sell oneself to clients. As in practically every line of business, the publicity woman encounters a certain amount of prejudice. She comes to realize that every successful man in business can sell himself; that his confidence in his own goods becomes contagious to his client; and that he always takes the attitude of having something to offer the public that is of advantage to *them*. When once that point of view penetrates deeply and ineradicably into her sales-consciousness, she is headed for success.

"In publicity, delightful reassurances come to one, too, as a direct result of one's printed word. An organization raising funds for a new club house reports the receipt of a letter of inquiry from Tokio, Japan, due to a reprint of a story from a New York paper. The manufacturer of a strictly commercial product is amazed at the news material in his plant that the publicity-eye discovers, and notes increased sales as a result. Experience proves again and again that what the public read in the news columns about your work carries tremendous weight in convincing them of your value and importance."

1909

Class Editor, Mrs. Rollin T. Chamberlain, 4725 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Mary Allen spent a month in Washington this winter, doing some special work. She is now in Worcester again.

Fannie Berry attended the Annual Alumnae Meeting at Bryn Mawr. Her summer plans are political. Her father, Judge Barber, is to run for re-election, and Fannie is going to "get out circulars, post bills, and take the stump for him."

Frances Browne is busy, as usual, "educating the young." She enjoys her work, and is making plans for its continuance next year.

Alta Stevens Cameron will spend part of the summer with her mother at Delavan, Wisconsin. Her children will spend all the summer there. Alta returns to Chicago in August, to move from her present apartment, into a newly acquired house, at 25 East Division Street.

Dorothy I. S. Chamberlain made a short trip to Washington in April with her husband, who went to attend meetings of the National Research Council. She will spend the summer again at Asquam Lake, Haddam, N. H.

Mary Herr is in Europe. She sailed in February for Jaffa; visited the Holy Land, Egypt. She will spend the summer in England and Scotland.

Mildred Pressinger Kienbusch and her husband are in Europe. They have visited France, Italy and Germany, and are greatly enjoying themselves.

Evelyn Holt Lowry (Mrs. Holt Lowry) has returned from Paris. She has bobbed her hair, and is looking for a job.

In June she contemplates a visit to the Middle West, to visit Antoinette Hearne Farrar, and Alta Stevens Cameron. Later she will go to Wood's Hole.

Emma White Mitchell is enjoying her new home on Merion Road, Merion, Pa., built last year. Planning the flower garden, and other planting, are of absorbing interest at the present moment.

May Putnam finishes her work with the Children's Bureau in Washington the middle of May. She talks of crossing the continent in her Ford this summer.

Billy Miller Smith (Mrs. Stanton Gould Smith) announces, from snow-bound Maine (156 Davis Avenue, Auburn, Maine), the arrival of a daughter, Elizabeth Janney Smith, on February 4th. She reports the daughter as already "well on her way to the B. M. C. Entrance Examinations."

Margaret Bontecou Squibb is writing most charming letters to us all,—each in turn,—urging, as our Class Collector, that we subscribe both promptly and generously to the "Alumnae Fund." We can't help subscribing, Bout, in return for such nice letters. Would that the Class Editor could be as persuasive in drawing forth news!

Lacey Van Wagenen has had a very successful year, with her physical re-education work. She has one clinic or class at the N. Y. Nursery and Child's Hospital, and one at another hospital.

Cynthia Wessen has just returned from England, where she has been studying hockey.

Anne Whitney is finishing her work with the Child Health Organization, as it is being merged with the Federal Bureau. She expects to sail in August, for China, with Dr. and Mrs. Holt. She will probably lecture there on health organization.

Janet Storrs Littell (Mrs. Gregory Barrett Littell) corrects the Editor's mailing list, by giving her correct name and address; but refuses to divulge any further news as to her occupation.

Hilda Starzenski is busy with activities in her Schenectady home. She is president of the Women's Alliance of All Souls' Unitarian Church, and is Secretary-Treasurer of the "Public Open Forum," which is conducted under Unitarian Church auspices. The Forum is patterned after the People's Institute of New York, and meets one Friday evening each month. Hilda has also helped organize a branch of the Alliance Francaise, in Schenectady; and has learned to ski. At this time of year, instead of skiing, she cultivates a garden.

Anna Platt has been holding Saturday clinics during the spring at the New York Infirmary for Women. It is said that she settles all the conjugal disputes of the Lower East Side.

1913

Class Editor, Nathalie Swift, 130 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City.

Louisa Henderson has announced her engagement to Mr. Thomas F. Pierce of Cumberland, Maryland.

Dorothy Davis is sailing from New York on May 29th, and plans to spend the summer travelling in Europe.

A recent letter from Clara Pond Richards describes a visit she has just made in New Haven, accompanied by her sixteen-month-old son. Among others, she saw Helen Evans Lewis and the various medical members of 1914 who are now in New Haven. She writes: "I took my little Teddy around to be psychologically tested by Betty Lord and the man she works under, the other day. It was fascinating to me, for my education in that line, of a few years back, necessarily stopped with Binet, Healy, etc., and rather older children."

Agathe Deming returned in April from a three months' Western trip—the first

long vacation she has taken since she and her sister started their summer camp in the Adirondacks. She spent three weeks on a ranch in New Mexico, and while there, in spite of cold weather, they took a four-day pack trip, sleeping out at night without even tents. From New Mexico, they went to the Grand Canyon, California, then ran up the Coast and back by the Canadian Rockies. It was all delightful, Agathe says, but they enjoyed particularly the New Mexico experience.

Louis Gibson and Grace Turner are working with the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., and doing very interesting work; Grace is in the Radio Broadcast Department and Louis in the Development and Research section. They are living this winter at 332 East Fiftieth Street, New York City.

Louise Matlack Miner has just moved into a very attractive new home in Plainfield, N. J.—Second place—street number not known.

1915

Class Editor, Mrs. James A. Stone, 2831 Twenty-eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Dagmar Perkins was married in September to Mr. Edmund Summers Hawley, a lawyer of New York City, and now lives at the corner of Ninety-second Street and Broadway. Dagmar is still president of the National Association for American Speech.

Mary Mitchell Moore's husband has leave from duties beginning with the Easter vacation, and they sailed on March 27 on the Rochambeau for a five and one-half months' stay in Europe. They will be in Naples for the first six weeks and will both work in the University of Naples as guests in the laboratory of Prof. Bottazzi, who is in Physiology there. It is their wish to become acquainted with the Mediterranean fauna. They hope to see the exposition at Gothenburg, Sweden, as well as something of France and the Alps, and will end up at Edinburgh to attend the International Congress of Physiologists which meets there in July. After that, Mitch and her husband still have six weeks in which they are going to try to see something of the British Isles—perhaps partly on foot, since they both love to tramp.

Agnes Burchard spent a month studying advanced Spanish at the University of Madrid last summer. She went over with

a party of American students the last week in June, going first to Paris, where she saw Eleanor Dougherty Trives. From Paris the party went to Madrid, where they were housed in the "Residencia," the residence part of the University. Burch says there was a sprinkling of foreign students from all over the world there, so that the entire population of the Residencia amounted to several hundred. They learned "a really amazing amount of Spanish, for the short time," and took delightful weekend trips to Toledo, Segovia, the Escorial, La Granja, etc. After the month in Madrid, the party left for a trip through Andalusia, the famous southern district, which proved to be a limitless treasure-house of wonderfully beautiful things. The Alhambra, at Granada, was to Burch the "most impressive, the most poignantly beautiful, and the most indescribable" of all. It was the last place to be visited, and from there the party returned to Madrid and thence, by way of Zaragoza and Barcelona, to Paris, and from there home. Burch is now in California, where she spent the past winter.

Mary Monroe Bagley has a son (first), Charles Bagley, Jr., who is now a year old. Mary Monroe is on the Executive Board of the Bryn Mawr Club of Baltimore, and attended a joint meeting of the Baltimore and Washington Bryn Mawr Clubs in Washington on April 14, at which President Park was the guest of honor.

Alice Humphrey Doermann has a daughter, Eleanor Barrows, born October 7, 1922.

Florence Abernethy Pinch and her husband went to England to spend last Christmas with his people. They stayed at Red Hill, just outside of London, for two months and enjoyed their extensive holiday very much indeed.

Miriam Rohrer Shelby has a son, born in April. He is said (not by his mother or father, however) to be "most adorable" and "the image of his mother."

1917

Class Editor, Isabella S. Diamond, 1527 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Florence Iddings Ryan writes from Miami that she is always busy caring for her three-year-old daughter who now attends a Montessorri kindergarten and loves it, and her baby, who has been ill all winter, is now fat and dimpled. Florence told

me that Gladys McMillan was married last November to Mr. John Gunn and now lives at 114 West De Soto Street, Pensacola.

Martha Willett was in Washington during April for the annual convention of the National Council of Girl Scouts.

Helen Zimmerman was also in town for the convention.

Doris Bird Aitken has a son, Theodore Bird Aitken, born April 28.

Betty Faulkner Lacey has a daughter, Ninon, born March 23.

Mary Worley plans to be married to Mr. John Loomis Strickland of Middlesex, N. C., on June 30 at her home in Riderwood, Maryland.

Dorothy Shipley has taken Mrs. Russell's house in Chelsea, London, while Mrs. Russell is motoring in France with President Emeritus Thomas.

Con. Hall spent Easter with Caroline Stevens at Pinehurst. Caroline is to be married in June.

1919

Class Editor, Mary E. Tyler, 1215 John Street, Baltimore, Md.

K. Outerbridge Mumford has a daughter, Elizabeth Kathleen, born March 20th.

Helen Prescott has moved to 417 Normandie Apartments, Ninth Avenue, Seattle, Washington.

Marjorie Martin Johnson's new address is 13 St. Georges Place, Westmount, P. Q., Canada.

Amelia Sanborn has announced her engagement to Mr. Harry Ageter. She is living at R. R. M., Box 362, Indianapolis.

Frances Clarke is finishing her probation as a nurse in the Boston Children's Hospital. Address, 640 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

Nan Thorndike is selling dresses at Jay Thorpe, Boston. She is learning to be a Buyer so she can get more trips abroad.

Mary Tyler took a flying trip to Texas during part of March and April.

Annette Stiles is Warden of Merion for the rest of this year, and is a great comfort to G. Hearne, who still holds forth in the Alumnae Office.

Marion Moseley is now Director General of the Nutrition work for the Grenfell Mission, and is returning to Labrador for her fourth summer.

May we, the entire class, individually and collectively, express our very deepest sympathy to Tip Thurman for the death

of her father? We all wish there were some more adequate way in which to do it; but we want her to know that a mere four years of separation only makes our sympathy and love just so much more accumulated and intensified.

Mary Ramsay, Class Collector, wants to add the following names to the list printed in the April BULLETIN of those who have contributed to class collections:

Elizabeth Carus, Helen Karns Champlin, Frances Clarke, Amy Collins, Hazel Collins, Elizabeth Fauvre, Frances Fuller, Cornelia Hayman Dam, Dorothy Hall, Dorothea Hering, Margaret Janeway, Edith Howes, Mabel Lafferty, Katharine Tyler, Louise Wood, Winifred Kaufman Whitehead, Amelia Warner Wyllie, Clara Hollis.

This completed list, covering contributions for two years, makes a total of seventy contributors from 1919.

1921

Class Editor, Louise Cadot (Mrs. Ralph Catterall), 9 St. Luke's Place, New York City.

Eleanor Newell Burry has a son, Wm. Burry 3rd, born April 1st.

Catherine Dimeling Stewart has a daughter, Mary Dimeling Stewart, born March 1st.

Helen Parsons Storms has a daughter, born in March.

The competition for the Class Baby is still open.

There are many June weddings, recent engagements, and rumors of engagements: Helen James will be married to Elsworth Rogers on June 30th; Margaret Taylor to Archibald MacIntosh on June 16th, and Mabel Smith to Philip Cowles on June 19th.

Lydia Beckwith is engaged to John Norman Lee, formerly of Richmond, Va. Elizabeth Cecil is engaged to Frederick R. Scott, of Richmond, Va.

There is a rumor that Grace Trotter is engaged, but we can extract no details.

The number of people going abroad, combined with June weddings, will make sad inroads upon Reunion. K. Cowen and Victoria Evans are still in Paris. K. is living with a family of French Royalists, and seems about to be converted to their views.

Luz Taylor sailed for Europe May 19th.

Nancy Porter, Betsy Kales and Helen

Stone are planning a walking trip through Norway and England this summer.

Eleanor Boswell is to help conduct a tour of college students through Europe. She will teach English at Rosemary next year.

A few of us are neither married nor in Europe: Emily Kimbrough is an editor of the fashion magazine published by Marshall Field in Chicago.

Maria Thompson is a secretary in the company which makes Mecano toys in Newark.

Cecile Bolton will study at Columbia next winter.

Here are 1922's class notes, which had to be held over from last month. Miss Hand says their news is stale by now. We are very sorry.

1922

Class Editor, Serena Hand, 48 West 9th Street, N. Y. C.

Most of the news this month has been derived from letters, and as knowledge at first hand is always more interesting we will quote at length from the various communications we have received.

We insert the following from an article in the *Honolulu Advertiser* of Tuesday, January 9th, 1923, about Dot Ferguson and her family, who seem to be acquiring national fame:

Big Tourist Camping Party Blazes Trail in Honolulu for More Campers to Come.

We like to travel, we like to camp,
We like to hike, we like to tramp,
We've trekked the wild and wooly West,
And gazed into the Eagle's nest.

We like to see, we like to read;
We like to go, we like to speed,
Our home is Philly in the East,
Where we again hope to feast.

We like to swim, we like to dance,
We like to motor, we like to prance,
So to Hawaii we have come
For that and this and then some.

The *Advertiser* reporter expected to find a group of ordinary campers. You know the kind—the pale-faced papa and the sad-eyed mamma with the crying baby and the Flivver loaded with pots and pans and tents and all that sort of thing. Instead he found three nice daughters apparently just out of boarding school. Real flappers, you know, bobbed hair and everything.

But it was the camping equipment that took our breath away. Travelling de luxe would be putting it mildly. Two touring cars with two trailers which are specially built for sleeping compartments. They are fitted with electric lights, clothes presses, two spring beds each and folding tables. There is ample room to stand up and move about in each. Built into the side of each trailer is a combination kitchen cabinet and refrigerator. One of the automobiles carries a folding kitchenette on the side and here all the meals are prepared.

A letter from Peggy Kennard written March 6th on the train going from Florence to London has given us news of 1922 in Europe:

"Rawson, Evelyn, and Audrey, with whom I've just been, are travelling till the end of this month in Italy and then are going to England. Rawson and Evelyn, at least, expect to go home sometime around the first of May. Audrey may stay over all summer. Storey Kirkbride, whom we saw in Rome, seems well settled on this side of the ocean. She is coming to Florence in March for three months, spending the summer in the Tyrol and next winter in Rome again. I've seen quite a lot of Fink off and on. She spent her Christmas vacation with her family on the Riviera and in Corsica and Provence. I think she expects to go to Norway this summer and back to Oxford next winter.

"Missy has been living with cousins in Florence and Rome all winter but left on the 22nd of January for Egypt with Sid Washburn. She is going home in May I think. We missed seeing Ikey all over Italy. She is in Rome at the moment.

"I've been travelling around Italy with Rawson, etc., for five weeks and am now going back to England for a month and sailing the middle of April."

A long letter from Orlie Pell describes the life in a big Western University:

"A state Co-ed University of 7000 in a small college town is very different from the cool Gothic cloisters where late we remained. The university is big and of course not unified as college is. The students, undergrads as well as grads, range from young things of sixteen to grown-up men and women; school teachers and superintendents, ministers from neighboring churches, etc. There is no class feeling.

The group is the Sorority and Fraternity or the rooming-house you are in. I am taking courses in Philosophy and Psychology, and belong to a Sorority, to the Grad Club, to the University Women's Club, to the Social Service Club (like the Liberal only more so). What with several courses and a Seminary and a Master's thesis I'm somewhat occupied."

Cornelia Baird is now head of the office at the *Woman's Press*.

Margaret Krech Cowles has a son.

Alice Nicoll is going to the Holton Arms School camp as Counsellor for the month of July.

Cornelia Skinner has one of the leading parts in a new play by Booth Tarkington which opened in Cleveland and is now playing in Chicago.

Prue Smith is living in New York in an apartment with F. Billstein, 1921.

Harriet Stevens announced her engagement on March 31st to Mr. Andrew Alexander Robey.

Trina Stiles has been promoted as one of the head teachers at Wykeham Rise.

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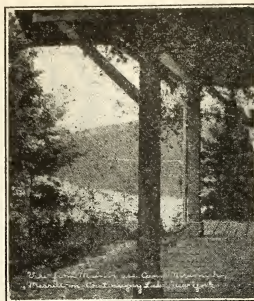


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JULY
1923

VOL. III

No. 7



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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

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"WE'VE WAITED FOR IT FOR MANY A DAY"

As long ago as when the present editor was a freshman, the Student's Building was considered an imminent need and an immediate possibility. We remember that the activities then on foot to promote its realization inspired our first public class effort. The completion of the Students' Building was the theme that knit the scattered puns of our Freshman Show. We ourselves were one of the workmen, the carpenter perhaps; and in company with a plumber, a painter, a stonemason, etc., we coldly watched the efforts of the students to satisfy our greed, at the end we sang a triumphant chorus:

"The Students' Building now is done
The college girls will have their fun.
But we've worked too, you'll surely say,
And now we'll have a holiday.
We've got our money and we feel gay

For we've waited for it for many a day.

We've pounded nails, we've plastered walls

We've worked all day in overalls"—
etc.

But the freshman show, as all such performances should be, was a farce. After eighteen years, the workmen have not even donned their overalls in behalf of the Students' Building. and unless something drastic is done, they never will don them. For, with all our enthusiasm and all our small sacrifices, we are not much nearer to laying the foundations than we were in 1905.

You saw last month the facts in the case as set forth by Miss Reilly. We have on hand, the proceeds of our May-Day Fetes and of various other performances, \$37,000. We need \$300,000. The College can contribute nothing. You read also in this article,

how increasingly imperative the building has become to the ordinary procedure of life on the campus. Taylor Hall, the Library, and the Gymnasium are entirely inadequate to the Academic, executive and social needs of the College. The Undergraduates waste a shocking amount of time and money each year in the mere mechanics of staging a play in the gymnasium. But there is no need to rehearse these arguments which are already familiar to everyone. No one needs convincing that we must have a Students' Building. The question is, how are we to raise the funds? Are we to go on rolling our grains of sand, or has the time come to start something high-handed—such as a drive? The BULLETIN is authorized to ask for an expression of alumnae opinion on this subject.

We publish a little further on, the minutes of the Finance Committee meeting in May. From this, you will see that the Finance Committee has resolved on action. What that action will be, has not yet been decided. Your opinions, written frankly to the BULLETIN, would be of inestimable value in helping them to see their way. Please answer with your advice about ways and means of raising the sum and also about plans for the building itself. (See questionnaire, page 14.)

MARKETING ART

When we hear of an unusually promising art-student, we are always told, as a convincing proof of his talent, that he has won a prize or a scholarship at the Art Students' League or the Academy of Fine Arts of his native city, which enabled him to go abroad and study. The Latin Quarter stories, which have long

formed a romantic part of our popular literature, are full of ragged young geniuses who are financed—meagerly, of course, according to the convention of fiction—but certainly provided for by some patron at home.

The conclusion to be drawn from such facts is that Americans love art. They may not know much about it, but they are always touched at the tale of genius starving for opportunity, and they have richly endowed institutions and individuals that the youth of their land may win unusual honor.

This, however, was as far as their liberality went. It did not, for the most part, occur to these generous patrons, that the student, after his education was completed, needed help in selling his wares. As a matter of fact, this has always been just where the hitch has come in. Artists are notoriously bad managers and the business of launching a budding genius requires, real commercial sense. To make his bow to the public, the young artist must have an exhibition, and to have an exhibition, he must hire a gallery at ruinous cost, and send out expensive announcements on tinted rough-edged stationery. Few beginners can afford this. They must take to commercial art or give up. The great advertising maelstrom contains a number of submerged artists second in quantity only to the horde of submerged poets.

But now, within the last few months, a splendid project has been conceived and executed, which should meet this deficiency in the public patronage of art. The entire dome floor of the Grand Central Station in New York, with a floor space of 14,000 square feet and a wall space of 1500 feet, has been turned into a

colossal gallery next in size to the gallery of the Metropolitan Museum. The backers of this public-spirited enterprise are a group of laymen interested in art, who are aided and advised by a small committee of prominent sculptors and painters. This association has contributed funds sufficient to finance the scheme for three years. Artists of proven worth are invited to exhibit their works in the galleries and when their piece is sold, they receive the sale price minus a very small commission. The only reward the lay committee receives is that each member, in the course of time, shall receive a picture; for each artist agrees to contribute, every three or four years, one of his works as a gift, and these will be distributed, by a carefully scaled system of choices, among the subscribers.

The galleries are well worth a visit, and every alumna and every under-

graduate who comes to the city should make a point of looking at them. Besides being beautifully appointed, they contain a very fine collection of contemporary American works of art: Sculptures by Daniel Chester French, Anna Hyatt, Malvina Hoffman; paintings by Sargent, Friesicke, Ryder, Charles H. Davis, Frederick Waugh, Pennell and others. The pictures in each of the galleries are listed with their authors and their prices on a little placard near the entrance.

If the American public will profit by this great clearing house of art, frequent it, buy pictures from its walls—then perhaps the tragedy need not be repeated of a Blakelock, starving on the streets, to the enormous advantage of dealers, who, after his death, reaped fortunes on the pictures which he was unable to exchange for bread.

Commencement, 1923

OWING to illness in her family, the Editor was forced, at the last moment, to give up her plan of going to Commencement and narrating its events for the BULLETIN. Mrs. Stokes magnificently consented to write about Alumnae Supper, and we print a copy of President Park's Commencement speech. Mr. Meikeljohn unfortunately gave out no copies of his address. We are sorry, for we understand it was an exceptionally fine one and in the light of the recent controversy at Amherst, it would have been interesting to read first hand his message to Bryn Mawr. For the rest, your own imagination, based on former experience, can fill

in the gaps; college breakfast, alumnae games, costume processions, all as usual, more than usual heat, charming frocks—altogether, we are told, it was a thoroughly happy Commencement.

THE ALUMNAE SUPPER

"Shiver while you may," said the present writer to her husband as a chilly wind drove them indoors one of the last evenings in May, "Bryn Mawr Commencement Week is before us, and we shall infallibly sizzle."

Despite this accurate prophecy, a brave number turned up to sizzle happily together in the gymnasium

at the Alumnae Supper. A special incentive lay in the fact that President Park's own Class of 1898 was holding its twenty-fifth reunion, so that the President was present in a dual rôle, and another of its distinguished members, Josephine Goldmark, acted as toastmistress. As Miss Goldmark said, the occasion was unique, for no matter what potential artists, educators, chief justices or presidents of the country might be lurking among existing Alumnae, no other class would ever have the distinction at its twenty-fifth reunion of greeting one of its own members as the first Alumnae president of Bryn Mawr.

In introducing Helen Hill, 1921, Miss Goldmark said that she was glad to turn to a recent graduate as her first speaker, just as the whole world was turning eagerly to its youth, now that the reaction and repression following the war was at last lifting. In her speech Helen Hill sketched the development of the Youth Movement from its pre-war beginnings in Germany to its expression in the United States today through the League for Industrial Democracy, the various college Liberal Clubs, and the Student Forum. Their first idea, as she put it, is to "make enormous bonfires out of what exists in grandmother's parlor" and she felt hopeful that through a period of questioning they might build a practical technique of real future value.

Eleanor Bontecou, 1913, dean of Bryn Mawr, spoke both for her office and her class. Not the least of her problems as Dean was giving advice as to their future occupations to students who know neither their own inclinations nor their capabilities. A college education in the liberal arts

does not equip technically and can hope only to send out apprentices into post-college work, but they must not be content to remain apprentices. If they do, the doors opened to women by the heroism of their pioneers will be closed, as indeed some of them are closing now. An effort to present some possibilities open to students after graduation through bringing in outside speakers in the different professions, gave interesting results. Dramatic productions, psychology and newspaper work proved, in the order given, most attractive to the undergraduates, though the greater proportion still continue to enter the teaching profession.

Speaking for her own class, Miss Bontecou cited a notable group of distinctions, concluding with the record of Marjorie Murray, who has been graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons with the highest average ever awarded there to any student.

M. Tyler, 1922, spoke most amusingly as well as earnestly of the need of a Students' Building from the angle of college dramatics, describing the trials of the present stage managers. She drew also a pitiful picture of the wandering class meetings and of their dejection when they were refused the use of one of the Pembroke sitting-rooms because they might wear out the rug.

Ruth Vickery Holmes, 1911, gave a dazzling list of the achievements of her classmates, ranging from six Ph.D.'s and several distinguished professors in foreign fields to three farmers, one champion polo player, and one winner of a prize for a crocheted bedspread. The class possession of one hundred and fourteen children leads naturally to much em-

phasis upon child education, and a few radical members of the class are advocating a reintroduction into the field of such outworn attributes as obedience, consideration, and respect.

Mary Shipley Allinson, 1914, spoke as the mother of five on primary education, emphasizing the necessity of knowing, first one's own child, second the definition one chose to give to modern education and third how to meet one's own community. She urged that we keep our heads among the chaotic new theories of child education without withholding from our children the benefits of what has been thought out and done in the field during the last twenty years.

As spokesman for the graduating class, Florence Martin gave her interested alumnae listeners a glimpse of the outside activities that most strongly appealed to the present undergraduates. Art, literature, and, above all, the theatre, were, she felt, much more in their minds than politics and other current events, though these too had their share of enthusiasts. She told of the revelation the new Music School had been to many students and of their delight in the musical opportunities open to them in Philadelphia.

President Park, the last speaker, said she would make no apology for dwelling chiefly upon academic affairs, since she had found that that was what the alumnae cared most to hear. She told of changes in the faculty and of the unostentatious progress of Bryn Mawr's three foster children, the Labor, the Music and the Phoebe Anna Thorne Schools. Now that the new college entrance requirements are in force, she said, the faculty are all awaiting the click of the trap announcing the catching

of the super-student for whom the bait has been so carefully set. She announced a new and logical form of orals,—a form which she hopes to see applied later to entrance examinations in French and German.

The possibility of advantageous changes in the curriculum was perhaps the most absorbing topic in President Park's speech. She paid a tribute to the undergraduate report on this subject, a summary of which appeared in the June BULLETIN. She expressed her own hope of enabling the undergraduate to build around one single major subject, in conference with the head of her chosen department, the correlated subjects which belong to it and which interest her the most. The difficulties of important changes in the curriculum are greatly enhanced at Bryn Mawr by the limitation of hours,—a short year, a five-day week, and a brief lecture period in the day. An eight o'clock lecture is to be tried next year, and students may choose either fourteen or sixteen hours of work, as well as the formerly inflexible fifteen hours, thus securing a much wider choice of desired electives. The content of the college courses and the methods of teaching are a constant source of labor to the faculty, President Park reported, adding that the students' old opportunity for leisure and recuperation during their lecture hours has now passed!

President Park concluded with a plea for earnest consideration by the alumnae of the Students' Building problem. The existing plans have been discarded, and even the site is up for discussion, the present alternatives being the slope near Rockefeller and the open space behind Radnor. She spoke amusingly of the added

problems of undergraduate life introduced by an adequate Student's Building, as observed by her at Radcliffe, but emphasized the fact that the need of our own students for more room is a very real one, and that as next year will bring May Day, with its admirable chance for legitimate advertisement and appeal in intelligible terms to the outsider, we should give to the project our prompt consideration.

MAY EGAN STOKES, 1911.

PRESIDENT PARK'S COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

It gives me pleasure to welcome this morning on behalf of the Directors and Faculty of Bryn Mawr College our guests, neighbors and friends of the college, alumnae returning to view the spot where they "shined in their angel infancy" and families and friends of the graduating class who have come to claim again the treasure they entrusted to our stewardship four years ago.

When a president of only one year's standing is the speaker the span of her speech must be brief and from that brevity the customary commencement generalization must be omitted. There has been neither length nor depth of time to work them out. The events of the year have raced by with a rapidity which has allowed no time for informing contemplation of the past or of the future. Past the first chapel, the first meetings of the Directors and of the Faculty, through the breakers of the first examinations, skirting the shoals of the first epidemic, past the first orals, the first doctor's examinations, the ship has sailed, nominally steered but actually like Jason's Argo often directing herself. My

gratitude to the patient members of the administrative staff, to the Faculty, especially to the members of committees, to the students, especially to the senior class, is no less warm because I have not added to their burdens by buttonholing them and expressing my thanks daily. And fortunately this thirty-eighth year of the college needs little special comment and can most properly be considered as the current year of a series made up like its forerunners of something old and something new and giving place today to a successor which like it again will carry on tradition and at the same time break for however short a distance into a new field.

The winter has seen the formulation of new entrance requirements, framed, we hope (as what college does not), to win for us our due share of the eagerest and most alert of the girls coming up to the college this autumn and if we should get an undue share we should not propose a redistribution of that most precious wealth. After all a harder and more important task has already risen before us—the possible revision of the curriculum of the students once in college. For the college's main task is not to select its yearly intake but to do a good job with it once selected and to try to make it ever a little better than its yearly outgo. The Faculty is occupied in considering certain changes in the curriculum which it hopes will give to the Bryn Mawr student a chance to build up sound information and theory about a single subject and its nearby field, to get a modicum of proficiency in independent method and thus to raise at least one degree higher on the measuring rod her present good name for persistence, her respect for the ex-

pert and her ambition to be an expert if time holds out. At the same time we trust she can continue to get some general knowledge of what the human race has attacked and what it has won in the summaries presented by the various required courses. As you see, experience with curricula, with students and with ourselves has made our expectations relatively humble but no less real. At this time next year I hope to lay these changes before you.

The various undergraduate college departments have gone on this year daily to discuss and lecture, occasionally to quiz and examine and will go on next year with but little change. The graduate school which beside its natural function makes indirectly and directly for a good standard of undergraduate work has had an unusually large enrollment this year and contributes to the programme its interesting pages of appointments to scholarships and fellowships, resident and foreign, for the coming year. I cannot forbear to say that a Bryn Mawr graduate holds this year the fellowship in the National Research Council and that of the twenty graduate scholarships offered at Yale University five are to be held by Bryn Mawr graduates. Our three newest ventures grow and prosper,—the Thorne School in its first year of incorporation, aided generously by its Parents Association, the Summer School for Women Workers in Industry full to overflowing for the coming summer, dedicated to its single purpose of offering to young women in industry opportunities to study liberal subjects and to train themselves in clear thinking, the Music Department continuing in its

own work and overflowing into the life of the college with the beauty of sound and rhythm rather unfamiliar here in old days. On the whole, as much as a woman's college may, Bryn Mawr has been allowed to preserve the even tenor of its way. After the radicals have smitten us on one cheek the conservatives have smitten us on the other and with a reasonable assurance that we must be in the middle of the road we have gone our way.

Besides the established undergraduate and graduate scholarships and fellowship funds the college has received during the year 1922-23 in gifts for scholarships and fellowships, partly as income and partly as principal, \$17,500. This includes a gift of \$7500 to found the Elizabeth Wilson White Memorial Scholarship to be given each year to a student who is in need of assistance to enter upon or continue her work at Bryn Mawr. It includes \$3100 given by the local groups of alumnae for regional scholarships from New York, Cincinnati, New Jersey, New England, Eastern Pennsylvania and Western Pennsylvania. This carefully thought-out system, the first-born child of the recently established Alumnae Council, provides for four scholarships from each of the seven alumnae districts, each of whom will carry a daughter of the district in each college class.

In addition to these regular gifts for scholarships and fellowships the college has continued to receive in ever increasing amounts what seems to me in some ways the pleasantest gift each year,—the gift from parents of the students now in Bryn Mawr to make up the actual cost of

their daughters' tuition to the College. This has been promised by the College for grants in aid to students in financial need.

The Alice Ferree Hayt Memorial Award of \$50 a year has been given by her mother to the College in memory of the girl who should have been in this year's entering class and whose tragic death in the summer filled all who knew her with sorrow.

A thousand dollars has been given this year to establish the Anne Elizabeth Sheble Lectureship in English Literature in memory of a member of this year's graduating class who died during her first year at College.

Next year for the first time the carefully devised Alumnae Fund will begin to flow in directly to the College. The committee composed of Directors and alumnae and the President of the College have named what they believe to be the greatest needs of the College and the class contributions to which we have thriftily been accustomed beside our individual contributions as alumnae will so far as possible be applied to these important needs.

With great joy I name the generous gifts for books which have been made at the close of this year through the Alumnae Fund,—from the Class of 1898 a reunion gift of \$1500 to establish a fund for books for the New Book Room; from the Class of 1914 a gift of \$1000 for the same purpose; from Miss Madge Miller of the Class of 1901 a gift to be made annually of \$500 in memory of her father, Charles R. Miller, to be used in two sums of \$250 each year for each department in rotation to buy books.

For the President's Fund to be

spent as she may choose a check of \$1000 has already been sent me from the Alumnae Office.

For the Music Department about \$15,000 has been contributed from alumnae and friends.

And of interest to all of us is a special gift made by old Pembroke students in honor of the long and devoted service of Miss Clara Patterson in the hall—beautiful leaded windows for the Pembroke dining room.

Several gifts of trees have been made from individuals or from classes, copper beeches, Japanese cherries and a cedar of Lebanon which, though hereafter the fowl of the air will perch on its branches, may still be seen in its carefully protected earliest infancy on the brow of the hill.

In all these announcements I have heard in my own voice echoes of President Thomas's. She has written of a full and exciting year of travel and of a hundred projects for the busy years of her coming leisure. We look forward to her energy, ever renewable like the life of the Phoenix, to a generous support, of the drafts we can probably draw on the riches of her experience and counsel. May there be few Bryn Mawr commencements which like this take place without her.

For many colleges it is the habit to set the address of the commencement speaker before the actual giving of the degrees but at Bryn Mawr we allow the class of the day to listen with unclouded minds and on a certificated level of intellectual status to the speech. I go on therefore at once to the conferring of degrees.

On the School Process

Fourth article by Bryn Mawr women in their professions

By FRANCES BROWNE, 1909

WHEN I left college my face was resolutely turned from education in all the forms of it that I had known; not because I had found them wanting, necessarily, but because in my experience educational work was intellectual activity turning in upon itself, the mind focussed upon and operating in a purely mental field. This must lead in time to a squirrel cage experience, a neglect of other departments of the human organism and their parallel departments in society and produce a devitalizing, sterile condition of thinking and living. I was indiscriminating, perhaps, but I wanted vitality, I wanted life. Much as the things of the mind delighted my soul, gloriously as they seemed to redound to human credit, their pursuit did not seem a living process. A great deal has been written and said in answer to the question, what is education, by much greater specialists than I and I do not propose for one moment to take for granted that all of you who read do not know a great deal more than I on the subject. Your editor has said that I may give a bit of my own experience and deductions therefrom.

There are people in the world whose mission seems to be to kindle fires, to furnish the spark which sets into flaming activity human potentiality. When the resultant fire consumes and lays waste, we call them fire-brands, revolutionary, incendiary, and deplore the destruction even where it may have seemed a necessary purification. There is a fire,

however, which burns and does not consume. It is the flame of Life. Moses saw it in the bush. I see it in you and someone else in me. Edward Yeomans has a great deal to say of it that is well worth reading in his book called "Shackled Youth." We kindle or enhance or dampen the flame in one another. This is human intercourse. Marietta Johnson brought a quick torch to me. She said, as many of you have heard her say, "Education is life." That sounds simple. Also, when pondered upon, it looks like a large order. To me it was both of these and, in addition, a challenge. I have been upwards of twelve years answering it and have not finished yet.

Why did I go into primary education? Because, in the days when I surveyed the field, I saw more vitality in the primary school process, more opportunity for a balance of activities there. If education is to be life it must contain within it conditions which draw a response from every department of the human organism. I think comparatively few Bryn Mawr women are working in primary education—I know hardly a handful—the chief reason being, probably, our tendency to a predominant interest in subject matter. In spite of Berle and the John Stuart Mill tradition one cannot get very far in Latin or Mathematics or Physics with children under ten. As I heard one teacher express it, "They are all so undifferentiated." Well, if education is life, the undifferentiated stage is not only no less important but no

less interesting than a later stage. As a matter of fact I know nothing more complicated than an undifferentiated individual but that takes us into heredity, racial psychology and what not.

The fact which synthetizes all types of education,—primary, secondary, university,—the bridge which carries so-called education into life, and makes of living a continuous education, is the learning process. This involves the teaching process. Both go to make up what we call education—both are component processes in human living. They are alike under all conditions in which man finds himself and they call into being the threefold activity of the individual. Here again I leave the field to those who say it better and to you who know it better than I and confine myself to what I have found to be a practical, present-day representation of these two processes. The learning process is, of course, obedience to the command “know thyself” through experience. It is entirely an inner activity of the individual. The teaching process, *the educans* or leading out of individual consciousness to a fulfilment of the command, has for its factors the material and social environment of the human being, things and people. These function in a unified drawing out process in response to the threefold need, physical, mental and spiritual, of the growing organism, and are usually classified in the school process in two groups which are called, in general, environment and subject matter. All degrees of emphasis have been laid on each factor as being indispensable in the situation. Environment has been exhaustively considered from

the physical standpoint, and, less definitely, from the mental. In the department of mental activity the theories as to the character of educational content are legion. I believe environment and content are of equal importance in all three departments.

I have two large rooms in an old house. Masefield may have lived in the house and tradition has it that Edwin Booth was married in one of my rooms. There are some indigenous pieces of ecclesiastical furniture in the room which lend dignity to the tradition. The rest of the furniture consists of a piano, a work bench, tables and chairs and a treasure cabinet. Three large windows look out onto a back yard which belongs to us, too. We have a fireplace and over the mantle hangs a Madonna. We have also a picture of the Parthenon, the Bay of Naples, the desert and the high Himalayas, some bird charts and a relief globe and lots of books. “We” are a class of ten ranging in years from five to seven. We have some gold fish and vines and flowers. We work in clay and wood and paper. We weave and read and write and “do” arithmetic and sing and tell stories. We talk a lot and know each other very well. This is the educational setting in which I find myself after many years of varied experience as a “school marm.”

I was reading the other day some pamphlets by Charlotte Mason, who has some interesting schools in England. She says that what children must be taught may be divided into three departments, God, man and nature. These, as subject matter, correspond rather neatly to the three departments of human activity. I real-

ize on what debatable ground I stand in trying to characterize a spiritual environment, but I think few will deny that as human beings we belong in one, while admitting that no word is sure of conveying our individual meaning concerning it. Evelyn Underhill in her book, "The Life of the Spirit and the Life of Today," does some clear thinking on the subject. I would say that spiritual activity in the individual is the growing understanding of himself (always, as yet, partial)—of his power of achievement and capacity for failure—his recognition of and discrimination in the growing field of conscious motive. Out of this activity man formulates his conception of the super-self, whether it be God or No-God, and defines for himself his relation to the universe. The subject matter in this department must be the most real portrayal of human experience in the field while its environment is largely created for the child not by any material, objective means but by the quality of the personalities with whom he comes in contact. When we accept a spiritual department of the human organism as a fact we have a basis upon which to rate the importance of quality in personal contacts. He who carries the quick torch is the only true teacher.

In the department of mental life, where all that relates to man and his achievements belongs, in the book environment into which the child comes,

this question of personal quality should also be a definitely determining factor governing content and characterizing environment. True genius has lived in every age, has manifested itself in every human activity. There is no child who does not hold within him the capacity to respond to it. Give even the young child the work of great men to apprehend and the creative process to follow in every subject and half of our problems in content will be eliminated.

I have made statements. They are fragmentary but not arbitrary. I have not tried to be comprehensive, merely suggestive. If one has seen to one's own satisfaction, at least, the beginnings of the proof that education is life, one must deduce that in the life of the growing child the home and school should function along the same lines. Every home is primarily responsible for the type of learning process set up in its growing children. Every home is responsible for the cultural environment first brought within reach of its children. The school must supplement and amplify. With parents lies a great responsibility to carry a quick torch. The schools will fall into line of necessity. Let your children make the schools. Let your children through your inspiration call other fire bringers to themselves.

For Miss Browne's illustrations of her methods through personal experience, see page 20.

Minutes of the Finance Committee Meeting

The meeting of the Finance Committee was held on Tuesday morning, May 29th, in Taylor Hall.

Those present included:

Mrs. Fountain, Chairman
Mrs. Morgan
Mrs. Vauclean

Miss Mary Peirce
Miss Bertha Ehlers
Mrs. Chadwick-Collins

Mrs. Fountain reported that at the meeting with President Park and Mr. Arthur Thomas on May 28th, the following conclusions were reached:

That the Students' Building should be carried to completion as soon as possible;
 That the present plans should be abandoned;
 That the alumnae should appoint a committee, the members of which should study the other students' buildings with a view:

To determining the site and main features to be included in the Bryn Mawr Students' Building, and

To making a rough estimate of the sum necessary to be raised to draw up plans;

That this committee should present a report on all of these points to the Building and Grounds Committee of the Board of Directors at their fall meeting.

M.S.C. That the Finance Committee request the Executive Board to ask individual alumnae in different parts of the country to investigate and report on the students' buildings in their neighborhood. That a meeting of the Executive Board, the Finance Committee, the undergraduate Students' Building Committee and the supplemented Alumnae Students' Building Committee should be called in the early fall to discuss the findings of these alumnae.

M.S.C. That the minutes of this meeting shall be sent to President Park, to the members of the Building and Grounds Committee of the Board of Directors, to the Students' Building Committee of the Alumnae Association, to the undergraduate Students' Building Committee, and to the members of the Executive Board.

M.S.C. That the Executive Board shall be asked to approve this recommendation of the Finance Committee that one thousand dollars from the Alumnae Fund shall be presented to President Park at the Alumnae Supper, this one thousand dollars to be on account of President Park's Fund, and
 That the hope shall be expressed that it may be possible to give a further thousand dollars to President Park at the end of the year.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BRYN MAWR STUDENTS' BUILDING

This questionnaire will be sent out to individual alumnae in various parts of the country. All readers of the BULLETIN are invited to reply to it.

- I. Name of College where Students' Building is situated?
- II. Name of Architect?
- III. Architectural style?
- IV. Cost of Building?
- V. Estimated cost of upkeep?
- VI. How maintained—by endowment or by rental charges?
- VII. How many does the Auditorium hold?
- VIII. Is it possible to divide it?
- IX. Is Chapel held there?
- X. Is there a living room sufficiently large for informal dances?
- XI. Are offices provided for the Alumnae Association?
- XII. Are there bedrooms for Alumnae?
- XIII. Are there bedrooms for Guests, other than Alumnae?
- XIV. Are separate rooms provided for the various undergraduate associations? Please state number of such rooms.
- XV. Are separate rooms provided for each College publication? and also for Alumnae publications?
- XVI. Is there a Trophy room?
- XVII. Is there a Banquet Hall?
- XVIII. Are there kitchens?
- XIX. Are any meals served? (such as afternoon tea).
- XX. Please state briefly the features of the buildings which appeal most to you. Do you consider them suitable for the Bryn Mawr Students' Building?

THE ALUMNAE BOOK CLUB

The following copy of the card of invitation, gotten out by the officers of the Alumnae Book Club gives the history, the purpose and the constitution of the club:

CONSTITUTION.

Article I. *Name.*

The name of this society shall be "The Alumnae Book Club."

Article II. *Purpose.*

The purpose of this society shall be to further in any and every way the members shall see fit a love of reading.

Article III. *Membership.*

a. Members of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association shall be eligible for membership in this society.

b. As soon as twelve members shall have joined they shall be known as Charter Members.

c. Every member is entitled to invite five other members to belong to this society.

d. All members of the undergraduate Book Club shall upon graduation or after leaving College become members of this society, with the privilege of inviting five members to join.

Article IV. *Officers.*

There shall be one officer of this society to keep a list of members and a record of their gifts to the Library.

Article V. *Dues.*

The only obligation resting on the members of this society is to give to the Bryn Mawr College Library "One Book Every Year."

CHARTER MEMBERS

Marion Edwards Park, '98
Helen Josephine Robins, '92
Georgiana Goddard King, '96
Grace Albert, '97
Beatrice McGeorge, '01
Marion Reilly, '01
Marion Parris Smith, '01
Caroline Chadwick-Collins, '05
Adelaide W. Neall, '06
Margaret Ayer Barnes, '07
Eunice Morgan Schenck, '07
Eleanor Bontecou, '13

My Dear

In December, 1922, a small group of undergraduates, fond of reading and interested in modern literature, formed a Book

Club. They meet every fortnight for informal Book Talks. In the course of their investigations they were concerned to find the College Library lacking in many interesting and important books, and decided that each member should give the Library "a book a year" in place of dues.

The Alumnae Book Club, which has been under discussion for several years, was started in May, 1923, to support this noble undergraduate effort and to create an informal organization in which all alumnae may find their bookloving friends. As you will see by the regulations on the back of this card, as soon as you become a member you may invite five other members. If you care to become a member, will you send your acceptance and a list of the five members of the Alumnae Association you wish to invite to the Secretary. Beatrice McGeorge, Wynnewood, Pa.? She will inform you if your candidates are already members and will send you printed cards of invitation.

From time to time the Alumnae Bulletin will publish information concerning the needs of the Library. You may apply for information about gifts to the Library either to the Secretary of the Book Club, or to the Librarian of the College.

Sincerely yours,

.....
If any member of the Book Club wishes, instead of giving a book annually, to send its money equivalent, she may include it in her gift to the Alumnae Fund.

MYRA ELLIOT VAUCLAIN, '08.

Acting President of the Alumnae Association.

MARY PEIRCE, '12,

Chairman of Alumnae Fund.

CORRESPONDENCE

APOLOGY TO MISS THOMAS

The following letter was received from Miss Thomas in May. Owing to delay in the mails, it could not be published in June—to our great regret; for we are as anxious as Miss Thomas to have our mistake corrected.

To the Editor of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN:

Will you kindly allow me space to correct the amusing but untruthful story which appeared in a recent number of the BULLETIN purporting to describe a somewhat

undignified scene in a Constantinople restaurant between a waiter, "This Freedom," the Bosphorus and myself.

The facts which in some way or other seem to have become known and to have suggested to your correspondent the invention of a good story are these: Last summer when I was about to leave my villa on the Bosphorus I found that, as usual, I had accumulated more books than I could take away with me and among them chanced to be "This Freedom." I did not wish to leave

it behind to corrupt the two innocent boys whose mother, from whom I had rented the villa, like the heroine of the book, was working outside her home as head of an important department of the American Near East Relief, so I threw it into the Bosphorus which flowed under my windows.

I had bought "This Freedom" under the impression that it was written by a woman and as I saw it swept away by the current it seemed to me that the incident pointed the moral so admirably that it might be my duty to write to the author to tell her that her book seemed to me a treacherous attack by a woman on all other self-supporting women who from necessity, or choice, were doing their share of the world's work, and that she seemed to me to have used a novelist's privilege unfairly in summoning black magic to crush under disasters of every kind the children of a gifted woman banker who in real life would almost certainly have made an incomparable mother. When later I learned that the author of "This Freedom" was a man running true to form I lost interest and never thought of the incident again until I read it in the exaggerated form in which it appears in the BULLETIN.

As for the other details of the BULLETIN story: the scene in the restaurant is, of course, entirely imaginary. Indeed I ate only three meals away from home while I was in Constantinople and then only in an hotel in the European quarter at least a mile from the Bosphorus. I was keeping house at the time and preferred to lunch and dine in the garden of my villa cooled by winds from the Black Sea, and as two friends were staying with me I should have thought it as much out of the question to read during meals as it would be when I am entertaining guests in the deanery.

It is true, however, that when I am alone books provide me with the most delightful table companions, and it is also true that when I am traveling with an intimate friend and we have been sightseeing together all day we sometimes gather fresh strength to go on with by reading through the slow services of hotel dining-rooms, but the connection in which this fact is used in the BULLETIN story is wholly unjustifiable.

Sincerely yours, M. CAREY THOMAS.
Srinagar, Vale of Cashmere,
March 31, 1923.

The Editorial Board deeply regrets having published in the Alumnae BULLETIN for December, 1922, an inaccurate story about President-Emeritus Thomas. Its justification for the act is that it printed the anecdote frankly as a newspaper tale and supplemented it with the following editorial statement: "We do not vouch for its accuracy in any detail." Perhaps the fact that Miss Thomas' reported gesture in disposing of the book represented so completely the Editor's own reaction towards it,—accounted for her recklessness in passing the story on. At all events, the Editor and the Board wish to offer to President-Emeritus Thomas their sincere apologies.

THE SORBONNE BOOKS

*A Letter from Professor Cestre About the
Bryn Mawr Books at the Sorbonne*

Université de Paris,
Faculté des Lettres,
Paris, le 9 mai, 1923.

Dear Dr. Schenck,

Your kindly reminder of Bryn Mawr's friendly and generous annual contribution to the American Library of the Sorbonne set me revising my notes and dipping again into American publishers' announcements. I have got up a list which I hope you will consider as tentative, that is as a nomenclature to choose from, not to be made use of fully, if it goes beyond the possibilities of the fund.

You will see that I mention fifteen volumes of the Henry James set, which were not out last autumn. I put down a number of older publications, mostly representative novels, that we do not own. Lastly come the new publications.

The Henry James books are most precious. Two or three "mémoires" were being prepared on various aspects of the novelist's art, which could have only been imperfect sketches, in the absence of a complete set of Henry James's novels in Paris. When our collection is complete we shall be the place where Henry James can be studied in Paris—thanks to Bryn Mawr. Miss Gilman duly put the Bryn Mawr book mark inside each volume.

Out of forty "mémoires" written this year by graduate students, ten bear on American subjects. You see how popular the study of American literature and civilization is becoming in France. But for the

library, to which Bryn Mawr is contributing so widely, this new tendency, so profitable to the good mutual relations between America and France, would be balked.

The invoice of books arrived in good time, last autumn, before the opening of the courses. The books were stamped, catalogued and on the shelves when the students needed them.

You know the convenient and comfortable ground-floor room where our American Library is, with, in it, the deed of donation from Bryn Mawr, signed by Miss Thomas and yourself.

Besides those who read for the preparation of their theses, I have some students who intend to take the special degree in American Literature and Civilization which is now, in the reformed *licence*, one of the electives for the degree. It may be chosen as one of the four "*certificats*" required for the *licence*. All this shows how much place American studies are taking in our curriculum and in the preoccupations of the students.

I keep a delightful recollection of my short stay at Bryn Mawr, the winter before last. I can call up to my mind's eye the elegant lines of the campus and the solemnity of the buildings under the snow. Please remember me kindly to Miss Thomas, whose attentive hospitality is one of my precious memories. I recall with no less pleasure and fidelity the afternoon at the French Club and the evening lecture before a large section of the college.

My wife wishes to be remembered to you most cordially and I remain, as ever,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) CHARLES CESTRE.

PROFESSOR CESTRE'S SUGGESTIONS FOR BOOKS FOR THE SORBONNE

1923-24

- H. L. Mencken—The American Language.
H. L. Mencken—Prejudices, Third Series.
D. G. Coote—Wm. Dean Howells, a Critical Study.
Wm. Roscoe Thayer—George Washington.
W. Follet—The Modern Novel.
F. L. Pattee—History of American Literature Since 1870.
F. T. Cooper—Some American Story Tellers.
J. C. Underwood—Literature and Insurgency.
Blanche C. Williams—Our Short Story Writers.
E. Lieberman—The American Short Story.
Tyler—The Literary History of the American Revolution.
Th. Maynard—Our Best Poets, English and American.
Edw. Garnett—Friday Nights, First Series.
H. C. Hoover—American Individualism.
F. J. Turner—The Frontier in American History.
C. Goodwin—The Trans-Mississippi West.
H. A. Bridgeman—New England in the Life of the World.
William James—The Will to Believe.
William James—Varieties of Religious Experience.
William James—Collected Essays of Reviews.
Henry James—(We received twenty volumes out of thirty-five announced in the English edition. Are the last fifteen out yet?)
Fennimore Cooper's Letters.
Philip Fieneau—Works.
E. L. Masters—Domesday Book.
J. Oppenheim—Songs for the New Age.
Carl Sandburg—Slabs of the Sunburnt West.
Eugene O'Neill—The Hairy Ape.
J. C. Neihardt—The Splendid Wayfaring.
C. L. Canfield—The Diary of a Forty-Niner.
Barrett Wendell—Literary History of America.
Edwin Miner (?)—Sidney Lanier (1905).
Sam. Longfellow—H. W. Longfellow's Life and Correspondence (2 vols. 1886).
J. J. Reilly—J. R. Lowell, as a Critic (1915).
Willa Cather—One of Ours.
Robert Herrick—Homely Lilla.
Dorothy Canfield—The Brimming Cup, The Bent Twig, Rough Hewn.
Edna Ferber—The Girls, Gigold.
Floyd Dell—Moon Calf, Briary Bush.
Wm. Dean Howells—Mrs. Farrell.
Ch. G. Norris—Brass.
Stewart Edward White—On Tiptoe, Daniel Boone.
Carl Sandburg—Rootabaga Stories.
Edw. Eggleston—The End of the World (1872), The Circuit Rider (1876), Roxy (1878), The Graysons (1887).
G. W. Curtis—Potiphar Papers (1853).
Wm. Gilman Simms—The Yemassee (1835), The Partisan, The Cacique of Kiawah (1859).

Mrs. Deland—John Ward, Preacher, Philip and His Wife.
 E. Bellamy—Looking Backward.
 F. Hopkinson Smith—Colonel Carter of Cartersville.
 Eugene Field—The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac.
 Edw. Noyes Westcott—David Hareum (1895).
 F. Marion Crawford—An American Politician.
 Mrs. Edith Wharton—Glimpses of the Moon.

THE FRIGID ORIENT

Here is a part of another letter from Clara Edwards. It was not meant for the BULLETIN, but Mrs. Edwards' letters are far too interesting to keep to oneself.

Shahrud, on the road to Meshed,
 April 16, 1923.

It seems odd that anyone should envy my lot, when I have so often mourned over my exile from thought and progress and civilization. Of course, the fact is that the romantic and interesting bits of life in Persia are few and far between. Ordinarily, life consists of humdrum house-keeping and a dull social round, where we take dinner and tea with the same people four or five times a week, and talk about our servants and our food, just as we should in Main Street.

But when we are actually on the road, as we are now, I thoroughly enjoy life in Persia. We are following the main pilgrimage route to the holy shrine of Imam Reza in Meshed, and we meet and talk with all sorts of people. Yesterday we overtook a company of eight pilgrims, peasants from a village near Shiraz, who are making their journey of 1200 miles on foot, begging their food as they go. A healthy lot they looked, too. But how they support the terribly cold nights, without a rag of bedding, I don't know. We find that sleeping bags and down comfortables often fail to keep us warm.

We have travelled for seven days since we left Tehran, and are now stopping for a day to rest the horses and get ourselves cleaned up. Our prairie schooner on Ford wheels has many conveniences, but running water and bathtubs are not among them. We carry the folding rubber bath which is the indispensable adjunct of the British tourist, but it is of no use unless we can get into a house. Here in Shahrud, we

have quarters in the Telegraph House, which is sufficiently Europeanized to provide us with a table and three chairs. I sit now at the table, with a big quilt over it, trying to warm my feet at a charcoal brazier placed underneath. This town is, as the Persians say, the "mine" of pistache nuts, so that my typing is interrupted often while I take a roasted nut. They are far better than peanuts! My travelled five-year-old son sits on the floor, making, he tells me, the Clock Tower of Venice, with his blocks.

Very sincerely yours,
 CLARA CARY EDWARDS, '14.

SPEAKING OF GENERAL INFORMATION

Here is solace for those who fared badly in trying to answer the questions of the general literature examination published in June and for those who may fare badly with the general information examination published on page 22 of this issue. There are some adults who can answer questions, even some college alumnae who can.

To the Editor of the BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN:

Dear Madam:

The questionnaire in General Literature in the June issue of the Alumnae BULLETIN is not the only one that magazine has published.

About a year ago there appeared a copy of the 1922 test in General Information. In the commentary accompanying the questions was this innocent statement: "No student was able to name the five presidents of the United States who died in office." The thrill I experienced when I read that sentence is indescribable! For *I could!* Nay, more, I could even tell what most of them died of. En route to the Bryn Mawr Club that afternoon, I put the question to my friend and neighbor, Emma Guffey Miller, '99. She promptly proved herself also of the illuminate. My next victim was my brother; and Princeton '08 also came through 100 per cent. perfect. I now carried my research farther afield and tackled a business man cousin who never went to college at all. No known student completing the eighth grade could have furnished a list of those presidents more promptly and correctly than he.

This experience, together with the fact that I, "unmarried, and with no paid occupation," was able to give a receipt for bread

absolutely warranted not to kill, leads me to wonder (the evidence of the General Literature test to the contrary notwithstanding) whether there are not some glimmerings of intelligence left in the adult mind; and whether, even if it must be left to undergraduates to prattle with the values of "shoes and ships and sealing-wax," perhaps, oh perhaps, the alumnae may not be able to come back with some seasoned and seasonable information anent "cabbages and kings?"

HENRIETTA F. MAGOFFIN, '11.

APPLY ABOVE

The following letter needs an answer. We would not dare submit to Miss Barton our own laboriously acquired list of answers—partly because she lives in Cambridge.

We recommend, however, that she apply for help to Miss Magoffin, whose encouraging letter is quoted above.

Editor of the BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN:

Dear Madam:

After reading the June BULLETIN, I am very anxious to have a list of the answers to the General Literature Examination. Is it possible to get one through you? If you could send me such a list I will be glad to send stamps to cover its cost and the postage. It would be a very great satisfaction to know *all* of the answers.

Thanking you in advance for any assistance you may give me, I am very truly yours,

CATHERINE BARTON, '21.

Book Reviews

The George Sand-Gustave Flaubert Letters.

Translated by Aimee L. McKenzie, 1897, with an Introduction by Stuart P. Sherman. (Boni and Liveright, Publishers, New York.)

By translating the correspondence of Flaubert and George Sand, Miss McKenzie has given to us all that remains in concrete form of a literary friendship which is peculiarly significant. For the majority probably, Flaubert is the author of *Madame Bovary*, the first and greatest realistic novel of nineteenth century French literature. His admiration for Victor Hugo, his temperament that without strong literary convictions would probably have kept him in the ranks of the romanticists—these represent a side of Flaubert which is but too little known and which none the less is significant if we wish to understand him as a man and as an author. His friendship for and correspondence with George Sand give us the opportunity to study at first hand his personal relations with at least one of the romanticists.

George Sand also appears in an interesting light. Her romanesque liaison with Musset far in the background, she offered to Flaubert all that was best in her understanding and sympathetic nature. She wrote to him from Nohant in 1866: "I suppose that a man of intelligence may have great curiosity. I have not had it, lacking the courage. I have preferred to leave my

mind incomplete, that is my affair, and every one is free to embark either on a great ship in full sail, or on a fisherman's vessel. The artist is an explorer whom nothing ought to stop and who does neither good nor ill when turning to the right or to the left. His end justifies all."

Miss McKenzie is the first, so far as I know, to have published in a single volume the correspondence of these two great writers and as such she has made a great contribution to our understanding of them. It is true that Guy de Maupassant, Flaubert's devoted disciple, considered his master's letters to George Sand sufficiently significant to deserve a special publication prefaced by an *Etude*. But this volume is now out of print and available only after much difficulty. Moreover, it presents only one side of the friendship and those interested in a truer understanding of French literature on the part of the reading public can but be glad that Miss McKenzie has published her volume of the *George Sand-Gustave Flaubert Letters*.

The translation, not an easy task, is admirably done. The quaintness and charm of George Sand's style—a style peculiarly her own—has been preserved in spite of its transposition into another language. Mr. Stuart P. Sherman's introduction gives the biographical details which are necessary to an understanding of the letters. The book in its entirety offers a definite basis for a

phase of criticism which seems to be coming into its own at the present time—namely, the comparative study of authors either of the same or of different nationalities.

ANNA ROBERTS, '14.

"*Coué for Children*," by Gertrude Mayo. (Dodd Mead & Co. Illustrated \$1.50.)

Miss Mayo has given us the first comprehensive description of the Children's Clinic in M. Coué's garden at Nancy, where unheralded wonders have been performed for the past ten years by Mlle. Marie Kaufmant, M. Coué's devoted pupil and assistant.

The book is written in a delightfully, simple, lucid, straightforward style and it gives a clear and practical account of Mlle. Kaufmant's perfected technique in applying the method to children. Parents are told how auto-suggestion may be taught in the home and a ready-made diagram for the fascinating introductory experiment of the Chevreul Pendulum invites from the cover.

Without ever verging on sentimentality, the author gives a touching picture of the daily scenes at the Clinic where Mlle. Kaufmant sits "a symbol of maternity" surrounded by a little group of peasant mothers and the "little castaways of humanity" brought there to be healed. The French atmosphere is caught with delicate touches of humor. As Miss Ernestine Friedmann truly says, "The delightful part of the book is that you have put it in such a way that I almost believe I have myself been in the Clinic. . . . Many mothers will find it a tremendous help."

The succeeding chapters deal with the immense importance of suggestion in children's lives; anecdotes illustrate the various

points showing the evil effects of common forms of suggestion when analyzed from the view-point of auto-suggestion. In the final chapter, "Ifs and Buts," all the doubts that may arise in the mind of the reader are foreseen so that those who have not understood the underlying principles of the method can find there the answers to their questionings.

In all the discussion of M. Coué, no one before has brought out the point in relief that child minds furnish the ideal field for auto-suggestion because of their absolute freedom from inhibitions and pre-conceived contrary ideas. To a child the concept of the subconscious mind is as easy of acceptance as any of the other facts encountered at the beginning of life. This "inside Mind" is no more mysterious or incredible than the stomach. Both are invisible and the child is only aware of them through their activities, painful or otherwise. The important thing is to start early enough, beginning with the inestimable advantage of having learned "to operate its mind like a machine" on the right track.

"I wish everybody who deals with children could read and ponder it well" writes Dorothy Canfield Fisher of this book. One Bryn Mawr mother who has read, "Pondered," and followed to the best of her ability the suggestions given in this book, takes this opportunity to express her confidence in the method and her unbounded gratitude to the author, for she has seen her child turn from a condition of nervous apprehension to a serene faith in its own power to accomplish any undertaking, be it work or play, arithmetic, roller-skating, mental or physical, bearing a disappointment, or speedy recovery from an illness.

ELIZABETH TAYLOR RUSSELL, '11.

On the School Process—Continued

The following notes of Miss Browne's practical experiences in working out her theory of education did not come in until after the first part of her article had been printed, and we were not sure until the last moment that we should have room for them in this issue. As the illustrations and examples, however, are the most interesting parts of a method, we decided to make space for them and we hope Miss Browne will not mind the liberties we have taken in picking and choosing the examples we liked best from the generous supply in her report.

THE group I am speaking of consisted of fourteen children whose average age was four and a half years. The attendance was irregular as is apt to be the case with young children during the winter

months. The children were highly individualized and in almost every one there was present a hypersensitive or over-stimulated nervous condition such as is so often found among the children of today. The average

intelligence quotient as shown by the psychological tests was very high. This, although it meant good calibre to work with, was not necessarily an asset to the working power of the class. Most young children attain inner balance through the experience they get in using toys or materials, through the process of working out a problem they set for themselves independently and alone. The materials provided for this purpose consisted of a variety of simple, adaptable toys such as blocks, animals, dolls, etc., and materials such as clay, crayons, paper, paste, scissors, work bench, tools, sand pile, etc.

The general group activities engaged in by the class consisted in singing, story telling and conversation, dramatization of songs and stories, rhythm and sense training and a few counting games, the care of plants, the garden, the animals, setting the tables for milk, clearing the room for rest period and putting away blocks and toys when necessary. There were walks to nearby places of interest and there was general play in the yard.

While there is much still to be desired in the way of achievement for each child and for the group as a whole, yet the four months have developed in each one a definite sense of freedom and gain in power.

At first there was a great deal of quarrelling over toys and material and it was not possible to leave the children alone for any length of time without unhappy consequences. This changed gradually. As the children gained in poise and purposefulness, such incidents as the following occurred frequently. One day the teacher entered the room in the midst of a hot discussion between two boys and a girl. The boys had been playing co-operatively for several days previous while the girl had been absent. She was anxious to join in their play but they did not want her. The teacher paid no attention, indeed, her aid was not sought. Upon her return to the room a second time, all three children came dancing toward her, eager to show the dimensions of the new house which was being built large enough to accommodate all three.

Some individual developments!

W has a very clear, logical mind. Expression, especially through any type of

motor activity, is very difficult because of a sluggish physical condition, probably the result of malnutrition due to poor assimilation. The extra effort required for him to express himself caused an attitude of discouragement and seeming inertia. He overcame this principally through his interest in telling stories himself and later taking part in their dramatization, also, in conversing with the other children both at their play and in general group conferences. His stories and conversation interested the children and he came to be much sought after as a companion in dramatic play.

X is a very frail child, high strung, hypersensitive and full of fear as the result of a serious illness which has left her physically handicapped. She is very bright and very much interested in people. She is selfish and willful but capable of fine reasoning. At first she kept entirely apart from the group, played a little with paints or clay but showed no real interest in working. At last, as her confidence in her surroundings grew, she found a zest for activity in sawing at the work bench. She kept at it day after day, showing the greatest joy in both process and result. Through the work bench activities which had to be shared with the other children, as there was only one bench, constantly in demand, she came in contact with her companions on their own ground; hitherto she had merely watched them. From this she went to building a house and got closer to the experience of dramatic play by belonging to the group of houses. Gradually she took part in the songs and conferences with interest and entered into yard activities such as feeding the rabbits, swinging, etc., with keen enjoyment.

These cases will serve as typical of the need for freeing and guiding the inner nature of the young child. In every experience that is really developing the individual learns to know himself, to comprehend, if ever so little, the height and depth of his own capacity. It is the great human experience, sensed differently in every age, but always the core of human progress. Let us see its place clearly in our life today and not fail in giving it to our children.

FRANCES BROWNE,

MT. HOLYOKE'S "ALUMNAE FUND"

The following item, clipped from the "New York World," shows how another Women's College has been vexed by the problem of promiscuous drives for funds. It will be interesting for those who have followed the points of our own Alumnae Fund to compare Mt. Holyoke's solution of the question with Bryn Mawr's.

SOUTH HADLEY, MASS., June 16.—A campaign to end campaigns is on foot at Mount Holyoke College. In order to replace extravagant and exhausting campaigns for money to provide for the material and intellectual expansion of the college, by a saner and more systematic plan of yearly contributions, a Committee of Five, composed of trustees and alumnae, have recently established two funds.

"The Mount Holyoke Living Endowment Fund" has as its aim to build up year by year a subscription list of friends, outside the college, who will make regular annual contributions, and thus give Mount Holyoke a steady and ever-increasing income to meet her ever-growing needs. Every trustee has pledged himself to endeavor to interest persons to subscribe yearly to this fund.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

As a result of the elections held in May, Anna B. Lawther was chosen as Alumnae Director.

The minutes of the Council Meeting held in Bryn Mawr during Commencement Week will be published in September.

The report of the Treasurer of Bryn Mawr College is on file in the Alumnae office. If anyone desires a copy for information or reference, she may secure one by applying to the Alumnae office.

Martha P. Saxton has resigned her position as Editor of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae BULLETIN. The new Editor is Evelyn Page, 1923. Miss Page is the winner of the George W. Childs Essay Prize and of other college honors. The personnel of the Editorial Board will remain unchanged.

THE GENERAL INFORMATION EXAMINATION

If you were discouraged in your encounter with the General Literature Examination, try this one. It is said to be easier. In this test also the Undergraduates were triumphant. The winners of the three prizes are Beatrice Constant '24, Anne Fitzgerald '23, and Maris Constant '25.

1. Explain the derivation of the following words: sincerely, umbrella, hectic, parasol, hermetically, camera, bedlam, calico, cambric, limousine, brougham, macadamize.

2. Name a work of fiction dealing with (a) the Crusaders; (b) Paris at the close of the fifteenth century; (c) the Gordon riots; (d) the American Revolution; (e) reconstruction in the South after the Civil War.

3. What chemical element was discovered on the sun before it was discovered on earth? How?

4. What is the largest planet in the solar system? The smallest major planet? The farthest from the sun?

5. Where are the following institutions of learning: McGill University, Robert University, University of Illinois, Leland Stanford, Jr. University, Wheaton College, Centre College, Vanderbilt University, Antioch College, Bedford College, Reed College?

6. Who are the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and Canada? The Chancellor of Germany? The President of Mexico? The King of Iraq?

7. If a stick eight cubits long is thrust vertically into two fathoms of water, how far will the upper end be from the surface?

8. Name the highest mountain peak in Asia, in Europe, in Africa, in North America, in South America.

9. What is a smokejack?

10. How many and what meanings do you know of divot, calory, polonaise, reef, plane?

11. What is a mortgage? A cumulative dividend? A debenture bond? A callable bond? A preferred stock? Book-value?

12. Who wrote *Orlando Furioso*, *Don Quixote*, *The Praise of Folly*, *The Age of Reason*, *Annals of the Parish*, *Minna von Barnheim*, *Lavengro*, *La Pucelle*, *Casa Guidi*, *Windows*, *De Civitate Dei*, "*Ein feste Burg ist Unser Gott*," *the Barber of Seville*?

13. Draw the outline of a Greek cross, a Latin cross, a Maltese cross, a cross of St. Andrews.

14. Explain Golden Age, Golden Calf, Golden Bough, Golden Bowl, Golden Hind, Golden Horn, Golden Rule, Golden Ass, Golden Fleece.

15. (a) Is Serbia a part of Jugoslavia or is Jugoslavia a part of Serbia?

(b) Is Madeira the capital of Funchal or is Funchal the capital of Madeira?

(c) Is Tilsit on the Memel or Memel on the Tilsit?

(d) Did Bokhara live in Avicenna or did Avicenna live in Bokhara?

(e) Do the Baluchis speak Sindhi or do the Sindhis speak Baluchi?

16. State the dimensions of "a cord of wood." An acre of land. How much does a ton of coal weigh?

17. Where are the following buildings: Angkor-Wat, Boro-Budur, the Taj-Mahal, Mont St. Michel, the Alhambra, the Temples of Philae, the Kremlin, the Alama, the tomb of Galla Placidia, Santa Sophia, the Poe Cottage?

18. Which is the better investment, a five-per cent. bond at 80 or a six-per cent. bond at 100, assuming that both are gilt-edge, and that both will mature in ten years.

19. One mile of fence will inclose a square field of forty acres. How large a square will two miles of fence inclose?

20. Name four great canals, and tell between or through what lands they pass, and what bodies of water they connect.

21. Why is a double boiler useful in cookery?

22. Estimate the height of Taylor tower, the area of the Cloisters, the distance from the Senior Steps to the Library door.

23. How much Federal income tax exemption is allowed a married man living with his wife and one minor child, if his income is \$4252 per year.

24. Name six countries that are now monarchies.

25. Name two landscape painters, two etchers in dry point, two portrait painters, two artists in fresco, two present-day cartoonists.

26. Explain (1) K of K; (2) GOM; (3) GOP; (4) AE; (5) AWOL; (6) GKC; (7) KGMG; (8) SRO; (9) MH; (10) MFH.

27. Where are New Guinea, Curaçoa, the Guinea Coast, Oporto, British Guiana, Samarkand, Alberta, Chita, Vichy, Mosul, Bolivio, Tasmania?

28. Explain: Red Tape, Blue Stocking, Green Room, Red Hat, Black Prince, White Company, Yellow Book, Gray Friars, Purple Cow, Orangeman, White Rock.

29. Explain: Iron Duke, Iron Age, Iron Mask, Ironsides, Iron Hand, Iron Gate, Iron Man.

30. Who were Miss Haversham, Sir Pitt Crawley, Edmond Dantes, Duke of Omnium, Plotinus, Phileas Fogg, Marguerite Gautier, Archdeacon Brandon, Charlotte Corday, Dinah Morris, Lilith?

AFTER COLLEGE—WHAT?

College women some forty years ago felt the necessity for continuing some kind of association after college days, and alumnae of eight colleges in those days formed an organization which has since become national in scope—the American Association of University Women. This unites educational interests of college women of 130 colleges and universities throughout the United States in such a manner that they may meet socially to form new and further old friendships, to discuss all phases of education—art, music, law, home economics, social service, medicine, public health, journalism—in fact all the branches of knowledge which are classified in a college catalog. They study their home communities to see in what way educated woman may be of service in adding culture and comfort to the communities in which they live. They offer scholarships to tempt talent and genius; they administer loan funds to ambitious but not wealthy young people; they offer fellowships for foreign study that students may know students and colleges in other lands, and they give teas and luncheons and dinners and plays and musicales and lectures. They try in every way to interest young people to make the most possible of their talents and opportunities, whatever they are, and they try

to add to their own store of knowledge after the wonderful beginning of college days. The American Association of University Women now has some 200 branches located in every State except four in the United States. Besides the many thousands of members these branches represent, it has hundreds of general members, who are isolated from other college women, but who wish to keep themselves allied with educational progress.

The American Association of University Women two years ago, in conjunction with college women of England and Canada, organized the International Federation of University Women, which now comprises national organizations of college women of seventeen countries, organized for the purpose of acquiring friendship for and better understanding of other countries, their problems, and their people. Club houses

are being established as rapidly as possible in the various capitals of the world. Already the American Association of University Women has one in the capital city, Washington. Negotiations are under way for one in London; Paris has one at 4 rue de Chevreuse, and Brussels has its headquarters at Maison des Etudiantes.

If you as a college graduate have slipped away from college associations, these can be easily and delightfully renewed by membership in this Association. If you are just leaving college, it will give you at once a means of continuing your college and educational interests with other women who have the same interests. The fee is only \$2 a year for general membership sent to the Executive Secretary, 1634 I Street, Washington, D. C.

R. LOUISE FITCH,
Membership Director.

ALUMNAE NOTES

LOST AND FOUND

A number of pieces of jewelry were found in Denbigh after the departure of the Alumnae. Owners please apply to the Alumnae Office, Taylor Hall.

1898

Class Editor, Mrs. Wilfred Bancroft, Harrisville, R. I.

The class had a memorable reunion supper as guests of President Park at Penygroes, Monday evening, June 4th. Thirty members of the class sat down together informally on the terrace and enjoyed a delicious supper, a lovely view of the Campus and their own happy company. The class had the pleasure of giving a large Sheffield tray to Marion Park and to her for the College a fund of \$1500. As the twilight deepened stereopticon pictures were shown by Esther Willits Thomas—pictures taken in College, at the tenth reunion and at subsequent reunions, so that every change in fashion in twenty-five years was accurately shown.

Four days of great activity and pleasure followed the supper. Beside the usual College entertainments on the campus, Mary Githens Calvert and Mary Bright gave a luncheon at Wayne; Rebecca Foulke Cregar

and Mary Rebecca Cregar had a tea party at Radnor; Anna Dean Wilbur entertained families—her own and as many '98 ones as could come; and finally Caroline Archer and her sister Mary Archer were delightful hostesses at Flying Hill Farm, Reading, all day Friday. Surely no class has ever had a gayer twenty-fifth reunion at Bryn Mawr!

1902

Class Editor, Edith Totten, The Latrobe, Charles and Read Streets, Baltimore, Md.

Ellen Ropes Horn with her four-year-old daughter is visiting her sister, Mrs. Kellogg, in Auburndale, Mass. She expects to return to Germany in July.

1904

Class Editor, Emma O. Thompson, 320 S. Forty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jane Allen, President of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' League, spoke at the College Club of Philadelphia on April 16th on "What Is Being Done for the Schools in Pennsylvania." Jane has been appointed chairman of the Legislative Committee of the College Club for the ensuing year.

Sara Palmer Baxter and her husband have been visiting in the East, staying a few days in Philadelphia before returning to their home in California.

Gertrude Buffum Barrows and her family will spend the summer at their cottage at Squam Lake, New Hampshire.

Virginia Chauvenet played at the Lyric Theater in Philadelphia during the early part of June.

Leslie Clark has returned from Egypt, where she spent the winter.

Alice Shiedt Clark writes that they have all enjoyed the winter in Lausanne, and are now planning to spend the summer in France.

Harriet Clough Sanders and her husband have returned to their home, after spending a year at Shanghai, China.

Marjorie Canan Fry's two oldest daughters, Betty and Lucile, went to England in April, where they are visiting their aunt. They intend to spend a year abroad studying in England and France.

Hilda Canan Vauclein and her two daughters sail June 30th to spend the summer on the Mediterranean.

1906

Class Editor, Mrs. Edward W. Sturdevant, 3 Kay Street, Newport, R. I.

Elsie Jones and her sister have returned from a winter on the Mediterranean.

1908

Class Editor, Mrs. William H. Best, 1198 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

An interesting description culled by a classmate from one of Linda Schaeffer Castle's letters (Mrs. Albert Castle, Honolulu, H. I.) came to the editor's desk recently. The letter was written from Kahuku, Mrs. Castle's camp on the other side of the island of Oahu from her home in Honolulu. The tidal wave it describes reached its maximum and did much damage on another island of the Hawaiian group, the island of Hawaii.

"I wonder if you read accounts of our 'tidal wave'? We had a marvelous sight of it here in our bay. It was at ten minutes before noon, and we were all sitting here in the big room reading, with the glass doors open to the sea, when suddenly Alfred, Jr., looked up, stared, and said, 'Why, look at the rocks in the bay.' We went outside

and saw the whole bay practically emptied of water. To the left, the bay was a solid mass of dry, high reef, masses of which showed up at intervals here, there, all over the bay. Where our swimming-channel always had been, a shallow stream plowed its way out to sea through the sand. The whole topography of the bay's bottom was revealed to us. It was an unnatural and uncanny sight, but my stupidity was such that I did not recognize it for what it was. I thought it an extraordinary low tide which had come with peculiar suddenness, as Donnie and I had been swimming only a half hour before.

"Like a streak Alfred, Jr., had run along the beach and way out on those reefs almost to the middle of the bay. Here he found himself surrounded by flopping fish which had been left out of water. Suddenly I saw coming from the sea, on the left, a great body of tossing, leaping water, a flood sweeping in. How I shouted to Alfred, but he could not hear, and only when he felt water flapping about his ankles did he turn and see the flood. He came leaping to shore, while the water swept its main bulk down the channel and around, and filled the bay in circular fashion. In a minute the water brimmed the bay like a bowl, surging and seething.

"Where the beach was low, beyond us, waves swept in over. On the point on the left, where are cow-pastures, it was level with the top of the cliffs and flooded the grass. In front of us the waves shot up against our embankment of grass and fell on the lawn at our feet. That was the height of it. Slowly the flood swept out again to sea. And four times this happened, followed by much uncertain swaying of the tides through the bay, back and forth. It really was a very thrilling affair to watch, a natural convulsion of so large an order that it rather shook one's faith in the security of modern existence. Roast chicken and mashed potatoes on the table back of us for lunch, and a tidal flood relentless and inexorable, at our door!"

1910

Class Editor, Marion Kirk, 4504 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Helen Bley Papanastasiou is in Washington, translating German and French in the Federal Children's Bureau, with Dr. Ella

Oppenheim, B.M. 1914. She expects to get her citizenship some time during August, and will probably spend that month in Philadelphia with her parents. Address: Government Hotels, G-H, 215, Washington, D. C.

Ruth Cabot is doing some very interesting secretarial work for a professor in connection with a large printing firm in Cambridge, and although it fills most of her day, she says she recommends it highly.

Ruth Collins Desch has been teaching English this past year at the Brearley School. She is going again to Provincetown with her husband for the summer.

Hildegard Hardenburgh Eagle says that her "two husky boys" have now a little sister, Eleanor, seven and a half months old, who is likewise husky. Hildegard is raising her to be a hockey star at B.M. some day.

Beth Hibben Scoon says her only news is that she has succeeded in extracting some money from the Princeton B.M. Alumnae, and is flourishing in health again. It must have been some job! Beth expects to be in Princeton during the summer, except for a short time when she is to be in the Adirondacks, living in a tent.

Frances Lord Robbins visited Bryn Mawr for a short time in May, with her two perfectly charming little children. Jane Smith had a tea for her in Strafford, at which some of the old 1910 standbys were present.

Millicent Pond has given up her position with the Winchester Arms Company, and has began studying at Yale for a Ph.D. in psychology, in the hope that she may be able to go on with her very interesting work with industrial workers.

Catherine Souther Buttrick reports "life as usual—same two boys—same husband—same house—same housework, but getting easier. All in perfect health."

Emily Storer started in January on a cruise around the Mediterranean, stopping at all the wonderfully fascinating places on the shores, and then went on a slow trip through Italy, Switzerland, England and Scotland. At last account, she was still travelling, and reported that she expected to dream of her trip for the rest of her life.

1914

Class Editor, Dr. Ida W. Pritchett, The Rockefeller Institute, Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A, New York City.

The Class of 1914 began to trickle into Pembroke-West about noon of Saturday, June second, and by five-thirty there were some forty of us, so we had a class meeting. Class Supper came that night in Rockefeller, with forty-five present. We had speeches from various members of the class and ended with pictures of children, husbands and houses thrown on the screen.

Sunday morning we had another class meeting, this time in Senior Row, which degenerated into a purely social occasion and lasted all morning. Dorothy Bechtel Marshall appeared in the midst of it with her two charming children—the only living specimens that were exhibited by any of our fond mothers! In the evening came Baccalaureate sermon.

By Monday morning our numbers had dwindled sadly. The day was spent mostly in sitting about and talking. In the afternoon Beany Baker Jessup played in the Odd-Even basketball game, and remnants of the class sat on the sidelines to cheer her. At night the eighteen members of 1914 still present had a wonderful picnic at the Old Mill (L. Delano Houghteling and E. Warren, caterers). Tuesday came the parade of the classes in costume and the various other Commencement week functions followed as usual. On the whole, it was voted a most successful Reunion.

Eleanor Allen Mitchum has a son, born in April.

Lillian Cox Harman has a son, Archer, Jr., born May 25th.

Lina Newton is studying Psychology in Vienna.

Anita Tinges Easter, Owings Mills, Md., is keeping house and bringing up two children. She is also raising blue ribbon Indian Runner ducks again to finish paying her endowment pledge. If any 1914 country residents should want settings of eggs, or ducks, call on her. She also says "I want to thank the class for my belated but much appreciated wedding present."

Ethel Dunham and Martha Eliot have sailed for Europe. They sent the class a wireless from mid-ocean.

1916

Class Editor, Mrs. Webb Vorys, 63 Parkwood Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Eleanor Hill Carpenter (Mrs. Rhys), has spent the winter working with Puritan designs training a woodchuck, and studying

harmony, and is off for a sixteen months' trip abroad. She and Dr. Carpenter expect to go to Germany, Poland, the Carpathians, Dalmatia, Spain, Tunis, Algiers, Egypt, Crete and Greece, and hope to cruise the Mediterranean the second summer in a boat small enough to navigate themselves.

Margaret Chase Locke (Mrs. Robert) has just returned from a three months trip in Spain with her husband.

Mildred McCay Jordan (Mrs. Leslie L.) spent the winter on the Riviera. Her husband was on duty with the American fleet in the Mediterranean.

Esther Kelly Siebels (Mrs. Henry G.) has a third child, Howard Kelly Siebels.

Elizabeth Tinker Vandegrift (Mrs. John L.) has a son.

Mary Lee Hickman Blakeley (Mrs. Charles) has gone abroad for a few months' trip with her mother and father.

Helen Holmes Carothers (Mrs. Ralph) attended the Junior League Conference in Detroit in May.

Adeline W. Vorys (Mrs. Webb) has moved from 118 Miami Avenue, to 63 Parkwood Avenue, and any items of news will be gladly received and gladly passed on to the BULLETIN by her.

1918

Class Editor, pro. tem., Mrs. Thomas W. Streeter, Morristown, New Jersey.

Jeanette Ridlon Piccard writes that her house and view and near-American cooking are all at the disposal of 1918 at La Bruyere, La Rosias, Lausanne, Switzerland. Herself and her two-and-a-half-year-old son are flourishing, and on the side she is teaching arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and anything else under the head of "Math." at one of the girls' schools in Lausanne.

Just to show how versatile we are, we shall now hop from Switzerland to Mexico City. Virginia Anderton Lee writes from there to say that she has been living in that colorful and lively spot for the past year, but that "there is no place like home" and she is about to come back to the U. S. A. Her address will be the same, 1230 Lake Drive, Milwaukee.

Beth Pershing is another one of our globe trotters, having just returned from a trip to South America, where she looked in on B. A., Rio, Santos, Sao Paulo, Montevideo, and the Barbados.

"Mac," Marjorie Mackenzie, says I mustn't call her that because there are too many of them where she lives in Halifax. She has joined an opera company! But her letter was chiefly welcome this weather because it was full of ski-ing, skating, and such cool-sounding things.

Penelope Turler is just back from her protracted visit to Europe.

Posy Fiske's new son arrived in April and has been named Andrew Fiske Willis.

Irene Loeb has returned from China and has now joined the ranks of "Married Members" of the class.

Louise Hodges has just announced her engagement to Mr. James Llewellyn Crenshaw, associate professor of Chemistry at Bryn Mawr College.

Fifty-two out of one hundred answered the questionnaires. As the editor-pro-tem's imagination gave out at the prospect of fabricating forty-eight lies, she decided to consign the recalcitrant ones to outer darkness instead.

1921

Class Editor, Kathleen Johnston, 1754 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

1921's second reunion was calm, peaceful, somewhat domestic, but nevertheless a very merry gathering. We lived in Pennsylvania, watched Cecil sewing most industriously, and, listening to tales of personal adventure, longed for all our missing classmates. Betty Kellogg presided over the banquet in Radnor on Saturday evening. Dressed as an old school mistress at our twenty-fifth reunion, she called on Julia Peyton, Margaret Morton, Elizabeth Cecil, Emily Kimbrough, Ann Taylor, Helen Hill, Kathleen Johnston, and on Becky Marshall, who temporarily forsook her green knickers to join the ranks of the red.

The banner has been mounted on net so that when we become really famous like '98 it can still be hung outdoors. Elizabeth Matteson will manage our next reunion in 1925; Marynia Foote and Eleanor Donnelly will each collect for a year; Betty Kellogg and Kathleen Johnston will be class editors. We voted to let the tree die and appointed a committee to investigate the possibilities of planting a flower bed somewhere on campus against a grey stone wall. The long-looked-for class baby, Priscilla, has arrived, and Kat has been entrusted with the porringers.

We won third place in the parade on Alumnae Day for "keeping up the spirit." There is little else to recount except that Helen Hill, sitting among the celebrities at the Alumnae Dinner, spoke on the Student Youth Movement, and that Bos has her M.A.

Those present at reunion were: M. Archbald, J. Brown, F. Billstein, E. Boswell, E. Bliss, H. Baldwin, C. Barton, E. Cecil, E. Collins, L. Wilson Dowling, S. Donaldson, M. Eadie, E. Harris, H. Hill, E. Jay Garrison, K. Johnston, H. James, M. McClenen Knollenberg, F. Kniffen, B. Kellogg, E. Kimbrough, M. P. Kirkland, D. Klenke, M. Ladd, S. Marbury, E. Matteson, M. Morton, R. Marshall, J. Peyton, B. Spinell, H. Shoemaker, G. Trotter, A. Taylor, M. Taylor, K. Ward, E. Warburg, W. Worcester, E. West, A. Weston, M. Weisman.

1922

Class Editor, Serena Hand, 48 West Ninth Street, New York City.

As the write-up of a reunion is primarily for those who were not able to be there, we will begin with a list of those who came for some or all of the time: S. Aldrich, E. Anderson, C. Baird, E. Bennett, F. Bliss, E. Brown, E. Bumm, B. Clarke, M. Crosby, E. Donohue, A. Gabel, E. Gabel, M. Glasner, H. Guthrie Evans, S. Hand, E. Hall, M. D. Hay, O. Howard, N. Jay, H. Jennings, M. Kennard, F. Label, V. Liddell, M. Meng, A. Nicoll, J. Palache, K. Peek, E. Pharo, M. Rawson, C. Rhett, G. Rhoads, E. Rogers, C. Skinner, P. Smith, M. Speer, E. Stevenson, K. Stiles, M. Tucker, M. Tyler, M. Voorhees, D. Wells, M. Willcox, A. Woodruff, J. Yeatman Savage.

Saturday night we had our banquet after Senior Singing. We came in our costumes which consisted of blue smocks and black tams and celluloid rattles,—this last being significant of our possession of a class baby. Em was toastmistress; Cornelia Skinner, Mary Douglass Hay and Serena Hand made speeches. The most exciting thing that happened was the announcement of Trina Stiles' engagement to Carroll Harrington of Boston.

Sunday we had a class meeting. We have changed in many ways but our class meeting manners are the same. We immediately had a tremendous discussion over the present for the class baby—should it be a knife and fork and spoon, a mug, or

a porringer; should it have her name only or should it also say "class baby" and "from 1922"? Finally we agreed to give her a silver porringer which is to be marked "Ethel Saltus Luddington from 1922." Peggy Kennard was elected manager of our next reunion and Peek toastmistress.

Our official activities ended Sunday but only a few of us went home: most of us stayed to study each other and determine the changes that had taken place, to look into the changes that had taken place in college, and to take part in the various alumnae functions. Margie Tyler spoke on The Students' Building at the Alumnae Dinner Tuesday night, and Cornelia Skinner spoke at College Breakfast Wednesday.

We wish you could have come back to see how different we are. We've decided that a year out in the world has done a great deal for us. At the banquet we were impressed with our good looks, and a riotous evening when a good many of us sat up till very late drinking muggle (which, by the way, seems to have gone out of fashion among the undergraduates), showed us that our wit has increased tenfold. In fact, the brilliant repartee on that occasion we feel should be published in the *World's Almanac* under the title of "Famous Sayings of the year 1923."

We did not win a costume prize Alumnae Day, which grieved us, as we considered that we looked very well en masse. However, the rewards were given on the basis of coolness, and this being the case we could not complain, as our choice was a rather hot one.

We were delighted with the telegrams from Sunny Hobart, Kay Gardner and Ginny Grace, and from Constance Cameron Luddington and the baby. Delegations visited our little 1944 and our pride and joy knows no bounds. She is a remarkable girl: her mother tells us that she is mentally two days older than the average child of her age and we are expecting great things of her.

In closing we must say that we were proud of being the youngest alumnae, but we were not pleased when everyone did not recognize this self-evident fact. One very sad thing took place when Dr. Gray accosted Frances Bliss and asked her what she was back for. "Oh, I'm back for my tenth reunion," she replied facetiously. He believed her and made no protest.



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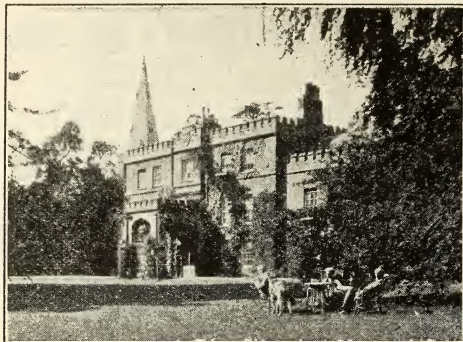
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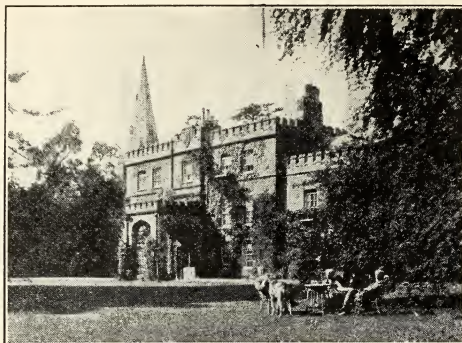


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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

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(Editor of this number, CAROLINE CHADWICK-COLLINS, '05)
GERTRUDE J. HEARNE, '19, *Business Manager*

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“AS OTHERS SEE US”

We found ourselves the other day discussing with the Treasurer and Trustee of one of our men's colleges some administration problems and the stumbling blocks which beset the way of the College President, and he especially interested us by saying: “I have watched with admiration your President. I understand that Miss Park has completed this first difficult year of her administration with a united Board of Trustees, Faculty, Alumnae and Undergraduates behind her. I have seen an able administration wrecked by too hasty and tactless action on the part of a new administrator. It is not that Miss Park has done nothing: it is that she has made changes in such a

way as to keep the various groups with which she must work—and work harmoniously in order to effect her purposes—in sympathy with her. I consider it an achievement and I congratulate Bryn Mawr on having her.”

We quote the remarks of this gentleman not because he knows as much as we do of President Park's achievement at Bryn Mawr during last year, but because somehow we are apt to be more impressed by what a distinguished outsider may say of us than by what we may say of ourselves. We know full well how greatly we are to be congratulated. A year ago in a charming editorial welcoming President Park, Mrs. Saxton said—and

said truly—"We know she will face the issue fearlessly, with power and imagination, and that a second great woman will preside at Bryn Mawr." To our pride in President-Emeritus Thomas is added our pride in President Park.

The BULLETIN, in addition to offering with real feeling its congratulations, also would like to promise anew to President Park its help in every way possible during the coming year.

THE RESIGNATION OF ANNE H. TODD

The Executive Board has accepted with the greatest regret the resignation of Anne H. Todd, '02, as President of the Alumnae Association. Her record of service to the Association is an inspiring one. It includes work on the Scholarship Committee, where her efforts, interest and enthusiasm made it possible for many needy students to complete their College Course; work in the Endowment Drive where she was an inspiration and example to all, and work as President of the Association, when she gave of herself to the utmost.

The loss she suffered in June, 1922, in the tragic death of her niece, Alice F. Hayt, who had lived with her and who was to have entered Bryn Mawr College in the autumn of 1922—and in whose memory the Alice Ferree Hayt Memorial Award has been founded by her Mother—would have caused many a person of less courage and determination to falter. We cannot estimate what it must have cost her to "carry on" to come out to College, to see all the students there when she had looked forward so tre-

mendously to having her niece one of them. She performed all the multitudinous duties of President faithfully and loyally, animated always only by a desire to serve the College and the Association. The Alumnae Association in trying in these inadequate words to thank her for her services also holds the hope that in the future when she has recovered her health, it may look to her again for help and service.

The Association is indeed fortunate in having as its Vice-President Leila Houghteling, 1911, who now assumes the office of President.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The next number of the BULLETIN will appear under the leadership of its new Editor, Evelyn Page, '23, A. B. magna cum laude, winner of the George W. Childs Essay Prize and the Editor of the *Lantern*.

Gertrude J. Hearne, '19, who so successfully managed the business and advertising work of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN last year, will continue this work in addition to taking over the duties of Alumnae Secretary.

The Executive Board has appointed Margaret Reeves Cary, '07, as Vice-President to fill the unexpired term of Leila Houghteling. Mrs. Cary is at present Chairman of the Alumnae Association of Eastern Pennsylvania.

The Editor regrets that owing to the lack of space she has had to hold over to the November number of the BULLETIN an article on "The Alumnae Book Club" and a letter about Dr. Jessen's Library from Jean Flexner, 1921.

The Summer School of 1923

By the Director, HILDA W. SMITH, 1910

TO those who have been associated with the Summer School from its beginning, each of the three years is stamped with a peculiar character of its own. The first year was intense in the quality of its pioneer adventure,—volcanic, thrilling, each step in organization marked as a milestone toward future development. The second year, while apparently more serene with a body of students whose confidence in the school had become established, outlined more clearly the difficult educational problems before us, emphasized the need of a careful selection of students, and a thorough study of curriculum and teaching methods. This third year is marked by the high average, intellectually, of the students as a whole, their attitude of co-operation with the school itself, and their determination that the school shall become known to a larger number of their own organizations. From the educational standpoint, the summer has brought decided progress, both in the development of the students themselves, and in the contribution made by the Faculty toward the whole movement of Workers' Education, through their constructive recommendations on curriculum and methods of teaching. In a word, the school this summer has found itself, has struck into its stride, and using the experience of the past two years, has defined certain policies as established, and outlined other problems as part of the next work ahead.

Many factors have gone into the making of this result. It is difficult now that the school is over to look back through the summer and to analyze its accomplishment in terms of education, organization, and spiritual values. Yet these three elements all have had their share, and it is only in understanding their development that one can begin to get a true picture of the school.

The simplified curriculum, correlating the subject matter into three main divisions of work, has marked a step in advance this summer, although such correlation and concentration have brought new problems to be met another year. There is no doubt that the students were less confused with their two courses than with the four or five they carried last year, and that they were

able to understand the relation between different subjects more clearly. On the other hand, from the standpoint of the Faculty, the attempt to combine subject matter of several kinds into one course has not been wholly satisfactory, for the time is too short for the development of a course which touches upon so many new fields of interest. Another difficulty has come in connection with the schedule, for in spite of the fact that each student carried only two courses, with English, there has not been time left for consecutive study, and contrary to expectation, the students have felt the same pressure as before. The whole question of securing time for reading and study is complicated by the fact that the students at first read very slowly, that they have not learned to concentrate, and that as adult students they must give a certain amount of time to committee work for the administration of the school.

Each first year student this summer has taken work in the division of Modern Industrial Society, and in addition has chosen either the course in Science or the course in Literature, History, and Art. The work in English has been correlated with the subject matter of each of these divisions, and papers have been under the supervision of both of the departments concerned. Second year students have had advanced work in Economics, and a choice between Psychology, Science, or Literature, with English. In addition, every student has had one hour a week in Hygiene, and for those who wished the one-hour course in Appreciation of Music has been optional. In physical training, two short periods a week in corrective gymnastics has been required, a period of folk dancing, and a choice of three other periods of exercise, in swimming, tennis, baseball, volley ball or hiking.

Because of careful work on the part of the local committees, a very high standard of selection resulted in a splendid group of ninety-six students, intellectually able, mature in judgment, with a whole-souled interest in education and a rapidly developing loyalty to the school. Both the Psychological tests and the careful ratings made by the Faculty at the end of the term indicated that this was an unusual group of

students. On the recommendation of last year's school, the younger group of applicants, from eighteen to twenty-one, had been eliminated this year, and this has proved to be a step in the right direction. The students this year, because of their longer experience in industry, had a more spontaneous interest in its problems, and were better prepared for the work of the school. In addition, about half of the students had attended classes in their own districts last winter, and whenever possible, preference was given to these applicants in the final selection. This year many students who had attended such classes had to withdraw their applications before the school opened, and others less well prepared were substituted. While this situation will probably always present difficulties, it is the aim of the school to extend the scope of these preliminary classes, both as a means of preparation for the school itself, and as part of the Workers' Education movement.

Another outstanding feature of the school this year was the general good feeling between the different groups of students, and the rapidity with which they came to understand each other. American, Russian, Polish, Scotch, Irish, Scandinavian, organized and unorganized, New England, Southern, or Pacific Coast,—long before the end of the school the students of 1923 were a unit, and were working together for the good of the school in a spirit of tolerance, good humor and understanding. This does not mean that there were not many clashes between different groups and individuals during the summer, many misunderstandings and violent discussions, but when the school as a whole faced an important issue, the students as a united group stood together for the best interests of the whole community.

In the field of teaching, also, the school has benefited by the continuity of experience in the Faculty group. More than half of the instructors were in the school either last year or the year before, and in watching the progress in teaching method and in the understanding of the students themselves among the Faculty, we are more than convinced that in a school of this sort, where every moment during the short term must be made to count, such continuity of experience must be secured whenever possible. The experience of the Summer School Faculty during the past three years,

and their careful and systematic analysis and recommendations this summer on curriculum and teaching methods must prove a distinct contribution in this new and intricate educational adventure.

As in the past two years, the students went through a difficult period of adjustment during the first two weeks. Courageously they faced their new difficulties; learning to read, to express themselves in speaking and writing, planning time for study in their complicated schedule of classes and tutoring hours, trying to bridge great gaps in previous schooling, mastering the principles of logical thinking, and in the face of prejudices, misunderstandings, and deep-seated traditions, gradually acquiring the ability to think for themselves, to understand reading and discussion, to investigate facts with an open mind. Gradually bewilderment gave place to keen interest, discouragement to a belief in their own powers, and in doing the thing that had seemed impossible, each student has tested herself and gained a sense of widening horizons, which it will take the rest of her life to explore. It is significant that this year for the first time, although nothing was said about regularity of class attendance, not one student has missed a class except for illness. This mature and eager attitude toward their work was evident in every department of the school life.

With characteristic energy and enthusiasm, the students undertook the organization of the school for the summer. By accepting the recommendation of the school last year, and having all sub-committees appointed instead of elected, the students reduced the number of meetings to a minimum, and did more effective work. Four committees, with the Council as the Executive Committee of the school, carried on the activities of the school and helped in its administration. Faculty and students, in separate meetings, took up the questions in which each group was especially interested, and the whole school as an organization received reports from every Committee at the end of each month. This form of organization, tested by the experience of the summer, was endorsed by the school at its final meeting, and will be the basis of organization next year.

The Council, elected by proportional representation from the students, and representing also Faculty and School executives,

met weekly during the summer and dealt with questions of policy and school program. Made up of representatives of every group in the school, with widely differing viewpoints, the Council functioned successfully in correlating the work of various committees, and in interpreting the policies of the school to the students and Faculty groups. Many questions submitted to the Council were extremely difficult to decide, and in process of decision, the whole history and future progress of the school came up for thorough discussion, such discussion making for better understanding of the school itself as a pioneer undertaking, and clarifying for us all certain definite principles which seem to be fundamental in its development. Such intricate questions as the attitude of the school toward strikes, the question of students who wished to take part in strikes during the school term, the relation of the school to the Labor Movement, to the College itself, to the Workers' Education Movement, were all subjects for discussion this summer, and in each step taken by the school the spirit of the students themselves, their determination that the school must go on, and their clear vision of what it might mean to the workers brought about a well-considered and constructive decision. It is safe to say that if from year to year we can duplicate the spirit of the students and Faculty of this summer, and use in every way their eager interest and loyal support in the development of the school, there is no limit to the contribution that the school may make, both in the field of education and in developing among the workers a sense of responsibility for industrial conditions.

The Academic Committee took as its special piece of work this summer the study of the schedule with all its complications. Every student was asked to keep an accurate account of her time for two weeks, as a basis for this study. The result showed that without doubt there was not enough time for outside study, and various suggestions were brought in for longer quiet hours in the halls, a definite study period of two hours in the evening, and lightening the schedule through the week by doing away with the usual Wednesday holiday. Library regulations, questions of keeping attendance, the amount of assigned reading, and special help in English for students with a serious language handicap were also

considered and acted upon by this Committee.

Interesting programs for assembly, for Sunday evening meetings, forums, and current event talks were arranged by the joint Committee of Students and Faculty on Speakers and Programs. The list of subjects ranged from poison ivy to the Canterbury Tales, from monotony in industry to readings from Ruskin and talks by the undergraduates on Bryn Mawr traditions. A few poems from Wordsworth, a talk on the Co-operative Movement, a discussion of psychological tests,—these and many other subjects made our assembly program an interesting feature of the day, and gave an opportunity for many amateur speakers to test their powers.

In an attempt to have a series of current event talks this year as part of the educational program, it was planned that various speakers should be invited to speak to the school at tea, a daily function in Merion. Although the speakers ranged far afield from the actual events of the day, these meetings proved most interesting in bringing in many viewpoints on national and international questions, and in promoting lively discussion. For our Sunday evening programs in the Cloisters, the Committee decided to get away from economic and industrial problems, and to have an expression of the more artistic side of life. Readings of prose or poetry,—“Six who pass while the Lentils Boil,” or Whitman’s “Song of the Open Road,”—formed one of the programs. Songs, violin solos, negro spirituels by a group of colored girls from Sleighton Farm,—all these helped the students to forget for a short time that they were industrial workers, and made for relaxation and an atmosphere of leisure. The climax of our cloister programs came on the last Sunday evening of the school,—an evening which all who were there will long remember, for it gave us all a glimpse of that new and better social order which must surely come. The program was announced simply as “Leisure and Its Uses,” and was planned to include talks by members of the Faculty on the economic aspect of securing leisure, on the creative spirit, on music and literature as an expression of the people. The discussion which followed brought unexpectedly from the students the note of tragedy,—the realization on the part of many of them of the beauty

which they had missed, the significance of the labor movement in its struggle for more leisure for the workers and more opportunities for education. The short direct speeches were moving in their intensity, in their protest against the "Robot" conception of the workers as machines, in their plea for an opportunity to enjoy and create the beauty which the workers know to be their rightful heritage. And with it all came also the realization of the immediate task ahead, the responsibility of each one of them in creating the new order which will make possible this vision of the future.

Two forums, one on "Legislation for Women," and the other on "Trade Unionism versus Company Union" were also planned by this same Committee. The former was arranged in connection with a special prize of one hundred dollars offered by Miss Thomas for the best paper on legislation for women. On recommendation of the Faculty, Miss Thomas has extended this offer to the Alumnae of the school, and has given them a year to prepare the papers. The forum was valuable in making the students think about the whole question of legislation, and in helping them to formulate their own experiences with legislation and its enforcement in industry.

The Publicity Committee, under the direction of Mrs. Chadwick-Collins, secured a series of excellent articles, interviews, and editorials on the school this year, and sent material on the school and its students to every district. It is interesting to note the decided change in the tone of our publicity since the first summer, due to Mrs. Collins' insistence that an accurate statement of facts shall be given by the papers. From sentimental or frankly hostile comment on the school during the first year, she has been able to secure a real understanding of the school on the part of the press, with the result that the emphasis now is on the educational side of the school, and the editorial comment has become almost entirely sympathetic.

Under the House Committee this summer the halls and the Health Department were smoothly run, and many economies were effected in the housekeeping. To serve meals for 150 people in Denbigh, using drawing-rooms and sitting-rooms as well as the regular dining room; to plan an attractive and well-balanced menu for hot weather, and to do it all at the cost of forty-

seven cents a day per capita for the food,—this is no small achievement for a housekeeper. It is largely due to Mrs. Parker's efficiency that the school was able to save the cost of running two kitchens and dining rooms, and do it without interfering with the comfort of the people concerned. For the sake of further economy, the students this year took entire care of their own rooms, and this has proved to be a satisfactory arrangement.

The Health Department reports show that in spite of an unusual number of minor accidents and emergency calls this summer, there has been a general improvement in the health of the students. In the advanced Hygiene Class, each student made a detailed study of her own condition in relation to diet, and worked out with the help of the doctor the proper diet and exercise to remedy any defects. As before, the students have gained health and strength through the individual gymnastics, in which they have taken the greatest interest. It was not unusual to hear of energetic people who had been down to the gymnasium and done three thousand "bicycles" before breakfast,—an invigorating exercise, the difficulty of which cannot be judged without a trial. For the first time this year a series of three lectures on Mental Hygiene was given by Dr. Jessie Taft, followed by individual conferences with those students who wished advice on special problems. These lectures and the recommendations following the medical examinations and the hygiene lectures were taken very seriously by all the students, and should help them to carry on a health program after the school.

The Recreation Committee as usual was faced with the problem of maintaining a balance between academic work and recreation, and in interesting some of the students to whom recreation seemed a waste of time. Five undergraduates, two coming for a month at a time, and another to stay through the summer, were invaluable as recreation assistants, and filled many gaps in the general work of the school. Sixty students have learned to swim during the summer, and many new swimmers are already diving. Tennis lessons, baseball games between the halls or between students and Faculty, folk dancing on the gymnasium roof in the evenings, were all included in the recreation program. A

lively field day, with relay races and stunts, was held on July Fourth, and for many of the students such events were so novel as to be fairly startling. For International Peace Day a celebration was planned, including a country fair, to symbolize the Spirit of Youth abroad in the world. Although "Puckletown Fair" was postponed for a week because of rain, and finally was given between showers, there was no doubt of the enthusiasm of the folk of Puckletown as they swung through the old English folk dances, or followed the Spirit of Youth up and down the fair. The three tall pine trees back of Radnor made the stage setting, a lovely background for the many-colored costumes, and the booths of flowers and fruit. A realistic touch was added by the fact that the fruit and cookies and lollypops on the booths had been supplied by the students' Co-operative Store, and were actually bought by the students in the course of the festival.

One group of students arranged to give a part of the play, "R. U. R.," and the dramatic epilogue, with the reading of the first acts, made a deep impression on the school as a whole. On the last night of the school the lantern ceremony produced last year was given again in the cloisters—each worker coming forward to light her lantern at the altar of wisdom and going out through the arches to the music of "Shine, Oh Light," the school song.

Under the students' own organization were centered the self-government body, made up of all those living in the two halls of residence, the school paper, and the Co-operative Store. The social regulations, as before, were very simple, and this year were enforced more effectively by the Executive Board. The store, financed by two-dollar shares from students and Faculty, cleared \$250.00 in dividends which the shareholders have voted toward the purchase of screens for the windows, and for a book fund. The "Daisy," under the direction of its Board of Editors and the English Department, experimented with a paper of a different character, reflecting in a more serious spirit the students' experiences in industry and the life of the school. Its new name, *Shop and School*, was expressive of this desire of the editors to make the paper a real venture in labor journalism. The school, as a whole, however, bound by traditions of the past two years,

decided at the end of the term to go back to the former name, although the minority strongly urged the greater appropriateness of the new one.

The Faculty, organized in sub-committees for the summer's work, brought together a series of recommendations at the end of the term which will be of great assistance in planning the curriculum for another summer. For the first time the school has made special provision for students with a serious language handicap by recommending that a special instructor trained in teaching English to foreigners shall be on the teaching staff. The Faculty is agreed that this question of language will always complicate the teaching of the school, for very often the girls so handicapped are among the most brilliant students. This summer a small group of students were advised to drop one of their other courses in order to put more time on English, and this special work helped them make headway in the language and do better work in their other subject. Closely related to this is the general inability among all the students to grasp the meaning of the printed page, as they have never acquired the habit of rapid reading. Laborious effort results only in very slow progress, and sometimes in a complete lack of understanding. This is true not only of the slower students, but also of girls whose classroom work shows great ability in reasoning and keenness in discussion. To meet this situation, the English Department after the first two weeks gave systematic instruction in reading and analyzing material, paragraph by paragraph. For another summer it is suggested that the first week of the school term be regarded as a registration period, for interviews with the students, psychological tests, silent reading tests, and instruction in reading and studying. At the end of the week a final grouping of the students could be made, in the light of the information gained. This plan would group the students more systematically according to ability and preparation, and would certainly facilitate the work of the school.

A required course in Economics, and an alternative between a course in Social History and a course in Science is suggested by the Faculty as the curriculum for the first year students next year, English to be correlated with the Economics De-

partment. There has been a general feeling among students and Faculty this summer that more historical background was needed for the work of all the courses, and the majority of the Faculty believe that such a course in social history is fundamental for these students. For second year students a course in Government is recommended as an alternative to Economics, and a choice between Psychology, History or Science. One suggestion for another year is that there shall be a special course for women leaders in industry during the last month of the school, conducted by the Faculty and probably centering around some economic problem. It is felt that one of the original purposes of the school was to give an opportunity for this group of women leaders to benefit by the instruction, but it seems that heavy responsibilities will always prevent them from coming for the full two months' course. They might, however, come for a month of school work, and the school as a whole would benefit by the presence of such a group in the community.

Other committees of the Faculty discussed such questions as the use of lecture and discussion method in the classroom, the methods of tutoring sections, the use of written reviews, the best sort of syllabi, the amount and arrangement of written work, the average amount of required reading, and the desirability of an intensive piece of work, involving some training in methods of research, for the advanced students.

Significant in the development of the school is one other recommendation of the Faculty,—that they shall have further representation on the Joint Administrative Committee and the Committee on Instruction. It is significant because it is an indication that in the past three years the Summer School Faculty has found itself as a group, and feels a great responsibility for the future development of the school. The question now is how such a Faculty group, which is of necessity never permanent, can have a definite share in forming the educational policies of the school, built up year by year on their own teaching experience. Further Faculty representation on the school committees seems to be one answer to this question.

It is comparatively simple to outline the definite facts of the summer's experience. It is far more difficult to convey something

of the atmosphere of the school, and to follow the separate threads which make up the many-colored pattern of the school life. In thinking back over the two months, certain things stand out as significant,—primarily the groups of students and Faculty themselves, the enthusiasm of each group for the other, and of both for the school. The Science room, therefore, with its simple equipment for laboratory demonstrations, became a center of interest in the school, and a group of students was always to be found there, watching the cocoons, looking through the microscopes, studying life in its many forms. The nature study groups were out early and late, and came back with specimens of flowers, ferns and insects. On clear nights the telescope on Denbigh green attracted a long line of star gazers, and many students for the first time opened their eyes to the world about them.

Just as the general interest in the Science Department permeated the whole life of the school, so also the work of the literature division was reflected in the group. Miss Georgianna King's lecture on paintings was attended by the whole school, and many outside the literature division begged to go with the class on a trip to the art galleries next day.

The course in Music, with the series of concerts which formed a part of it, also had its definite place in the school life. A feature of the last month was Helen Rice's violin, played under the stars just before bedtime, while the students listened with keen appreciation.

The Economics courses, as in the past two years, helped the students to realize their own experiences in industry and to relate them to the problems of the present economic order. Many students who had never given a thought to industrial conditions, and who at first were bewildered by the work in Economics soon found that their attitude changed and that they had become intensely interested. They came to realize that Economics, as one girl said, "was only just what we have been living every day and didn't know it." A new sense of responsibility, a new realization that as workers they could function both economically and politically in helping to change conditions,—these were the fruits of the Economics course and of the many campus discussions. And in going back to their own communities the students are deter-

mined to put their new knowledge into practice in whatever way seems possible.

An unexpected result of this summer came during the last two weeks when nine students came to the decision that for them the next step must be further education, in order that they might come into the workers' movements better equipped with training and insight. These students, among the very superior group in the school, have all been recommended by the school for further educational opportunities, and gradually scholarships are being raised to help them meet their expenses at school and college. One girl, from a Southern textile mill, will go this fall to Antioch College, where, thanks to its new method in education, she will be able to take some preparatory subjects along with her college work, and also work in industry for a month at a time, in order to help meet her expenses. Two students, a milliner and a garment worker, are planning to do preparatory work in the Extension Department of Columbia and follow this with the university course. Another girl, a glove worker, who has been a second year student at the school this summer, is to be prepared by Miss Kirk's School, in Bryn Mawr, this winter and then will go on to the University of Wisconsin. Two students, one of them who, after two years in the school, came back this summer as office assistant, have been awarded scholarships at Brookward Workers' College for the two years' course. Two other girls are definitely planning to go back into industry for a few months, in order to save toward college expenses for another year, and for these students, too, the school is trying to secure additional help in the form of scholarships. The students as a group have come to realize during the

two months that education is not a matter of a few weeks, but that it is a life-long process, so much worthwhile that great sacrifice is justified in order to win this opportunity. And the greatest test of the school comes each year, not in its two months of accomplishment, but in the students' own determination that they must go on.

In every section of the country the former students of the school are at work, in study classes, in industrial clubs, in trade organizations, effectively applying the lessons of classroom and tutoring sections. The Alumnae Association has just been reorganized to include district branches, which are planning to systematize the students' part in the work of the school. They are helping to raise scholarships, speaking for the school, writing articles for the Labor press, working on committees, recruiting new students, and what is even more important, keeping out those applicants who have not the serious purpose in education which the students demand. They have just voted to include the Faculty of the past three summers as "fraternal members" of the Alumnae Association, so that Faculty and students as a group in every district may work for the school's support.

They are determined that the school shall go on; that only the finest students, in ability, character and purpose shall form the student body; that education, if it has any significance, must mean education for all. They know that the responsibility rests on them. In the words of the Spirit of Youth,

"Myths of the past have lost their power,
Time flying fast brings a new hour,
Nations despairing need a new creed,
Seeking and sharing, Youth must lead."

New Academic Appointments

Roger H. Wells, Associate in Economics and Politics. A.B. Northwestern University, 1916; A.M. Harvard, 1921; Ph.D. Harvard, 1923; Teacher of Civil Government at the Quincy (Ill.) High School, 1916-17, and Assistant in Government, Harvard University, 1921-22; Austin Teaching Fellow in Government, Harvard University, 1922-23.

Ralph D. Owen, Associate Professor of

Education (successor to Miss Castro). Graduate of Northwestern Watertown University, 1905; A.M. University of Wisconsin, 1909, and of Harvard, 1911; Ph.D. University of Wisconsin, 1922; Assistant Principal in school at Princeton (Wis.), 1905-06; Supervising Principal at Almond (Wis.), 1906-08; Professor of English Carthage College, 1911-13; Professor of English Methods and Supervisor of English in the Model School, National Teachers' Semi-

nary, Milwaukee, 1913-19; Superintendent of Schools, Mayville, Wis., 1919-22.

John A. Maynard, Associate Professor of Semitic Languages and the History of Religion (taking Dr. Meek's place). Member of the Oriental Institute of University of Chicago; last year Associate Editor of the Journal of the Society of Oriental Research and also acting Professor in Western Theological Seminary of Chicago University. Ph.D. of University of Chicago.

Christine Hammer, Instructor in English Composition. A.B. Bryn Mawr, 1912; A. M. Cornell University, 1916; Private Secretary and Graduate Student Bryn Mawr, 1912-13; Reader in English Bryn Mawr, 1913-15; Graduate Student Cornell University, 1915-16; Teacher of English in the Thorne School Bryn Mawr, 1916-17, and in the True Light School, Canton, China. 1917-18; Teacher and Head Mistress in the Wyndcroft School, Pottstown, 1918-21; Teacher in Primary Department Bryn Mawr School, 1921-22; Graduate Scholar in English Bryn Mawr, 1922-23.

Esther Crane, Associate in Education. A.B. Smith, 1910; A.M. Oberlin, 1913; Ph.D. University of Chicago, 1917; Teacher of Latin and German in the High School, Kenton, Ohio, 1910-12; Substitute of Philosophy at Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., 1914-15; Associate Professor of Philosophy, Psychology and Education at Lake Erie College, 1917-19; since 1919 Associate Professor at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.

Katharine Bassler, Reader in Mathematics (correcting papers). A.B. Barnard College, 1922; Scholar in Mathematics Bryn Mawr College, 1922-1923.

Adelaide Frances Brown, Reader in Psychology. A.B. Colorado College, 1922; Graduate Student and Graduate Assistant in Elementary Philosophy and Psychology Colorado College, 1922-23.

Marjorie L. Thompson, Instructor in English Composition. A.B. Bryn Mawr, 1912; Graduate Student Bryn Mawr, 1912-13; since 1917 teaching English in the Baldwin School.

Edith Hall Dohan (Mrs. Joseph), Lecturer in Archaeology (substitute for Dr. Carpenter during his leave of absence. A.B. Smith, 1899; Ph.D. Bryn Mawr, 1908; Mary E. Garrett European Fellow, 1903; Student at School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1903-05; 1911-12 excavating in

Eastern Crete. Assistant Curator University Museum, Philadelphia, 1912-15; Instructor in Archaeology at Mt. Holyoke, 1909-11.

Margaret Gilman, Instructor in French (in place of Miss Helen Smith). A.B. Bryn Mawr, 1919; A.M. Bryn Mawr, 1920; Fellow in French Bryn Mawr, 1920-21, and Fellow in Romance Languages Bryn Mawr, 1921-22. Awarded last year one of the two scholarships offered by French Government to American women. Has been studying at the Ecole Normale Supérieure and at the Sorbonne.

Eleanor Grace Clark, Reader in English (correcting papers). A.B. Oberlin College, 1918; A.M., 1920; Teacher of English at St. Helen's Hall, Portland, Oregon, 1918-21; Graduate Student at Bryn Mawr College, 1921-22; Teacher in Friends' School at Moorestown, N. J., 1922-23.

Janet Fowler, Demonstrator in Applied Psychology. A.B. Vassar College, 1922.

Mrs. Sally Hughes Schrader, Demonstrator in Biology. B.S. Grinnell College, 1917; Instructor in Zoology, Grinnell, 1918-19; Lecturer in Zoology, Barnard College, 1920-21; half-time Demonstrator in Biology, Bryn Mawr, 1922-23.

Dr. Marion H. Rea, physician.

Florence Whitbeck, half-time Demonstrator in Geology. A.B. University of Wisconsin, 1919; M.A., 1921; draftsman of Wisconsin Geological Survey summer of 1919; Graduate Assistant in Geology and Geography at the University of Wisconsin, 1919-20, and Fellow in Geology and Geography at the University of Wisconsin, 1920-21; Instructor in Geography in High School Department of University of Porto Rico since 1921.

Norah Trevelyan, Assistant to Director of Athletics and Gymnastics.

Frances Browne, Head Mistress of the Thorne School. A.B. Bryn Mawr, 1909; Teacher in the Psychological Clinic and in Orange Settlement, N. Y. C., 1911-12; Teacher in the Organic School for Education, 1913-14; Teacher in the Thorne School, 1914-15, and in the Play School, N. Y. C., 1915-16; Private Tutor, 1916.

New Wardens: Mary Coolidge, A.B., 1914; Olga Kelly, A. B., 1913.

Dr. David Tennant and Professor Lucy Donnelley have returned from their Sabbatical years and Mlle. Marcelle Parde from leave of absence.

Crosby Hall

An International Residence and Clubhouse for University Women in London

By ALYS RUSSELL, '90

WITH University Women's Clubhouses in Washington and in Paris, available for use by the International Federation of University Women, it was felt at the last International Conference held in Paris in July, 1922, that there should be one in London also, and the British Federation was encouraged to consider the offer of Crosby Hall in Chelsea, London. This fine old fifteenth century hall is the property of a philanthropic society which has been unable to use it since the war. It is not in the open market but has been offered privately for the use of women graduates at a price much below its real value.

It is a wonderful opportunity that has come to university women, as no more delightful clubhouse could be imagined. Crosby Hall is well known as an outstanding example of the "great hall" of its period. Its superb oak roof and the graceful vaulting and tracery of its western oriel have been preserved in perfect condition through all the vicissitudes of the fifteenth century city mansion of which it once formed a part. It has, too, the charm of historic tradition. Apart from the interest which would attach to any building left standing in the heart of the City of London for four hundred and fifty years, Crosby Hall is rich in associations with notable people of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, including Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III; Sir Thomas More, and Sir Philip Sydney's sister, the Countess of Pembroke.

To-day the hall, removed from the city in 1908, to make room for modern offices, stands unused and neglected in a corner of Sir Thomas More's Chelsea garden, beyond Carlyle's statue, overlooking the picturesque reach of the river down to Battersea Park, so often painted by Whistler.

This priceless hall and the 500 years' lease of the land on which it stands will be sold to the Federation for only ten thousand pounds (\$46,000), although the splendid London site alone is valued at almost twice that amount. If Crosby Hall can be devoted in perpetuity to the service of

women who will appreciate its beauty and traditions. Many women graduates come to London for study and research from the provinces, from the Overseas Dominions, from the Continent, from the East, and, above all, from the United States. For these women and for members of the British Federation and the other Federations of the International who need a clubhouse on their visits to London, it is proposed to build a residential wing containing forty rooms. This will be in the same architectural style, and will be at the north end of Crosby Hall, which will itself be used as a refectory and place of assembly. And even if other wings are added later, the hall will still be the distinguished feature of the clubhouse, its architectural jewel of great price. But in order to make it available, the residential wing is necessary not only in order to provide sleeping accommodation, kitchens, etc., for non-residents, but in order to enable the clubhouse to be self-supporting and to pay interest on the mortgage that will have to be placed on it.

The cost of this residential wing will be £35,000 (\$161,000) of which £20,000 (\$92,000) can be placed as a mortgage on the property. The total cash amount that must be raised at once is therefore £25,000 or at an exchange of \$4.60 to the pound, \$115,000.

This seemed an impossible sum a year ago. The British Federation of University women is composed of about 2000 busy professional women with small salaries and many claims on them. Unlike the American Federation, it counts among its members no women with independent fortunes, no rich Vassar widows, nor Bryn Mawr millionaire daughters. But encouraged by the International Conference, British university women have determined to make the attempt, and they have already succeeded far beyond their expectations. To-day they have secured in cash or promises the £10,000 (\$46,000) needed to buy the hall. They have still to raise the £15,000 (\$60,000) for the residential wing, and are trying to obtain it in subscriptions of £1,000 (\$4,600) each. The gift of £1,000 gives

the right to name one of the rooms in the residential wing, and confers on the donor certain privileges in connection with its use. Six rooms are already named, Chelsea, London, Birmingham, Manchester, Scotland, and Yorkshire, and in addition, India, Canada and the Scandinavian countries have promised to raise £1,000 each to name rooms. It is hoped also that Italy, France, Australia and New Zealand, and, above all, America may each give a room.

An excellent beginning has been made by contributions amounting to nearly \$200 from President-Emeritus Thomas, Mrs. Arthur Scribner, 1891; Miss Mabel Choate and others; in addition, five American college women in London organized an American stall at the great bazaar at Crosby Hall last July, which brought the American contributions up to \$530. The stall was managed by Alys Russell ('90), chairman; Julia Tevis Lane ('02), Secretary, and three representatives from other colleges, and was patronized by Marion Reilly, Ethel Parrish Fletcher, Helen Taft Manning and other Bryn Mawr Alumnae. Lady Astor sent fruit and flowers to the American stall, as did also Miss Ward of Guilsborough Hall, and contributions were also received from the Hon. Lady Ward (Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's daughter) and the Hon. Lady Hood (Radcliffe). American food and ice cream were the principal sales, and under a tent in the Oriel window nearby, a real American Indian sang songs and told fortunes. The great hall was charmingly decorated, with foreign stalls grouped together at the upper end, the stall contributed by Indian women and by friends of India (including Liberty's shop in Regent Street) being in the middle, the American, Czecho-Slovakian and Serbian stalls together, and the Swedish, Danish and Finnish beyond, while the French and Italian women sent books and other articles.

This Bazaar was only one of a long series of entertainments held last winter to raise money for Crosby Hall, a concert, a matinee attended by the Queen, a city meeting, lectures, dinners, at one of which Augustine Birrell was the principal speaker, and finally a book sale in the hall itself. Outside London, meetings, dances and sales were organized to raise £1,000. The Yorkshire fund, for instance, has already received a contribution from Princess Mary, whose husband, Lord Lascelles, is a York-

shireman. Plans are being laid for money-raising entertainments in the hall next winter, beginning with four lectures, one of them by Walter de la Mare on "Atmosphere in Fiction" and one by Bernard Shaw on "St. Joan of Arc." Dances will be held there and mediaeval plays given, and there will be dinners and luncheons and teas.

The great city companies of London are subscribing to help save Crosby Hall for the nation, and to give it into the safe-keeping of the International Federation of University Women. The Goldsmiths' Company has promised £500, the Merchant Taylors one hundred guineas and the Leather-sellers the same, with smaller sums from Armourers, Vintners, etc.

A national and an international effort is now being made. It is up to university and college women everywhere to see that this effort succeeds. What will American college women do to raise America's quota of \$46,000 and name an American room?

We have already \$530 towards this amount. Lady Astor is helping us, and has already spoken for us and helped our stall. She wrote me a few weeks ago:

"I take a very deep interest in the Crosby Hall scheme, and although I have a great many responsibilities and calls for help, I feel I should like to help forward in a special way this particular scheme." I wish I could write her in reply that American college women at home are taking it up in a practical way.

If American men and women living in England can be found as patriotic and as public spirited as Lady Astor who are willing to guarantee conditionally one-half of the remaining \$4,070, that is \$2,035, provided the other \$2,035 can be subscribed in the United States, would not American college women volunteer to get this amount, even if it should have to be raised in small subscriptions? Could we not give a personal touch to such an effort by announcing that the name of the American woman, Lady Astor, who has led the way for all Anglo-Saxon women in political life, the first woman to be elected a member of the "Mother of Parliaments," will be inscribed on the door of our American room?

Will not our Bryn Mawr Alumnae make practical suggestions for some such plan to originate, like so many other good things, at Bryn Mawr?

Minutes of the Council Meeting

Meeting of the Alumnae Council, Wednesday Morning, June 6, 1923, in the Chapel, Taylor Hall

Acting-President, MYRA ELLIOT VAUCLAIN, Presiding

Roll-call read by Mary Christine Smith, 1914, Corresponding Secretary.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Report of District Councillors given):

District II. Mrs. Miller's report was read, in her absence, special mention being made of the work of Mrs. Loomis in New York and Mrs. Shaw in New Jersey.

District III. Mrs. Stone reported two promising candidates for the fall of 1923. Beginning with next year, Washington will combine with the Baltimore Club in offering a joint scholarship each year to the best candidate in either section.

District IV. Mrs. MacDonald reported one regional scholar in College financed by the local club of Cincinnati. They have also a candidate for 1923 whom they will finance if she passes.

District V. Miss Lawther reported that Chicago had so far done all the work in her district. Chicago gave two lectures this year; they have in hand \$1620, but they have no candidate. District V is not confining its scholarship to public schools but is encouraging public school candidates. Their one candidate is not the type that the committee wanted.

District VI. Mrs. Young gave the report for Mrs. Lewis that plans were being made for the meeting of the Council in November.

District VII. No report.

District I. Mrs. Walcott reported that under Mrs. Bancroft's leadership the association has been doing excellent work, and principally work in scholarships. They have four scholarships. The Summer School Committee, under Mrs. Brooks, has also been doing active work.

Discussion took place on the subject of holding a special meeting of the Alumnae Association on October 13th, the business being to decide whether there is to be a drive for the Students' Building. There was much discussion as to the date of the meeting, as the Council meeting is November 8th, 9th and 10th, and the Annual Meeting February 1st. No architectural plans can be submitted, but an architect may be engaged if it is the feeling of the Association, but it is a very serious and expensive matter.

M. S. Lost. That October 13th be kept as date of special meeting.

The question of the type of drive was discussed. It was asked if this drive might be as elaborate as the Endowment Drive was, and then if the Students' Building was facing the same crisis that the Endowment Fund was. The Trustees are willing to co-operate and act as soon as the money is presented to them, but the College has no money to appropriate. The feeling was expressed that a general appeal to Alumnae is still due from Alumnae to the Endowment impossible when you consider that \$56,000 ment Fund.

It was thought that if the opinion of the Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago groups could be brought to the Council meeting they might have something to go on. It was said that the Council must know the feeling of the Alumnae scattered throughout the country before anything could be done.

Discussion took place on changing the date of the Council meeting.

M.S.C. That the date of the Council meeting remain November 8th, 9th, 10th.

M.S.C. That the office be empowered to write to the chairman of local branches scattered throughout the country to ask them to hold a meeting in the autumn to thrash out the subject of the Students' Building; and

That the Chairman be asked to report to the office by November 5th.

Miss Orlady spoke on "Regional Scholars." She spoke of the success of the committees who are raising the money and the excellent records of the scholars in College. She reported that everyone of the regional scholars returning to College had been awarded a Sophomore scholarship by their local committees, and everyone had been promised assistance by the College or had won some of the Sophomore scholarships at College.

Dr. Rhys Carpenter also spoke on the "Needs of the Library" and the necessity for more books, and Mary Peirce, 1912, on the Alumnae Fund.

The Alumnae Fund

By MARY PEIRCE, 1912, Chairman

The following report tells its own story and hardly needs an introductory word. The results to date are good and almost justify the expectation of success with which the *Alumnae Fund* plan was launched in May. The contributions have been generous, decidedly larger on an average than last year's. But there are many names missing from the list of contributors. Some whole classes are lacking. What individual wants to have the year close with her name still missing? And what class will look with pride to "No report" opposite its numerals?

Furthermore, the objects chosen for this year's gifts still need money in spite of the appropriation the Board has already been able to make for their use. Every cent that is given now is going directly to the relief of some College need. Is the Alumnae Fund to count as a real factor in meeting those needs? The answer rests with you as individual alumnae.

Send your cheque to the Alumnae Office today.

By Classes\$10,064.44
Outside Contributions:

Mrs. Caldwell (in memory of
John Caldwell) 1,000.00
Chicago B. M. Club for Dr.
Scott's books 50.00
Mrs. Kilroy 5.00
St. Paul Alumnae for S. S.
Scholarships (no names given) 45.00

\$11,164.44

Designated \$4,836.63
Free 6,327.71

Appropriations already made:

President Park's Fund \$1,000.00
Summer School 420.00
New Book Room 1,000.00
Books for Music Dept., in mem-
ory of Catherine Westling, '14 236.00
Books for the Library 500.00
Students Bldg., in memory of
John Caldwell 1,000.00
Alumnae Association 3,000.00

\$7,156.00

Expenses:

Collectors' & printing expenses \$318.17

Since this report has been compiled on September 15th, 1923, a cheque for \$1500 has been received from the Class of 1898 for President Park's Fund.

REPORT BY CLASSES

Class	No of Contributors	Amount
Ph. D.	17	\$79.00
1889	17	649.00
1890		
1891		
1892	11	145.00
1893	8	57.44
1894	6	35.50
1895	12	141.00
1896	24	432.00
1897	2	10.00
1898		
1899	9	135.00
1900	26	295.00
1901	17	297.00
1902	16	304.00
1903	27	785.00
1904	19	322.00
1905	27	339.50
1906	13	745.37
1907	22	233.00
1908	3	29.00
1909	31	337.00
1910	16	151.50
1911	30	359.50
1912	19	150.00
1913	49	680.00
1914		1236.00
1915	24	196.00
1916	19	256.00
1917	12	255.00
1918		
1919	29	649.90
1920	28	254.00
1921	36	500.73
1922		
1923	1	5.00

Totals

570

\$10,064.44

Impressions of the Summer School

By a Tutor, ELIZABETH LEWIS OTEY, 1901

WHEN one strolls to the angle of the corridor of Pembroke East and dallies among the class relics of the past, gazing at photographs of bygone classes of the nineties, at the extraordinary high collars and dragging skirts, the Summer School for Women Workers in Industry at Bryn Mawr seems not possible. One wonders what link can connect those women with the bobbed-haired women workers in knickers who besiege Taylor Hall in the summertime. Will they be willing to see their experiment in workers' education through? Will they give this experiment a reasonable length of time,—a decade, until the hundred women turned out each year number a thousand and can be expected to affect woman's part in the labor movement?

If the Alumnae visit the Summer School they will find that the gap between the summer students and the early classes is not great. There is the same eagerness for learning that characterized pioneer women students and, I venture, on the part of the summer students a greater eagerness of purpose in the application of ideas to life. Certainly the outstanding summer students give one the impression of catching the significance of their part in helping to shape a better world. They regard the education they receive at Bryn Mawr as a tool with which to solve the problems of the relations of human beings and the solution is no lopsided woman's affair. One feels the middle-class feminine stage has been long passed when the emphasis is on women, rather is it as fellow workers, men and women they choose to go forward.

At the beginning of the term the workers in industry are asked to give the books they read. When one saw Pushkin, Romain Rolland, Dostoevsky, Tolstoi, Kropatkin and Anatole France listed the way was paved for something unusual which eight weeks' experience confirmed. Here were garment workers, milliners, telephone operators and textile workers who really wanted to learn, whose language and grammar handicaps merely served to make them keener to overcome them. No degree of heat, for it was often intensely hot, seemed

to affect their interest. They worked well in spite of a very full day.

One felt at times that there were too many distractions perhaps, with protracted talks at teatime and long-drawn-out committee meetings; that the day should be shorter. Indeed, the only drawback to the gorgeous flights of the school was the grinding of the mechanism. This was necessary, of course, especially in a well-regulated democratic community, where everybody is entitled to express opinions freely and where everybody avails herself of the opportunity. One sees defects but with only eight weeks out of eternity, with students voraciously lapping up and with Faculty burning to give, the temptation to overload is well-nigh irresistible. Usually overloading crept up unconsciously. Thus, at tea a subject would be presented and then thrown open for questions. The workers would become so interested that they stayed on and on. French occupation of the Ruhr held the students spellbound from four to six o'clock on one of the hottest afternoons of the year, similarly with the promotion of peace.

The spirit of the school is rare and worthy of the best of Bryn Mawr. The workers belong to the rank and file and it is there they wish to serve. There is ambition, plenty of it, but it is an ambition to excel in service. Young as they are, they understand the imperative need of solidarity. Yet it by no means follows that they are all agreed. Inevitably, among conservatives, radicals, time-markers, socialists, communists and pacifists there would be clashes of views, but they realize the value of a far-flung battle line and a wonderful deference to the opinions of others characterized the proceedings. The labor movement has taught impetuous youth patience. Oftener than any other class, workers have known defeat of their ideas, so when it comes they are ready, ready the next day to go on from the point left off, with sure hope in their hearts that the next time their desires for fair play will secure greater recognition.

Curious contradictions sometimes cropped out, as, for example, the pother in naming

the students' periodical. Last year this was called *The Daisy*, but early in the summer the Editorial Board changed the name to *Shop and School*, as being more in keeping with the aims of the magazine. The workers evidently did not relish the change, for they voted to go back to *The Daisy*. The meeting was held in the chapel of Taylor and one could not help feeling that the monstrous hodge-podge of Gothic yellow oak and *objets d'art* wrought its part in the reversion to sentimental Victorianism. It seemed peculiarly fitting that daisies and flowers should retrieve a discredited past in that room.

At the end of the two months there were many satisfactions. One compared the posture and walk of the students at the beginning and at the end and saw how fear-

lessly they moved, how free they were in their sports. Plays and pageants were natural and pleasurable. The capacity for enjoyment had increased. The Summer School is something more than a glorified camp, however, for intellectual progress was made. New fields of science, art and nature have been opened to the workers. They have experienced the joy of star gazing on top of the gymnasium and now speak easily of the retreat of the Howling Dog, of Vega and Altair. Butterflies have been chased, captured and classified, trees differentiated, and flowers learned. Objective judgment has been furthered. Many have a notion of the sweep of life. Education has done the best to be expected of it; many of the students have left Bryn Mawr with a point of view.

ALUMNAE NOTES

1889

Class Editor, Harriet Randolph, 1300 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

In the autumn of 1885 Bryn Mawr College for the first time opened its doors to students.

Among those who entered were some who came to stay only one year to try what was then considered by many persons an experiment. Others stayed two years. And some on account of health or because of the imperfectly understood requirements of the unfamiliar Group System prolonged their undergraduate days beyond the expected four years.

It may be of interest to the class to see in figures what part of those who entered in 1885 left at an early date, or stayed four years, or longer.

In the attempt to verify the class list in the files of the Alumnae Association with the College record, the discovery was made that the College office has no list, as such of the undergraduates who entered in 1885.

There are (1) records of the names of persons who made application to enter, and (2) of those who took the College entrance examinations in 1885. In (1) are names of some persons who did not at any time enter, and in (2) of students who did not enter until a later date.

There is (3) a record of students who took collegiate examinations in December,

1885, and at mid-years Jan.-Feb., 1886.

One name is missing. This student now informs that on account of recent illness she was unable to continue her college work after the first few weeks of the first year. Her name appears in the examination records of 1886-87.

And there is (4) the first College photograph taken on the steps of Taylor Hall below the clock tower. This is believed to belong to the first year, because it contains the portrait of one student who was in College only during the first year and because there are in it no students who entered after 1885. The three absentees have all been accounted for.

One lived at home and had left College for the day before the afternoon hour when the photograph was taken. One recalls that she had an appointment with the dentist. The third explains: "I remember well the disappointment and regret that I felt when I found on returning to College—from I do not remember where—that I had missed being in the picture. My whole College association has been of such value and interest in my life, and though only an "ex" I am proud of being an '89er. So I still have the same emotions at not being in the picture."

As the writer of the above was in College only the first year, her statement confirms the date of the photograph.

The first printed list of undergraduates appears in the College Program dated 1888. By that time those who were in College only one year had gone and their names are not in this list. All these missing names seem to have been recovered since then and have been printed for many years in the College Register in the list of Former Undergraduates.

By comparison of sources (3) and (4) with the files of the Alumnae Association the following is believed to be a correct list of the undergraduate students who entered Bryn Mawr College in the autumn of 1885:

Allinson, G.	Hutchinson, M.
Anthony, A.	Lawrence, L.
Anthony, E.	McMurtrie, M.
Bean, C.	Paxson, C.
Blanchard, E.	Randolph, H.
Blanchard, M.	Rhoads, A.
Carey, J.	Riegel, E.
Clark, M.	Rushmore, F.
Coale, H.	Shipley, K.
Cope, J.	Smith, A.
Dudley, H.	Smith, E.
Elder, L.	Taylor, A.
Franklin, S.	Thomas, G.
Garrett, F.	Thomas, M. C.
Garrett, M.	Thomas, M. G.
Goff, L.	Thorne, L.
Gowen, E.	Weygandt, S.
Hoy, A.	Whitall, M.

There were also one graduate student, Harrison, S. R., and four resident fellows, Bancroft, J. M. (History); Gage, K. A. (Greek); Southworth, E. A. (Biology); Williams, E. C. (Mathematics).

The following statistics refer to the thirty-six undergraduates, number who received the degree of A. B.:

In 1889	22
Feb., 1890	2
1890	4
Number who left College before finishing the course for a degree (Ex)	8
Number remaining single	15
A. B. ....13	Ex. 2
Number married	21
A. B. ....15	Ex. 6
Number married and having children ...	15
A. B. ....10	Ex. 5
Number of sons	20
A. B. ....14	Ex. 6
Number of daughters	21
A. B. ....14	Ex. 7

Number of daughters at Bryn Mawr College	6
A. B. 4	Ex. 2
Number at some other College	5
A. B. 4	Ex. 1
Number too young for College	5
A. B. 2	Ex. 3
Number of grandsons	5
A. B. 2	Ex. 3
Number of granddaughters	9
A. B. 9	Ex. 0

The following are comments by the members of the Class on the notes in this column during the past year.

Nov. 13, 1922. I have been impressed lately with the lack of information from our Class in the BULLETIN, and feel that our members should respond and keep up their Class spirit. I therefore tell you of my life. I do hope the '89ers will come into more prominence.

Feb., 1923 (over the telephone). I wanted to write and tell thee how interesting I think the Alumnae Notes are.

Feb. 7, 1923. All the '89 news is most interesting.

Feb. 19, 1923. I was truly delighted to see the fine letters from the Class of 1889 and hope thee will continue to rouse them to their duty.

Feb. 20. Like other members of the Class of '89 I was very much interested in the Notes in the last BULLETIN.

Feb. 20. I enjoy hugely the personal notes.

Feb. 26. The Alumnae Notes of the February BULLETIN were very interesting to me and I am glad to comply with your request and tell you of my —.

April 8. I do think that full Alumnae Notes are one of the most interesting and valuable portions of an Alumnae Bulletin, not only as giving news of one's friends but as showing the definitely varied uses of college training.

May 4. It gave me great pleasure to write for the BULLETIN.

Members of the Class who have enjoyed the Notes will doubtless like to have them continued. It is therefore suggested that the appearance of each number of the BULLETIN that may contain '89's Alumnae Notes (Oct., Dec., Feb., April, June) shall be the signal and the recurring reminder to each member of the Class to send in her notes at least once a year to the Class editor.

Thus when we meet it will be not only as companions of an older day that we cherish but with some sympathetic knowledge of more recent happenings.

1891

My Pasture, A Meditation, (The Churchman Co.) reprinted as a memorial for the many friends of Emily Louisa Bull of '91, is at the same time a record of her achievement in the field of writing. It forms one of a series of papers* recently published in *The Churchman*. The other two show her as the student that she was, with her wide knowledge of classical and of early Christian literature; "My Pasture" brings us perhaps into closer touch with her rare personality. Here with her intellectual quality, with her scholarly appreciation are combined a characteristic quaintness, which shows itself in the simplicity and "homeliness" of certain figures, and a satisfying joy she felt in nature, which persuades one of the truth of her pictures. How deep was the impression made on her in childhood of the beauty of field and woods, we know from the vividness of her memories of detail. For example, of her tramps with her father: "In the summer we chose the river flats where the vervain-covered pools were full of water lilies and the scarlet touches of the cardinal flower blazed in the shadowed places, and wild clematis and bed-straw and grape vines and bitter-sweet grew in great tangled masses along the river-bank." "We went across to the edge of the woods to eat our dinner where the sharp scent of fallen leaves and chestnut burrs seemed to add flavour to our food." Again: "Pastures on the 'North Shore' full in season of the loveliest things,—wild roses and golden gorse in June, and in the late summer great purple thistles and barberries, barberries everywhere, their sprays of coral glowing against the gray rocks, and always a glimpse of sea or tidal river over great stretches of yellowish green marsh land."

That "life and love are not over for us when we leave this mortal body" forms the theme of her "meditation" among the "steadfast hills," the beauty she loved helping her to something like a realization of

the life "beyond all human realizing." "Fortunately for us," she writes, "though science can do nothing for us in these matters, experience, which is greater than science, is also less helpless. . . . It is well for the world that there are some people more wise than we who understand. I do not think many of them are scholars or philosophers, but simple folk, or scholars who have learned enough to become simple."

It was a few weeks before her death, which came not unexpectedly though suddenly, that she wrote here in closing, "The knights of old used to keep vigil before setting out against the enemy. I have kept my vigil before the battle in the solitary hours here in my pasture with the birds to keep me company and the squirrels winding their clocks and scolding at me from the nearby trees."

1893

Class Editor, S. Frances Van Kirk, 1333 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Our reunion is to be held in June, 1924. Each one is asked to send the secretary the name of a candidate for manager. Thirty-six living members. How many can come? Plan to take part in a fine celebration.

Many of '93 are travelling.

Jane L. Brownell writes: "I am really in Poland and am enchanted. Everything is full of interest. No tourists!" (Address care of Messrs. Morgan, Harjes and Co., Paris.)

Gertrude Taylor Slaughter (Mrs. M. S. Slaughter) sailed for Europe in June, to be gone fifteen months. She was a delegate for Wisconsin at the National Convention of the League of Women Voters. "My husband and I are spending the summer in England," she writes, "loafing about in bypaths. We're going to Paris and later to Venice and to Rome and elsewhere."

Nellie Neilson is in Europe (Address care of Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co., London).

Eliza Adams Lewis (Mrs. Frank N. Lewis) spent a few months in Philadelphia in midwinter and then went to La Jolla, California.

Lucy Donnelly spent the summer in Europe.

Grace Elder Saunders (Mrs. Frederic A. Saunders), with her daughter Marjorie, is in Europe, to remain until September or perhaps longer.

* "The Joy of the Early Church"—*Churchman*. Nov. 4, 1922.

"My Pasture"—*Churchman*. Feb. 24, 1923.

"How to Teach the Bible to the Young"—*Churchman*. May 12, 1923.

Emma Atkins Davis (Mrs. Edward B. Davis) joined Susan Fitz Gerald, Lucy Lewis and Frances Van Kirk at the Alumnae Supper. Her daughter, Emma Louise, was graduated from St. Mary's in June.

Margaret Hilles Johnson has returned from a year at Grenoble and is living at Scarsdale, N. Y.

1895

Edith Pettit Borie has returned to this country and is living in Abington, Pa.

Leonie Gilmour is spending the winter at 39 East Tenth Street, New York City.

1901

Class Editor, Mrs. Monroe Buckley, 225 Kent Road, Ardmore, Pa.

An article entitled "A Seventeenth Century Garden" in the July number of the *Bulletin* of the Garden Club of America describes May Brayton Marvell's garden at Tiverton, R. I. She invites any alumnae passing that way to inspect it.

Marion Parris Smith and Dr. Smith have built a house near the Baldwin School and will live there this winter.

1903

Class Editor, Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, Farmington, Conn.

In memory of

Theodora Ethel Wye

Died in Freeport, Long Island, on Sunday, May 6.

Katharine Hull, '03, was married on June 23 to Mr. Edward Crummer of Washington. Mr. Crummer is a lawyer, and connected with the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Mabel Harriet Norton, since the death of her sister, last winter, has been spending her time with her niece and nephew.

Alice Lovell Kellogg sends the following letter from American Development Co., Box 655, Guayaquil, Ecuador, March 12, 1923:

"My intentions to write directly I got your plea were excellent, but it is always easier here to wait for the next mail instead of writing at once. Anyway, the news of me is very much the same. We are still in the same place, my seven-year-old daughters hardly know another home, though we spent six months in Carmel, California, last summer. They have never seen a movie and until and except for last summer's experience they had never seen a train, but they are entirely familiar with riding mules and horses, houses without

glass windows and view unlimited. Molly writes, 'I wold much rather ride a strit car than a hors eny day,' but maybe she will change her mind later on. You notice her spelling? We are not as severe as we should be. We have a very nice California girl who came down with us this last time to teach the young ones. There are five pupils and each one in a different class. Even my twins are not together.

"The wooden house we had lived in for almost six years burned down a year ago, taking with it practically all our possessions, but we are very much at home in the new one now. It is prettier, more convenient than the old one and safer, being of concrete and we are gradually accumulating things again. The children have one wing entirely to themselves, with school-room, dormitories and bathrooms and their playground right outside and theoretically it is an ideal arrangement. Practically, of course, they prefer to be where we are. I wonder if children ever like to stay in any place especially designed for them. My oldest boy is almost twelve. His education is the only thing that would drag us from this delightful life. I never expect to be so carefree again, and when I think of servant problems in the States, not to speak of the cold northern winters, my pampered flesh shrinks. As for the children, their acquirement of Spanish, practice in riding and swimming, their excellent health and their close family communion more than make up, it seems to me, for what they may have lost in the way of companionship with American children of their own age. However, these arguments hold only up to a certain age. We have no intention of bringing them up as Latin Americans, and Norman has almost reached that age, so our problem has soon to be faced.

"Much love to all of 1903. I do hope to get back to some reunion sometime."

1907

Class Editor, Eunice Morgan Schenck, Low Buildings, Bryn Mawr.

The editor sends her best thanks to all members of the Class of 1907 who answered her appeal for summer news. The following letters were received:

Esther Williams Apthorp: "A pleasant summer passed as usual at Marblehead, with the hope of returning to Salem in the fall—if we can buy our house there; if

not, we see visions of ourselves forced to retire into an igloo."

May Ballin: "If you had asked me about last winter I could have told about our cruise around the Mediterranean, but this summer is colorless, just spending my days at country clubs around New York, with short visits to Lake Mohonk and Lake Placid Club, to take me away from the rush and dirt of the city, which are about the only things about a New York City summer that I dislike. Last week, I tried to assist Alice Hawkins apartment and job hunting, but I fear I was not much help."

Helen Smitheman Baldwin: "For the first time the Baldwin family has remained at home here in Montclair, taking trips by motor to the homes of various relatives.

Brita Horner, from whom you probably will not hear, is doing some very interesting work. This has been her second summer in Mexico, where she attends the University for a short course while becoming acquainted with the country. Her objects are two: to perfect her Spanish and to aid the work of creating a better understanding in this country of our stormy sister republic."

Peggy Ayer Barnes: "Shrinking from publicity, as I notoriously do, only a sincere desire to offer tribute to Margaret Augur's soundness of lung and swiftness of limb lead me to call 1907's reluctant attention to my summer activities. Margaret spent two August weeks with me in Mt. Desert and we climbed two mountains a day—quite an achievement at our great age—she, buoyed up with the hope that she would grow fat and I, seduced by the illusion that I would grow thin from the exercise involved. At the end of two weeks we had regretfully to face the fact that we could discover no change in our physical frames, save a slight but far from enhancing enlargement at the knee and ankle joints. But what can one expect from life in the later thirties? Our conversational powers, I am glad to report, seemed unimpaired, even under the acid test of repeated midnight discussions in the Sophomoric manner, on life as lived on the Bryn Mawr Campus and elsewhere. Margaret left me to go to New York to pick up a chemistry instructor for Rosemary Hall. Since when I have been climbing granite hills alone

with the Barnes boys. Next winter, Chicago."

Calvert Myers Beasley: "At present I am sitting on the beach at Haven, Maine, a summer colony near Bar Harbor and even nearer Blue Hill, where Avis Putnam spends her summers. I wanted Alice Hawkins to come up and visit both of us, but her family were too alluring, especially Emily's new baby. We have a cottage this year and love it. I saw Tony on the train coming up—she was going to visit friends in Maine somewhere. It is good to catch even a glimpse of 1907. I do hope I can get back to the next reunion."

Margaret Reeve Cary: "We are up here (Lyne Centre, N. H.) in a beautiful mountain country in the real wilderness. The other day I climbed Mooselank Mountain with a Mr. and Mrs. Merriam of Greenfield and they told me a great deal about Janet Russell. They told me all about her lovely house, with its rare old furniture; all about her love for horses and her riding; all about her musical knowledge; and all about the many things she does for people in Greenfield; so I sent my love to Janet and I feel as if I had paid her a short visit. Before I came up here Alice Hawkins came to see me and some one who teaches at Rosemary told some nice things about Margaret Augur the other day, way up here in the woods.

"The children have made a raft, and when we are not in the lake or on it, we collect butterflies and moths. Stephen and I have four large tin boxes of fine green worms which we feed every day. We have found about twenty-five varieties of ferns and lots of really rare flowers. We wander through the woods following blazed trails and are having the best kind of summer.

"I hope all of 1907 who are near Philadelphia this fall will rally loyally to our concert for scholarships in November. We have two scholarships to work for now, and our Freshman is Miss Jane Haines' niece, so that we ought to feel a special pleasure in working for her."

Antoinette Cannon: "I have done nothing this summer that is of interest to anybody but myself. After the National Conference of Social Work, which was held in Washington in May, I returned to New York to spend June and July teaching in

the summer session of the New York School of Social Work. My course was in medical social problems. I had an interesting class of about sixteen women who had had considerable experience in social work and had gone or were going into social work departments in hospitals.

"On the first of August I left New York for the Maine woods. I chanced to travel on the same train with Calvert Myers and her husband and little daughter en route for Bar Harbor. I spent ten days in camp on one of Maine's smaller lakes, then came home for the rest of the month. Here I follow my profession of maiden aunt. If anyone can tell me why we have no fifteen-cent piece, why a minute is divided into sixty seconds, and whether God has a God, I shall be glad to help in answering these questions.

Mary Fabian: "There is not a great deal to tell about my summer. My father died, quite suddenly, a few weeks ago; and now my mother, sister and I are spending a month in this restful place, Castine.

"You may not have heard that Mary Ferguson has been travelling in England for two months this summer. She will be home early in September. Also Miriam Cable von Ternes is spending the summer in this country, is in Evanston at present, but will return to Europe again this fall."

1911

Class Editor, Louise Russell, 140 East Fifty-second Street, New York City.

Reunion Notes written up by Catherine Delano Grant.

Only nineteen of us at our reunion, as the College News points out (there were really twenty, if you count May-May, who couldn't come to the Class Supper)! But we voted it a highly successful reunion, notwithstanding, and attributed this small number to our vast geographical distribution, our large families, and, in general, to our own industry and importance. We inhabited Rockefeller, "we" being: Leila Houghteling, Louise Russell, Hannah Dodd Thompson, Elizabeth Taylor Russell, Emily Caskey, Margaret Prussing LeVino, Constance Wilbur McKeehan, Willa Alexander

Browning, Elsie Funkhouser, Henrietta Magoffin, Charlotte Claflin, Anna Stearns, Norvelle Browne, Emma Forster, Mary Minor Taylor, Mildred Janney Ashbrook, Helen Emerson, Catherine Delano Grant and Ruth Vickery Holmes. And how we revelled in its spaciousness and "modern conveniences," while we saw and heard 1914, a stone's throw away in West, living tenement-wise, five in a room! Up to the minute as ever, our costumes, designed and executed by the two Russells, were archaeologically correct, green headbands with pendant flaps, and girdles, all admirably suited to our Egyptian faces and figgers.

As Toastmistress at our Supper, it was delightful to have with us again after a lapse of so many years Ruth Vickery Holmes, our Freshman President. To her happy thought we owed the absence of programs and set speeches, and the consequent freedom from nerves and premonitory indigestion, above all the ease and informality of the occasion. Yet we made speeches, each and every one of us, and many an ornamental gem which had heretofore blushed unseen came to light that night! Pinkie's drolleries convulsed us as usual, and so did Leila's dissertation on "Can a Mind Come Back," her comment on a year's study for a higher degree at the University of Chicago. Prussie talked at our united request on the "Gay Life of Hollywood," and though she strove to paint it a dull and quiet spot, we gasped in awe at one who spoke familiarly of Charlie Chaplin and others of the great. Betty gave a truly lurid version of life in New York, and later Mary Minor was induced to tell us how she was saved from a fire (which somehow failed to materialize) in that same metropolis. Elsie Funkhouser and Norvelle, also New Yorkers, and Willa, who lives nearby, told only too briefly of their experiences as private secretary, musician, and Mother respectively (Mother with a capital M—for remember, Willa is the mother of our Class Baby). Hannah Dodd Thompson described life on her farm, showing pictures of her four children: "the products of the farm" as she called them, and splendid ones they were; while Constance Wilbur McKeehan also told her of her big family, and Emma Forster and Emily Caskey, the one of her school and the other of her Social Service Work. Henrietta Magoffin described personally con-

1907 notes will be continued in the December BULLETIN.

ducting her family on a trip through the South; Charlotte Claflin spoke amusingly of her social work, chiefly among girls, and chid us for neglecting the cosmetic opportunities for personal adornment of which her "cases" avail themselves so freely. Mildred Janney Ashbrook, besides possessing three magnificent children (with whom we all played in Senior Row next day) does much Hospital Social Service work, and told several good stories about it. Anna Stearns was most amusing about her travels. And Helen Emerson Chase, our most recent bride, brought down the house with an account of the vicissitudes which attended her wedding day last fall. Leila had had letters from nearly all of our absent ones—from Craney in Czechoslovakia all the way to Margaret Doolittle in Tripoli—which made them seem a little nearer. Lastly—the *pièce de resistance* of the evening—the New Yorkers, coached in fact and in the play, too, by Prussie, gave "The Rehearsal" by Christopher Morley, a farce which they acted so cleverly as to bring back our palmiest, not to mention scappiest, dramatic days. Pinkie as the old father, "bowed down by his shame," and Betty as the erring daughter, keening at the window, while Prussie and Willa, the indignant Stage and Prop. Managers, storming and scolding, convulsed us all. When it was over, we sang at our tree, now grown as great as our Class Family of 114 babies, then drifted back to Rock—Sunday, Monday, and perhaps Tuesday for the lucky ones, were blissful days of lounging along Senior Row or at the Tea House, catching up, discussing endlessly, reviving the peerless old days. And then 1911—or the bare quarter of it that had collected—melted away again from the dear green campus and the "ivied halls" which can make even the most practical of us turn sentimental for a day.

Jeanette Allen Andrews and her husband have returned from Coblenz and are now stationed at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.

Lois Lehman writes that her vocation of house-hunting and moving is over for at least two years. Her new address is 1415 Victoria Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

Hilpa Schram Wood (Mrs. Rollin D. Wood) writes that she now has a family of three—two daughters and a son, Rollin D. Wood, Jr., born November 20th.

Margaret Hobart Myers (Mrs. George Myers) has a son, George Clifton Myers 2d, born July 16. Hoby and her family, "which means one husband, four children, two dogs," spent the summer at Sommariva, East Hampton, L. I.

Catherine Delano Grant (Mrs. Alexander Grant) has a son, Patrick Grant, 3d, born July 27. She now has four sons and one daughter.

Margaret Prussing Le Vino (Mrs. Albert Le Vino) has a second son, Theodore Prussing, born in New York August 1st. Margaret went back to Hollywood the last of August.

Agnes Murray Chamberlayne (Mrs. Howard S. Chamberlayne) has a daughter, Carol, born August 7th. Her address is 47 Bennett Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Mary M. W. Taylor is working for the South American Development Company. Her address is 160 Waverly Place, New York.

Leila Houghteling, Ethel Richardson and Louise Russell spent the summer in Europe. Leila, Harriet Houghteling, 1907, and Pinkey visited Marion Scott Soames at Bryn Afon, Wrexham, Wales, and duly admired her lovely gardens and the Afon, while telling her the latest news of 1911 and reviewing old songs—the latter being accomplished in spite of the organized opposition of 1907's representative. Leila, Ethel and Pinkey met in Paris and discussed city improvement plans. Ethel's trip was partly a business one, so that in between shopping trips she visited the sections of the various countries from which are drawn the immigrants with whom she works.

1913

Class Editor, Nathalie Swift, 130 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York City.

1913's TENTH REUNION SUPPER written by M. V. Tongue Eberstadt.

An effort to recall 1913's tenth reunion supper brings back Adelaide Simpson's story of how it took her two weeks to write up the speech she had delivered impromptu when she found the Woman's Club she was addressing had shifted its subject from "Gothic Architecture" to "The Value of Domestic Science." 1913's speakers, even when assembled in the dining room of Pembroke, gloriously bedight with masses of Joy Tomlinson's peonies and the caterers' best crystal and gold, were still most of

them scribbling something behind ashelthering dinner roll.

1913 was gorgeous to look upon. Whether it was that our wardrobes, even to the length of our hair, intrigued each other by their novelty, or that none of the apparel then present had departed in a friend's suit case for a Princeton prom, or a New York week-end, whether we studied the pounds that had gone, or the lines that had come, certain it is that each of the sixty odd reuners gazed at the other ten-year strangers who were so much more familiar than present-day next door neighbors, till it was hard to tell what we were hearing and what seeing, what seeing and what remembering.

Louise Matlack started us reminiscing with Freshman Year, "all she remembered of college," the frights and depths of it. Then Lucile Perkins incanted us back to the Sophomoric melodrama of Waelness, when we found the English Department would turn it into a farce, and called on Mr. King for high tragedy. Maude Dessau followed as an exponent of 1913's Junior prowess at athletics, and Yvonne took up the tale of Senior year, with its pitfalls and terrors. It was almost a relief to cease realizing orals, and take up the tale of 1913 as alumnae with Margaret Blaine, who could tell both as an alumna specialist, and as a friend, of 1913's part in after-college work—both in College and out—and cite some records of outstanding merit.

One of the surprises of 1913's composite career has been to find in Ellen Faulkner the super housekeeper, the incarnation of the mystery that lurks behind, and controls the domestic being of Bryn Mawr, and many of the greatest surprises of the evening came in her speech. Her knowledge and activities seem more varied than could be accounted for by any amount of training; we come back to the idea that the power of intuition begins before, and lasts after most specialties and specialists. Her tribute to President Park, the place she has made for herself in the community, and the stimulation and exhilaration of working with her in college affairs, were in themselves words worth going a long way to hear. Our Dean followed with a humorous sketch of what it is to be a dean from many points of view, and more about the College we are so fortunate as to be able to hear about from so reliable and

illustrious a source. Adelaide next described her very different work in helping women to get and apply an education in the University of Virginia, where she is the only woman on the faculty.

Keinath Stohr Davey (it seems appropriate to add her married name, though all others, for lack of a class list, are necessarily omitted) spoke for the class baby, and spoke with such untrammelled zest that the class baby should delight to honor a parent who is able to produce such laughter and applause and avoid every remark that could possibly have been expected of her. As a side exhibit Sylvia was acclaimed as the nearest approach to "the mother of seventy children."

Grace Turner revealed some of the intricacies of running a radio business and providing it with only that to say which everyone must want to hear. It was particularly interesting to see what a part women are playing in this most forward-looking and rapidly changing field of applied science. Marjory Murray, quite untouched by her honors, showed us how easy it is for some women to be doctors. Next Iki, having been bottled up for so long, fairly outdid herself. Her reminiscences about her long life at Bryn Mawr were so uproariously funny that nothing short of her earnestness, almost severity, about the mistake women make to go in for scientific research without an irresistible urge, brought us back to composure. She made a strong plea for greater thoroughness, for more fundamental preparation in all branches of teaching and study, and spoke further of women's possible helpfulness in establishing international peace relations. Then came the closing speech of the president, touching on the great disaster that had befallen the world at large, and recommending the same tested standards that had prevailed through all times past, great and small, to carry on.

Olga Kelly will be one of the new wardens this year.

1915

Class Editor, Mrs. James Austin Stone, 2831 Twenty-eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

It is with great sorrow and with deep sympathy for their families that we record the deaths of two of our classmates, Mallory Whiting Webster and Clarissa Smith Ware.

IN MEMORIAM

After a year of illness, endured with unflinching courage, Mallory Whiting Webster died on June 20, 1923. Her death was due to pernicious anaemia, and although everything was done for her that was known to medical science, she failed to respond.

It was the privilege of a few of her classmates to visit her with some frequency during her last year, and no one of them will forget the keen interest that she always showed in college and alumnae affairs and in the progress of various undertakings with which she still felt herself to be identified in Baltimore. In the two years prior to the last she suffered such ill health and yet she not only continued to be an ideal companion to parents whose only child she was, but she also found time for study, for a little teaching and for aiding many causes.

In 1915-6 she studied in the graduate school at Johns Hopkins University, specializing in European History. In 1916-17 she taught history at a school in Virginia. In 1917-18 she was a lieutenant in the Red Cross Motor Corps and drove on Social Service cases for the Red Cross. In 1918-22 she worked in the Social Service Department of Johns Hopkins Hospital, taking patients to and from the clinics and later assisting on clerical work in the gynaecological clinic. During the influenza epidemic of 1916 she drove for visiting nurses and carried supplies to cases. In 1919-20 she substituted and tutored at St. Timothy's School.

Cris Smith Ware died in a hospital in New York City, after a few hours' illness and an operation for acute pancreatitis, on August 27. An account of her recent activities will be given in the next issue of the BULLETIN, as it was impossible to obtain one for this issue.

Catharine Simpson Andrews and her husband had a bicycle trip in England this summer. They landed at Plymouth and cycled around the Cornish coast as far as Ilfracombe. From there they motored to Exeter and from Exeter they went to London by train. Catharine admits that she and her husband are anglomaniacs.

Kitty McCollin Arnett and her husband spent the summer with Kitty's parents at Cynwyd. Laura Branson spent a night with Kitty in June on her way through Philadel-

phia to Europe. The Katharine Branson School expects to send its first pupil to Bryn Mawr this fall. The members of the graduating class at the school this year all took the Bryn Mawr entrance examinations and all passed. Laura spent the summer in England and has recently returned to California.

Harriet Bradford outlines her summer program, from June 15 to August 31, as follows:

Law School—7.45 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Law Study—7.30 P. M. to 10.30 P. M.

September 1 she went to Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, for a much-needed (it seems to the editor) rest of three weeks, then back to Law School at the University of Chicago October 1. She will take her "Juris Doctor" degree at Christmas, and after that hopes for a law job in Chicago. Hat says, "Law is an awful grind but immensely worth while." She had breakfast down town one morning with Ruth Hopkinson, who was passing through Chicago on her way west for a short trip with her father.

Sara Rozet Bull spent the summer at Saybrook, Conn., on Long Island Sound, with her two small daughters. Sara Rozet and her husband are building a new home and she is superintending the building.

Mary Goodhue Cary and her husband have moved to 14 Queen Anne Road, Windsor Hills, Baltimore.

Catherine Head Coleman and her husband sailed for England about the first of October on a combined business and pleasure trip. Catherine's two children are staying with her mother in Madison. Besides visiting England, K. and her husband expect to go to Norway and to Paris, where they will probably see Julia Harrison. Julia has been abroad all summer and is spending the fall in Paris taking French conversation.

Marguerite Darkow is planning to study at the University of Chicago again this winter.

Julia Deming is an interne at the Philadelphia General Hospital and writes, "I do hope none of 1915 will go through town without at least calling me up."

Candace Hewitt was married this summer to Mr. Gordon Stevenson.

Ethel Robinson Hyde writes that she is expecting a visit from Emily Van Horn, whom she hasn't seen since Emily was a bridesmaid at Ethel's wedding four and a

half years ago. Emily sailed from New York for San Francisco via the Panama Canal, and expects to spend some time in California. Then, after a brief stay on a New Mexican ranch, she is planning to take her way back to New York via Detroit, where she will visit Ethel. Ethel and her husband recently flew to Cleveland by the Aeromarine Co. The ships make two trips daily each way—from Cleveland to Detroit and vice versa. This flying route is proving very successful, Ethel says, and it is necessary to book passage several days in advance. It takes only ninety minutes to fly down the Detroit River and across Lake Erie.

Marguerite Jones has "been having splendid luck," to use her own words, with a Boston terrier puppy that she bred and raised herself and recently started to show, by name, "Firefly Frolic." She won first in the puppy classes at Devon, Pa., and Huntingdon Valley, Pa., and first in the puppy and novice classes at Southampton, L. I., and also Reserve Winners, "all of which is extremely good work for a puppy."

Mildred Justice spent a part of her vacation in Canada, taking the boat trip up the St. Lawrence River the last week in August. She then came down to Philadelphia, where she spent the week-end with Mildred Jacobs Coward in her apartment in Germantown. Anna Brown came on from Elkton, Cleora Sutch from Bustleton and Peggy Free Stone from Washington to add to the reunion, and all stayed at Jake's over night. Sunday evening Mil went on to Atlantic City to spend the rest of her vacation with her family there. Mil is still with the Joseph and Feiss Company in Cleveland but has moved her living quarters to 2112 Starne Road.

Elsa Scripture Kidd (Mrs. Archibald Kidd) has a little daughter, born in June, about whom she writes, "She's a lovely fat girl and a great joy to all her family." Elsa also has two stepchildren.

Ruth Tinker Morse has a visit from Vashti McCreery this summer, and saw Olga Erbsloh once or twice. Ruth moved on October 1 to Brook Road in Bronxville.

Mary Gertrude Murphy is living in Rutherfordton, N. C., which is in the country just a few miles from the North Carolina Mountains, and where there is a fine opportunity to become on intimate terms with mountain whites and moonshiners.

Mary Gertrude says, "The purpose of our being here is Dr. Murphy's work in a hospital which was built sixteen years ago by Dr. Henry Norris of Philadelphia. It was started as a charitable enterprise, as the country and mountain people near here had no accessible hospital. A year ago the husband of one of the patients (not a mountain white, as you may guess) gave \$100,000 to Dr. Norris to get a gramme of radium and the latest type of X-Ray machine, and then my husband came down to work with the radium." Mary Gertrude goes on to say that the climate is delightful and that there are enough pleasant people so that she and her husband do not miss the North too much. They are forty miles from Asheville, and she says that if any of 1915 ever get as far from the beaten track as that she would be only too delighted to see them.

In July Elizabeth Smith announced her engagement to Russell Wilson of Cincinnati, and they were married at Mount Desert, Maine, on September 20. They will live at Gilbert and Dixmont Avenues, Cincinnati. Liz was in Maine all summer, and had a visit from Katharine Snodgrass there. Liz says Snoddy has met Mr. Wilson and is to be referred to for further information.

1923

Class Editor, Dorothy Meserve, Chester, N. J.

Emeline Adams expects to be in Europe for three years.

Sara Archbald and Ruth Beardsley will both be back at Bryn Mawr studying this year.

Agnes Clement and Florence Martin are travelling together in Europe.

Anne Fraser was married to George Brewer on August 27th at Morristown.

Margaret Wehr Hilgartner (Mrs. Andrew) is living at 1 West Kenwood Road, Roland Park, Baltimore.

Sophie Yarnall Jacobs (Mrs. Reginald) is living at Llanfair Road, Ardmore.

Esther Kirkpatrick is back as secretary of the Appointment Bureau and assistant to the secretary of the Thorne School.

Evelyn Page writes from Switzerland of her wonderful trip. She expects to be home October 1 and will then start work as editor of the BULLETIN.

Helen Rice spent a month at the Summer School directing athletics.

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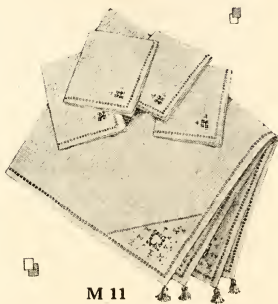
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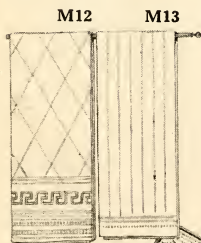
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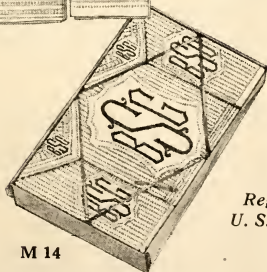


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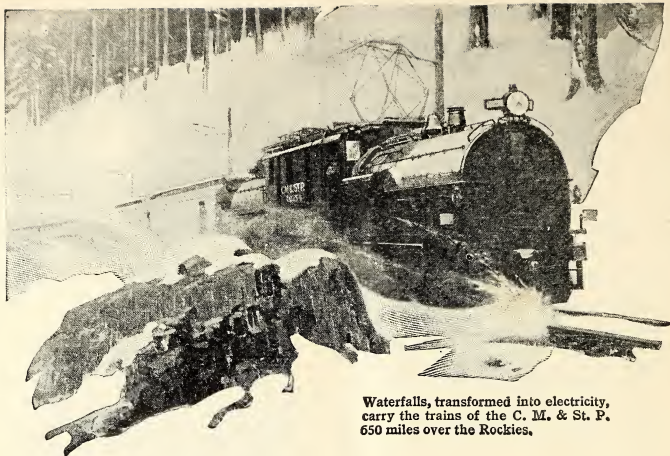
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PRESIDENT PARK'S SPEECH

THE MUSIC SCHOOL

ALUMNAE BOOK CLUB

NOVEMBER

1923

VOL. III

No. 9



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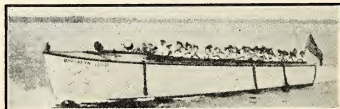
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VOL. III

NOVEMBER, 1923

No. 9

THE ALUMNAE REGIONAL SCHOLARS

We have listened with great interest during the past week to everything we could hear on the subject of the Alumnae Regional Scholars, and we have realized as never before what a splendid work the Alumnae Association is doing. This has led us to wonder whether all the Alumnae away from Bryn Mawr share our knowledge.

Most of us are agreed on the type of student we want to see at Bryn Mawr, and after hearing about and seeing the regional scholars in residence this year, we cannot doubt that the districts have chosen with the greatest care those candidates most likely to honor themselves and Bryn Mawr.

We therefore congratulate the districts on their scholars, and we fur-

ther congratulate them on the lively and generous spirit which they have shown in their relationship with each other in being willing, when without a candidate, to give their scholarship money to a student in another district. We realize that the effecting of such an arrangement has been due to the happy co-operation between the Local Scholarship Chairmen and the Secretary and Registrar of the College, who, through the information on record in her office and through her own keen interest, has been able to overcome geographical difficulties, and to bring to the attention of a district without a satisfactory candidate the existence in another district of a brilliant student, so that last year, New York, torn

between two promising candidates, was rescued from its dilemma by Western Pennsylvania, which this year, for the same reasons, awarded its scholarship money to a student from Washington, D. C. The same fine spirit has been shown by District V, which includes Chicago, in dividing its available fund between this same student from Washington, D. C., and one from Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Six other awards have also been made by different districts to local candidates. District II is responsible for three of these, two from New York, and one from Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, while District I (New England), District III (which includes Washington, D. C., and Baltimore), and District IV (which includes Indianapolis and Cleveland) have each given one scholarship, the latter in magnificent response to a last minute appeal.

Besides bringing in these new scholars, certain districts are also continuing to lend their support to older students, so that we have one Sophomore Regional Scholar from Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, another from New Jersey, a third from Cincinnati, and both a Sophomore and a Senior Scholar from New York.

We hope that every district will be inspired by this record to send new scholars to Bryn Mawr every year. We feel confident that all the districts raising scholarships will make still greater efforts to get in touch with teachers and students in public and private schools, and with doubled energy will seek for Bryn Mawr what President Park has called that rare and priceless person, the "one success" who is "worth the risk of one hundred failures."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Alumnae Council will meet in St. Louis on November 8th, 9th and 10th. The chief question before the meeting will be whether or not it is advisable at this time to have a drive for the Students' Building. Any expression of opinion on that subject will be welcomed by the Alumnae Office and reported to the meeting.

The Alumnae Association wishes to announce that it has taken over the payment of Nelson's pension, in token of gratitude to a faithful employee of the College.

The attention of Alumnae returning to the College is called to the fact that, while in the halls, they are subject to the rules of the Association for Self-Government. In behalf of the officers of the College we ask that these rules be strictly observed.

The Editorial Board of the BULLETIN has frequently found itself in a distressing position. Our contract with The John C. Winston Company allows us a certain number of pages in each issue. Sometimes unexpected reports and communications from the Executive Board and other official sources are sent in, and owing to the necessity of carrying them, we are forced to fill a part of the space which was intended for other material.

We can very seldom carry over a whole article to the next issue, and the only thing to do is to cut parts. We ask the co-operation of our contributors, and assure them that only unavoidable cutting will be done.

In order that we may have sufficient time for any necessary communications, we request that all our contributors send in their work on the tenth of the month preceding the date of issue to Evelyn Page, Alumnae Office, Bryn Mawr College.

President Park's Speech at the Opening of College

IT is my privilege today to welcome in behalf of the faculty and administrative staff the students old and new, graduate and undergraduate, who are here to enter on the work of the thirty-ninth year of Bryn Mawr. I come from a glorious and unintellectual holiday in Norway, sunk already after a hundred Freshman interviews into a pleasant blur of snow mountains, green squares of meadow and "dancing water on the rocks and over the edges of mountain shelves." And I find you coming in from summer play or work, all of us together set for winter work again. In another two weeks President Thomas will return to the Deanery full, so I hear, of health and energy and the joy in work and play which has been one of her greatest gifts to Bryn Mawr. When she is here the roster of the Bryn Mawr of 1923 will be complete.

Last year's students already know of the new members of the faculty:

Dr. John A. Maynard, Associate Professor of Semitic Languages and the History of Religion; Dr. Ralph D. Owen, Associate Professor of Education; Dr. Esther Crane, Associate in Education; Dr. Roger Wells, Associate in Economics and Politics; Dr. Edith Hall Dohan, Lecturer in Archaeology; Miss Christine Hammer, Instructor in English; Miss Marjorie Thompson, Instructor in English, and Miss Margaret Gilman, Instructor in French.

During the summer an instructor in music has been appointed—Mr. Ernest Willoughby, A.R.C.M., 1922.

Mr. Willoughby was Sub-organist and Choir Director in Hereford Cathedral, England, for four years, Assistant Director of the Hereford Choral Society and the Hereford Orchestral Society, Accompanist to the Hereford Musical Festival and Music Master of the Hereford Cathedral School. He received his degree of Associate of the Royal College of Music, being the only successful candidate in his year.

Mr. Willoughby will give the course in History and Appreciation of Music and he will have charge of the training of the Chapel Choir and Glee Club.

Mr. Surette keeps the supervision of the Department but he will not give to it as much time as he has done the two previous years.

All the returning members of the Graduate School and many undergraduates will realize the loss that the College has met in the sudden death in August of Elizabeth Hollinger, A.B., Vassar, 1921; Scholar in Spanish at Bryn Mawr, 1921-22; Fellow in Spanish, 1922-23, and under appointment as instructor in Spanish and Italian for this year. A brilliant student, a rare and sensitive character, she would have come into scholars' place in due time. Not only her own department, but the College is poorer in her death.

Annette Gest, who graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1918, who was a graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania in 1919-20, tutor in Spanish at Bryn Mawr in 1921-22, and who has been teaching at the

Agnes Irwin School in Philadelphia this past year, has been appointed part time Instructor in Spanish, and Miss Margaret Bonschur, who graduated from Radcliffe College in 1923, having majored in French and other romance languages has been appointed part time Instructor in Italian. Myra Richards Jessen, who graduated from Bryn Mawr College in 1915 in the group of Latin and German and who has been a teacher at the Baldwin School since 1921, has been appointed part time Instructor in German.

Dr. Marion Hague Rea has been appointed Resident Physician of the College.

Miss Ellen Faulkner, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1913, Science Teacher at Miss Low and Heywood's School, Stamford, Connecticut, 1914-17; Clerk, Farmers' Loan Trust Company, Paris, 1918-19; Secretary Assistant, Boston Health League, East Boston, 1921-22, and last year Warden of Merion Hall, has been appointed Director of Halls; and Miss Frances Browne, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1909, Teacher in the Psychological Clinic and in Orange Settlement, New York City, 1911-12; Teacher in the Organic School for Education, 1913-14; Teacher in the Phebe Anna Thorne School, 1914-15; and in the Play School, New York City, 1915-16; Private Tutor, 1916-20; Teacher of the First Group in the Primary School, Cleveland, 1921-22, has been appointed Headmistress of the Phebe Anna Thorne School.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Students' Curriculum Committee last year and with my own hearty approval the eight o'clock hour is to be added this year to our regularly scheduled hours. The re-

quired Psychology and Philosophy has already been set at this hour along with various elective courses and the Schedule Committee hopes to transfer to that hour still other courses next year. We hope that the often-complained of inflexibility of the morning schedule is thus giving way and that an opportunity of new combinations of courses will reward us for the change. The regular use of the hour makes necessary a change in the time of chapel and a corresponding change in the later recitation hours of the morning. Beginning with to-morrow chapel will be held at nine o'clock and will end at 9.15. Following chapel and through the rest of the morning classes will meet not at the even hour but at 9.15, 10.15, 11.15, and 12.15. Luncheon in the halls will be at 1.15 and beginning with next week in order to bridge over the lengthened morning milk luncheon will be served in all the halls at 11.15.

The College opens with more undergraduate students than in any year except 1917 and 1918 and full halls like ours can be found this year at every college for men and women and at the great universities. There instead of increasing by tens as we do they are increasing by thousands. *It is the problem of over-demand and under-supply.* Two ways of meeting it are being tried. Some colleges and most state universities are adding to their buildings residence halls, lecture halls and class rooms as fast as possible, meantime stowing students wherever they can in lodging houses or makeshift dormitories, increasing the numbers of sections in the classes, combing the country for additional faculty, adding class and division deans to the administrative staff.

Other universities which are not compelled by state law to admit all applicants and most of the colleges on private foundations are trying to hold to some previously fixed number and with natural human craving are devising ways to crowd the best and ablest of the applicants into the fraction which is to be accepted, trying to plant at each class-room seat and laboratory table the young man or woman who is likely to put most ability and interest into his work and in the end to give most to the little community of the college and the great community of the world.

As college numbers go Bryn Mawr is a tiny College. Further, its president, its trustees and faculty have always believed that better intellectual work could be done by students who had some protection from the calls of crowded American life, who had a way of living where interruptions were somewhat controlled, and who could easily interweave with their class-room hours other hours free from schedules and to be taken in a more leisurely way in the library, in the halls and in the playing fields. Bryn Mawr has tried by every way in her power to draw not only students who did well but students who would not be weary of well-doing into her entering classes. She has always sifted out her freshmen by examinations and has felt she could trust the students once admitted to do the continuous work packed into our short college year. In 1923 for the first time by increasing her entrance requirement and admitting no student with a condition, she is clearing out college time for strictly college work.

This year came a sudden turn of affairs. When the room registration of the old students was complete and

the results of the entrance examinations were in, for every vacant room there were two girls either ready actually to be admitted or to be admitted on the passing of one or two points of condition. The examination average of these girls covered every decimal point between 84. and 59.9. Because parents and daughters and schools did not realize that selection of the more promising students, which had always been a Bryn Mawr principle, would in such a situation mean a sudden refusal of admission to a large number on the list, the College met the problem by doing what is contrary to its permanent policy. It admitted many nearby students only as non-residents; it crowded its residence halls and it added to them the house beyond the College Inn which is to be called East House. This is an expedient which we like neither in theory nor in practice. It is the price we pay for this year's bumper crop of freshmen. Next year with our special public clearly enlightened we must return to our old and well-tried belief and admit only as many entering students as can have comfortable conditions for their work in our own halls.

If we did not honestly believe that entrance examinations backed and strengthened by school reports have proved a satisfactory way of choosing the Bryn Mawr student of course we should not use them. After almost forty years of experience the College finds that they indicate with reasonable closeness the kind of work the student will do in college, and until we are convinced that there is another test indicating the mental calibre of the girl more closely they will continue to be the general basis for admission. One hundred twenty-

seven freshmen have passed them all without conditions and are entering College free men, prepared to run the race that is set before them by a previous casting off of every weight.

Why is it important that Bryn Mawr is wrestling with the problem of choosing its students? Why is it important that the colleges are overflowing? Certainly we who have been chosen—worthily or unworthily—can not sit snugly here enjoying ourselves and fail to tackle that question.

Many false things but also many true things can be said in criticism of the colleges. They can and do have faculty members who have lost their keenness, or who have never had it, who have ceased to have true intellectual interests or who if they have kept them in their own work have lost connection with the general questions of education. They can and do have rigid educational policies which once were themselves alive and in touch with life but which have long lost their vigor and smoulder on without renewal. They can and do have dull-minded students who find at college only what they found at home and whose minds are closed to anything that is unfamiliar or new and frivolous students whose idea in entering college at all is dark to their faculty and their fellows. But on the other hand a certain combination of things is offered, a certain set of possibilities surround a student which offer a chance so valuable that one success is worth the risk of a hundred failures. *The student may begin to think.* Here she may find the instructor who awakes in her the consciousness of the power of thought. Here she may run onto the fact which will stab into her brain and permeate and

change her preconceived ideas. Here she may find a new method of working which makes a hitherto unused power function. Older scholars and teachers, piles of books, hours of discussion, leisure for thinking are ours as they will never be again. From one or another, from the effect of all together any time and any where the greatest magic in the world may begin to work and if the magic begins, if the person, to use President Eliot's phrase, "exposed to education" catches it, what is the result? It is to give us in a world full of what is unreal and second-hand a real and first-hand person, a person who has ceased to repeat, a person who, however feebly, creates something. Now this is what we all long to do. I can see back of the so-called "student activities,"—that piece of jargon contrasting comically with, shall I say? "the student passivities" of the class room—an attempt to do something at first hand, an attempt to create in athletics, dramatics, college organizations, Self-Government itself, material which is more familiar and easier to work with than pure ideas.

But the world needs the creative power of hard, slow, grinding thought applied to its sciences, its politics, its morals, far more than it needs efficient organizers and athletes and actors. What a college, a library, a group of scholars, a tranquil mode of life can offer is a chance to each student who comes into its gates for developing this activity of thought and of reason. The happy student in whose brain the wheels start to revolve, the happy college which gives her the stimulus—what is their contribution to the world? An individual to meet the experiences of life with a vivid not a colorless mind, an

active not a passive mind, a contributing not a receiving mind, herself a light not a mirror.

Am I talking pompously? It is far from what I wish to do. I want the students here on the first day of the College to try to see past commencement day beyond the monotony of the year, the confusion of today into an exciting future, a future beginning at ten o'clock, a future of curiosity and of questions whose answers you must beat out on the anvil of your own brains, questions which can only be answered by a furious onslaught on the stores of science and language and literature, political questions which need the whole panoply of history and economics and

psychology to explain them, questions of religion, social questions of justice and sympathy, and the great permanent question of what your own life means and how you are going to use it. The answer to the questions may take you far afield or bring you back to your starting point. It may bring you in a new interpretation of an old theory. It may re-establish your old belief. You may face about completely. So long as the change is your own, so long as it has in it even in part what is first hand, then the college has done what its endowment was given for, what its buildings were built for, what is the only reason for its continuance.

The Music School

By FLORENCE KING, 1896

The question of the endowment of the Music School is being discussed by the different Alumnae Districts. The Committee therefore wished to have published in the BULLETIN this statement of what the school has done and is doing, so that the subject may be more clearly understood.

IN placing before the Alumnae of Bryn Mawr College at this early moment a request for an expression of their opinion of the value of the music department, a review of the conditions of its initiation, its purposes, its accomplishments, and its future possibilities would seem a reasonable method of helping to a just decision in this important matter, those who have not come in direct contact with the College, since the establishment of this new department.

During the campaign for endowment, there was so much criticism of the College for its lack of music, a surprising fact to many people, and so much demand for music on the part of those whose children, while

preparing for college, had grown up in the atmosphere of the great musical development in America following the war, that a committee of Alumnae was formed with the hope and for the purpose of creating a music department.

The Department of Theoretical Music was established at Bryn Mawr in the autumn of 1921, after the gift of an undergraduate (\$5000) had encouraged the committee to the point where it felt it could guarantee the necessary budget and apply to the directors for permission to proceed with plans. A reason for the desire to act promptly at the time was the possibility of obtaining the services of Mr. Thomas Whitney Surette.

The consent of the directors was

given on condition that the guarantee would extend over a period of two years. This was followed by two gifts for the endowment of the department, an anonymous gift of \$1000, and \$10,000 from Elizabeth Hopkins Johnson to be applied to scholarships. The committee was happy to engage Mr. Surette as director and Mr. Horace Alwyne as assistant director. Mr. Surette was authorized to purchase the necessary supplies of music and books and the department was housed in an accessible and a charming environment in the studio wing of Miss Ely's house.

The announcement of courses was sent to all undergraduates the week before College opened and the courses in music at Bryn Mawr were begun on lines that have changed slightly in detail, but their general character since that time has been as follows:

I. Courses in Composition.

Undergraduate courses in the theory and practice of Composition cover two years of Harmony, two hours a week throughout the year, and two years of Counterpoint, two hours a week throughout the year. These courses in Composition are as thorough and give as sound mental training as any other college subject. The difficulties are as great; hard, plodding work is necessary, creative imagination is developed, and the student is required to exercise mental power and concentration, as well as to train the eye and the ear. Two years of Harmony and two years of Counterpoint are essential to Composition and are so admitted by authorities in Music. By means of these courses talented students are given opportunities to express themselves in music through music itself.

Suitable ear training and knowledge of elementary theory are required of students entering these classes.

II. Courses in History and Appreciation.

In the first year, three hours a week are devoted to History and Appreciation and the course extends as far as Beethoven. The second year extends from Beethoven to Cesar Franck, after which special courses are given on "The Influence of Wagner on Opera", "Bach", "Beethoven and His Music", "Brahms", or "Cesar Franck". These courses are open to students without examination. The history includes the general study of the periods: as Bach and the Reformation, Beethoven and the French Revolution, Romantic Music and the Poetry of the Early Nineteenth Century. But the major part of the time is spent on the study of the great compositions which are played to the students. Analysis is made by the instructor of the style, form, etc., the purpose being to arouse their sensibilities to beautiful music, to make them observant of all its details, and, finally, to make them respond to it with all their faculties.

In addition to these courses, the Music Department has given a series of concerts during the winter, devoted to the highest forms of Chamber Music by the best available artists. These concerts have been free to the students and faculty and have been well supported by those outside the College. All students who play any instrument are invited to take part in the informal music gatherings held frequently on Monday evenings.

The Music Courses were taken in 1921-1922 by fifty-three students; in

1922-1923 by forty-four; of these last, seven were doing second-year work. For 1923-1924, forty-one are enrolled; of these, eight are doing second-year work, and one is doing third-year work. Briefly, 122 students have taken the courses and a much greater number have participated in the informal recitals at Wyndham.

During the last two years the Committee has endeavored to place the Department on a permanent financial footing. It has sought the large potential donor in every direction, hunted him down on every possible clue, and it has applied to every foundation whose funds might be invested in music, but as spring approached and the desired endowment had not been raised, the Committee realized that a definite financial policy must be adopted. It therefore decided to bring to the attention of the Alumnae body the question of an adequate endowment to insure the permanence of the department. Such a sum, the Committee felt, must be at least \$300,000 (\$100,000 for housing and maintenance, and \$200,000 for salaries, equipment, and supplies), but it was unwilling to undertake any campaign for so large an amount without the whole-hearted approval of the Alumnae.

After repeated consultations with President Park, the Chairman of the Publicity Committee, members of the Finance Committee, representatives of the Senior Class, and other undergraduates, the Committee on Organization of the Department of Theoretical Music passed the following

resolutions at its meeting on Monday, May 7, 1923:

1. That the Committee waives, for the present, any intention of embarking on a separate campaign for Endowment.
2. That the Committee pledges its activities for the financing of the Department for next year only; that it will effect certain details of reorganization and certain essential economies.
3. That the Committee will present at next February's Alumnae Meeting its report of the Department of Music with the request for the Association's co-operation, which is absolutely essential for the continuation of the Department, and their permission to undertake a Campaign for Endowment.

A fair demonstration of the value of the Department has been given. If it is to continue, the Committee hopes that its status may be changed. It is still extramural in the sense that music cannot be taken as a major by the students, although separate courses may be elected and count towards a degree. If it can be given equal place with other departments by making it a group subject, and if it is approved and supported by the students, Alumnae and Faculty, the Committee then feels that the Department should be continued and become a great influence in the College; otherwise that it should be discontinued.

The Alumnae Book Club

THE Alumnae Book Club, properly managed, should be a great boon to the College. Through the Club's munificence the Faculty hope to get all the books their hungry classes must devour, and the undergraduates hope to appease their appetite for fiction with all the delightful new novels in the world.

To fill these needs without duplication and without a vast amount of correspondence, however, the closest co-operation between the club members and the library is required. Members of the Faculty are constantly sending in to Miss Reed lists of the books needed in their departments, which lists are either here printed or will appear in the BULLETIN as they reach the librarian's office. Miss Reed buys as far as her appropriation goes—and as she gets a discount of 15 and 20 per cent she makes her money go very far indeed.

Fancy a professor's joy at finding the entire eight copies of an urgently needed reference book awaiting his assignments; and an undergraduate's delight at seeing gaps instead of gaps on the library shelves! Not that the Book Club should encourage procrastination, but, dear Alumnae, as cat to cat, did you never put off your reading?

Assuming, then, that you are or are about to be a member of the Alumnae Book Club, we beg of you to consider, besides your own interests, those of the Faculty, the librarian and the Club Secretary.

Suppose you have been invited to join the Club by a professor or a professor's wife. You will probably wish to give a book to the department in which your sponsor is interested. Perhaps you yourself are a teacher; then you may want to endow the College library with what you know to be the latest or the best contribution to your branch of learning. If you have never forgotten the thrill with which your own majors inspired you, you will yearn to heap those chairs with the treasure you have recently discovered on those subjects; or you may desire to share with eager undergraduates the pleasure you have received from a choice collection of new fiction or a piece of charming verse. Your inclination will prove a worthy guide—"In brief, ma'am, study what you most affect."

In this connection appear the opinions of two Alumnae.

"Of course, it's fun to send a book we have read and enjoyed, but I think we ought to send what the College wants and the students need."

"I was greatly searched by your questions as to my reasons for giving to the Book Club. I think, first of all, it is a masterly and painless idea for acquiring a library; in the second place, I would like to give books that ——— wants because she asked me and because I bow respectfully to her judgment. I should also like to give some very modern books on unrestful topics because the saddest thing to me is the reactionary frame of mind of most of our College students."

Now let the Faculty speak. Miss Donnelly wishes the undergraduates to read a great deal of fiction this year. How can they, poor darlings, with Hardy slipping from his re-bindings, Dickens thumbed to illegibility, Stevenson read literally to pieces and Galsworthy incomplete? Perhaps duplicates on your own shelves would fill the library's lack. Or perhaps your shelves hold other store. Miss King begs for the History of Art Department, "Roger's Italy with Turner's illustrations,"—which someone may have inherited and which the College needs acutely. Also Turner's *Rivers of France!* and any old annuals with engravings after Turner.

The monograph on Van Dyck by Lionel Cust.

Gertrude Lowthian Bell, *The Desert and the Sown*, first edition—the new edition has horrid pictures and type.

John Dos Passos, *Rosinante to the Road Again* and *Three Soldiers*.

Ernest Peixotto, two books; one on France (not new), the other on Spain and Portugal, quite new.

Mrs. Wharton's *Motor Flight Through France, Italian Gardens* (presented in answer to this appeal), and another book on Italy.

Elizabeth Boyle O'Reilly's book on *French Cathedrals*, new last year, I think.

Any of the Mediaeval Towns in Dent's Series.

Pater, Walter, *Marius the Epicurean* (two vols.) and *Appreciations*. Macmillan Co. \$3.00 a volume.

Carlyle, Thomas, *Sartor Resartus*. Any edition.

Hardy, Thomas. *The complete Wessex Edition*. Macmillan Co. \$60.00.

Berenson, Bernard, *Study and Criticism of Italian Art*. Putnam. \$3.00.

Stedman, *Victorian Anthology*. Houghton, Mifflin Co. \$4.50.

Galsworthy, John. Complete.

Dickens, Charles. A complete set (National Library Edition) can be bought by sending \$40.00 to Miss Reed.

Gertrude Stein's duplicate copies of *Any*, and *Tender Buttons*.

Any other "Expressionist" literature.

Lists of the requirements in the History, French, and Italian Departments follow:

W. R. SMITH'S LIST:

McLaughlin, A. C., *The Confederation and the Constitution, 1783-89*. N. G. Harper, 1908. \$2.00.

Turner, F. J., *The Rise of the New West, 1819-29*. Harper, 1906. \$2.00.

Farrand, Max, *Fathers of the Constitution*. Yale Univ. Press. \$1.50.

Stephenson, N. W., *Texas and the Mexican War*. Yale Univ. Press. \$1.50.

Channing, Edward, *History of the U. S.*, Vols. 4 and 5. MacMillan Company, N. Y. \$4.00 each.

Chisolm, V., *India, Old and New*. Macmillan Company. \$3.50.

Curtis, L., *The Problem of the Commonwealth*. Macmillan Company. \$2.00.

H. L. GRAY'S LIST:

Villani, *Florentine Chronicles*, edited by Wicksted. \$2.00.

Symonds, *Revival of Learning*. \$1.50.

Gregorovius, *Rome in the Middle Ages*, trans. by A. Hamilton, Vol. 6, pt. I only. Macmillan Company. \$3.00.

Kropotkin, *Memoirs*. \$2.75.

Eckhardstein, *Memoirs*. \$6.00.

Swolski, *Memoirs*. \$2.25.

MRS. M. P. SMITH'S LIST:

Smith, J. R., *Industrial and Commercial Geography*. Holt. \$4.50.

Huntington, E., *Civilization and Climate*. Yale Univ. Press. \$2.50.

Smart, Wm., *Introduction to the Theory of Value*. Macmillan. \$1.20.

Taussig, F. W., *Principles of Economics*, 3d ed. Macmillan. \$6.00.

Hunter, Robert, *Violence in the Labor Movement*. Macmillan. \$2.00.

Dacey, *Law and Public Opinion in England in the Nineteenth Century*. Macmillan. \$3.00.

Jevons, W. S., *Theory of Political Economy*. New ed. MacMillan. \$4.25.

Wicksteed, Philip, *Commonsense of Political Economy*. Macmillan. \$4.25.

Lippincott, I., *Economic Development in the U. S.* \$3.50.

Dewey, D. R., *Financial History of the U. S.* Macmillan. \$3.00.

Jones, E., *Trust Problem in the U. S.* Macmillan. \$3.00.

Groat, *Organized Labor in the U. S.* \$2.25

C. D. DAVID'S LIST. *Minor History*:

Haskins, C. H., *Normans in European History*. Houghton. \$3.00.

McGiffert, A. C., *Martin Luther, the Man and His Work*. Century. \$4.50.

Pollard, A. F., *Henry VIII*. Longmans. \$3.00.

Trevelyan, G. M., *England Under the Stuarts*. Putnam. \$4.00.

Johnston, R. M., *Napoleon*. Holt. \$2.00.

Johnston, R. M., *The French Revolution*. Holt. \$2. (Need 8 copies) (3 copies of *The French Revolution* is already given; another is promised).

Trevelyan, *Garibaldi and the Thousand*. Longmans. \$4.50.

Trevelyan, *British Empire in the Nineteenth Century*. Longmans. \$3.75. (Need 6 copies.)

Elective History:

Jastrow, *Civilization of Babylonia and Assyria*. \$6.00.

Breasted, *Development of Religion and Thought in Ancient Egypt*. Scribner. \$1.50.

Murray, *Rise of the Greek Epic*. Oxford Univ. Press. \$3.35.

Osborn, *Men of the Old Stone Age*. \$5.00.

Books Needed by Italian Department:

Alessandro d'Ancena e Orazio Bacci, *Manuale della Letteratura Italiana*, 6 vols. Firenze (cost about \$8.00).

Ernesto Monaci, *Crestomazia Italiana*, 1912, città di Castello (S. lapi). (Cost about \$3.00.)

Oxford Book of Italian Verse. Oxford Univ. Press. \$4.00.

Additional copies needed for English Composition Department:

Eastman, Max, *Enjoyment of Poetry*. \$2.00.

Corbin, John, *An American at Oxford*. \$1.50.

Aydelotte, Frank, *The Oxford Stamp*. \$1.25.

Pater, Walter, *The Child in the House*. \$1.00.

Books Needed for the French Department:

Memoires du Duc de Saint Simon (Collection des Grands Ecrivains de France, Hachette); 30 volumes, unbound, 20 francs per vol. This is our saddest lack! Binding would be about 10-15 francs a vol. Total about \$75.

W. Karenine, *George Sand, Sa vie et ses oeuvres*, 3 vols. (1899-1912).

Aubettin, *L'Esprit Public au XVIII Siecle*, 3rd ed. (1889).

C. Naclair, *Charles Baudelaire, Sa vie, son art, sa legende* (1917).

G. Deschamps, *La Vie et les Livres*, 2 vols. (1895).

E. Mayniae, *La Vie et l'oeuvre de Guy Maupassant* (1907).

L. F. Mott, *Ernest Renan* (New York, 1921).

Mme. Duclaux, *Twentieth Century French Writers* (New York, 1920).

Carrere, *Les Mauvais Maitres* (1921).

Lastly, remember of your mercy that the Secretary's knowledge of your friends is less detailed than your own, and complete your lists of candidates' names with their full addresses and the names and styles of their husbands.

BEATRICE MCGEORGE, *Secretary*.

The President's House

By EVELYN PAGE, 1923

THE housing question is a critical one in most places, and the College as well as the outside world, has had to face it. President Park was, perhaps, most notably a victim, particularly on account of the entertaining she had to do. The rooms in Penygroes were far too small to accommodate at one time the whole, for instance, of the Senior Class. Therefore Miss Park was put to the inconvenience, and though she was too courteous to call it by that name, it must have been appreciable for any one as busy as she, of inviting a third of the class at one time, and giving six instead of two receptions. The College as a whole felt that the President should be provided with a larger and more comfortable house, one that would enable her to meet the demands made upon her and to avoid unnecessary trouble in so doing.

As most Alumnae will remember,

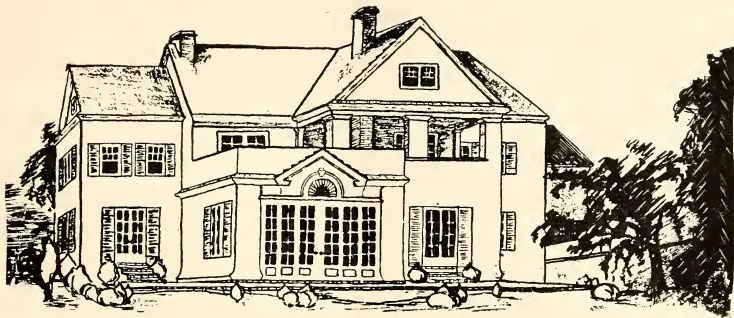
the door of Penygroes opens into a hall. Formerly on the left, as one entered, a staircase led to the second story, and a door to the dining room. On the right was a nondescript room, on the east side of which was the library. On the left of the library, occupying the space between it and the dining room, was the reception room. All of these rooms were on the same level. A brick terrace ran from the library to the dining room, but only one door, from the reception room, opened on it.

The architect, Mr. Walton, a member of the firm of Price and Walton, of Philadelphia, was confronted with several difficulties. The first and greatest was the fact that he had to suit his plans to existing walls and foundations. Secondly the house stood on the brow of the hill, and consequently it was difficult to en-

large it on the east side. In spite of these and other obstacles, Miss Park will soon be able to move into her transformed dwelling.

The chief changes in the house are the increase in the size of the living and dining rooms, and the addition, on the second floor of a study, or office, and a sleeping porch. The living room in particular is very much

whole College. In scraping the paper from the walls of one of the bedrooms, some very interesting portraits by College artists were discovered. They are outline drawings of Miss Anne Lawther, Mrs. W. R. Smith and Miss Marion Reilly. Not only the History of Art, but all departments, are very much interested in the discovery.



THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

larger, the shape of the room being changed. In the old house it was wide across and shallow, but now it is deeper than it is wide. In order that the ceiling should not be too low, the floor has been dropped about two feet, so that there must be steps at the doors into the dining room on the one hand and the library on the other. The small room originally at the right of the entrance has given place to a staircase. On the left of the door, beside the old staircase is a fine closet. The carpenter assures Miss Park that there are hooks enough in it to hold the coats of the entire Senior Class.

The office, or study, upstairs, has been especially designed to afford President Park a pleasant place to work without interruption. The sleeping porch will be the envy of the

President Park was sure that everyone concerned with domestic problems would be glad to know that one of the very first improvements suggested was the building of a maids' sitting-room, which may, perhaps, be used as a bribe in time of trouble.

All the work on the house is not yet finished, but Miss Park expects to be able to move in in the near future. If the carpenters do not finish on time, she has made up her mind to take possession anyhow, and crowd them out.

So another reform has been carried through on the campus, and, a constant source of satisfaction to all concerned, the now adequate President's House, overlooks as it should the rest of the College.

Letter From Michi Kawai, 1904

AUGUST 23, 1923.

Dear Friends:

I am going to write one long, long letter to be circulated among my friends. Here I am at a hot spring, in very primitive accommodations, with Yuri Watanabe and a teacher who has just gone back to Tokyo. It takes seven hours to come from Tokyo to the nearest station, and then one must take a wagon for three hours to reach the inn. The elevation is 2500 feet, and naturally it is much cooler than Tokyo. There are many inns here built in a circle surrounding a big bath house, and in between the inns there are small shops. Some good inns have private baths, but the others use this one common bath house, which is the most popular spot of the village. An American missionary once happened to stay at one of the best inns, and from her we heard of the place. It is quite inexpensive. Our rice is cooked by the innkeeper, but we cook the rest of our food. So we often have chickens and corn. It is hard to get any fish, but common vegetables are abundant. The lack of fruit except hard apples is the one thing which makes us long for Tokyo life. I have been just as lazy as you can make me, and in a day or two I must bid farewell to this cool place and start for Tokyo, to see a dentist and several other people. This letter is my news sheet and you will find many things put down without any order. I'll begin from January.

Early in January I went to Ueda, which is near Karuizawa, where foreigners have their summer resort. There at Ueda we had a four-day conference with young girls from four cities near by. Then in April for three days we held another conference on Lake Biwa, which is near Kyoto. About sixty attended from Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe districts. In July our two big summer conferences took place, one at Miyajima (Inland Sea), the other at Sendai, north. Nearly 360 attended in all. My vacation began on August 3. Our Secretarial Conference will begin on September 6, and after that is over our regular work begins.

August 25.

Somehow I have been too often interrupted to write any letters, even here. My laziness is upon me, and I have lost the

power of decision. I could not make up my mind to leave here today, and since tomorrow is Sunday, I shall leave day after tomorrow, the 27th. Then I shall begin my activity.

This morning, the paper tells the world that our Prime Minister, Baron Kato, is dead. He was very much respected by the people, and Japan has lost a great man at this critical time.

September 3, 1923.

Oiso (Seashore).

Ten days have passed since I wrote the first part of this letter. Now you find me under a big pine tree watching the wreckage of the house where I slept the last two nights.

Yuri Watanabe and I came back from the north to Tokyo on August 27 and—it is beginning to rain; I must stop.

Four hours later.

On the 28th and 29th I did most of my business, and as I could do nothing else on account of the absence of many people, I left Tokyo to stay a few days in this place. Oiso is only forty miles away from Tokyo, and it is on the seashore. My hostess, Mrs. Mendelson, is a Board Member of the Yokohama Y. W. C. A. and she is kindness itself. She has a dear old mother who looks something like my mother. Mr. Mendelson is a business man, and he goes back and forth from Yokohama to Tokyo. This Oiso house is their summer cottage. This is the first time I have been here. How happy I was to be able to sit on the lawn until eleven at night, to watch the moon rise over the pine trees. The sea was beautiful, and the surroundings were quiet, and again and again I breathed a sigh of satisfaction and felt happy to be here.

On September 1, I wrote many, many letters in the morning, and said that I had not been so diligent for weeks. The maid was to set the table for lunch—she said 12.30 would be the meal time—and so just at 12 o'clock by my watch Yuri and I left the house to mail my letters. Just as we left the gate, about five yards from the house, all of a sudden, we felt a peculiar motion under our feet, and at once we said, "Earthquake." And the trees shook and the earth came up as though some power

were pushing it from beneath. We both fell on the ground and could not get up. There were no houses around. A narrow lane led to the main road, hedged by big and small trees and undergrowth. There was a small opening on the right, and there we crawled. I looked back and above the gate top I saw that the house we stayed in was slightly slanted. How we ran to a tiny wood near by I cannot tell now. There are lots of small bamboo bushes growing under the small pine trees, and we are always told that in time of earthquakes, bamboo forests are the best places of refuge because the roots spread all over the ground, which protects it from being cracked. Pretty soon lots of villagers flocked there with ghastly faces. Children wept and cried, and adults shouted and scolded from nervousness. The earth was quivering incessantly, although not as badly as at the first shock. Now and then a pretty bad shock came, and in unison the whole crowd would scream, "There it is again," and some murmured their prayers, and others showed their incantations. For three hours we squatted there and dared not move from that wood. Each newcomer brought a bad piece of news, how his or her house went down, whose mother was crushed under the beams and could not be pulled out; two maids at the Marquis M's villa were crushed to death; the train was wrecked; and fire might start at any moment, etc.

September 8.

Yuri Watanabe's Home,
Mishima-machi, Idzu.

Many days passed without finishing my letter. Here I am at Yuri's home. I have been too tired to write or even to move a step. Let me continue.

Our friend's house at Oiso, where we stayed, was shaken to pieces, and we simply gasped at the sight of the wreckage. There spread a rumor that a tidal wave might come, and so we fled toward the hill at 5 P. M. on September 1. The new Minister of Finance has a cottage there and he and his wife were at that time in Tokyo, but his children and servants were still at the cottage. Their grounds are big and many families fled there for refuge. We put old matting across the rows of tall pear trees, and beneath that awning we had mats and blankets spread and there we slept, eight

of us under one tiny mosquito net. Often we jumped out of our temporary abode during the night because of the sudden, severe shocks.

The morning sun of September 2 was a bloody color and the sky was overcast, and everything looked uncanny. I thought of *The Last Days of Pompeii*. However, in the afternoon we were assured there would be no tidal waves, and so we returned to Mrs. Mendelson's grounds. We made a tent-like arrangement, and stayed there, still nervous, as the shocks would come off and on, and there was no telling when we should have to flee for life. The worst thing was that we could get no communication from the outside world, and we could not tell whether the shock was local or universal. All the telegraph and telephone wires were down and the railroad tracks were twisted like sticks of candy. That afternoon we got a note from a certain man in the village saying that a foreign woman and a boy of eleven were stranded at the railway station three miles away, and asking us to help them. Yuri Watanabe and I went out to find them. By that time many people began to pass along the main street, which is a part of the main Tokaido Road, formerly the only road between Tokyo and Kyoto, on which the big feudal lords of Japan with their retainers used (until fifty years ago) to travel. These refugees brought us news that Tokyo was on fire; Yokohama was on fire; all along the road many runaway convicts and bad Koreans were killed, their bodies left lying on the ground; thieves and burglars were attacking unprotected homes; poison was thrown into the wells in order to kill the inhabitants of the villages; food and water were gone; another bad or worse earthquake would come soon; some islands had disappeared, and new ones suddenly appeared; new volcanoes were seen from such and such places; and so forth. Truth and rumor were mixed, and every piece of news added to our anxiety and fright. Two streams of people, one going towards Tokyo, the other away from Tokyo, flowed unceasingly.

Oiso is a small village and is known for its beautiful seashore. There are many rich Tokyo and Yokohama people who have their summer cottages there, and naturally almost every family of the village has a friend or a relative either in Tokyo or in

Yokohama. Every hour increased our anxiety. We could see smoke in the direction of Kamakura, and also from the opposite direction.

We brought the foreign lady and her boy, who came from Yokohama, to Mr. Mendelson's. They were on their way to Hakone for a week. Very fortunately, their train had just come to a station when the earthquake came, and so they were not hurt. She naturally wished to know whether her husband was safe in Yokohama. We asked a man who said he was going back there to take a letter to him. Mrs. Mendelson was nervous about her husband. Her friend who was visiting her was also worrying about her husband in Tokyo, and Yuri and I were thinking of our maid who was left with a young office girl at our house. One thing comforted us, and that was the knowledge that all our Foreign Secretaries were away from Tokyo and Yokohama on their vacations, and so they were safe. We were not sure whether Yuri Watanabe's home in Idzu was safe or not. We two were the calmest people of the family.

The night of the 2nd found us all under two mosquito nets beneath the pine trees in Mrs. Mendelson's grounds. She is partly Japanese and partly American. Her Japanese mother is a dear old lady. Even though she cannot walk on account of rheumatism, she was very calm and helped us all keep up our courage under any circumstances. Mrs. Mendelson had to feed ten people when food was scarce, both in the house and in the village. Again a rumor that runaway convicts and Korean political prisoners and socialists might attack the village frightened us. And so the night of the 3rd found us in the untidy cottage of a laborer on the main street. All the night long, the young men of the village kept vigilant, and made such a havoc that nobody could sleep a wink. These empty rumors and exaggerated reports exhausted our reserve strength.

The following day, the 4th, our messenger to Yokohama walked back and said Mr. Mendelson was all right, but that their house and office were burnt down. The other foreign lady could get no news from her husband. She, poor lady, in the morning, with swollen eyelids, told us her mental agony. During the night we got up

several times and trembled with each shock. It was about 5 P. M. of the 4th when, most unexpectedly, Yuri's father appeared. Yuri was speechless with surprise. We had thought that he was in Idzu with his family, but he told us he left for Tokyo on August 31, and the following day the earthquake came. He told us that two-thirds of Tokyo was burnt down, and Yokohama was almost entirely gone. He walked all the way from Tokyo to Oiso, taking two whole days for forty miles. He looked like a tramp, covered with dirt, and fatigued beyond expression. He stayed in the garden over night, and next morning he and Yuri and I started together for their home at Mishima-machi, Idzu. You see, we were almost sure that our own house in Tokyo was burnt down, and our Association buildings (Tokyo Y. W. C. A.) were also burnt down, likewise our rented office building for the National Y. W. C. A. Most of our friends had lost their homes, and therefore we had no place to live in, even if, risking the danger along the road, we returned to Tokyo. Mrs. Mendelson had too many people to feed. Her supply of food was not sufficient, and, moreover, her husband was expected at Oiso any minute, and there was no bedding for him. We were told that Yuri's home town was very slightly affected by the shock, and so thinking over the whole situation, we decided to come here.

At 6 A. M. of the 5th, we three started walking from Oiso to Mishima, about thirty-five miles. As we passed from village to village, we realize for the first time the extent of the destruction. The cracks and deep holes on the road, broken bridges, fallen trees and boulders made walking very dangerous. The sun was hot, and the sight of refugees, and our own discomfort from thirst and aching feet made us think of wartime. Some towns we passed had hardly one house standing intact. Odawara was burned to ashes. We could still feel the heat of the fire, and breathing became very difficult. Yuri's father is a big, heavy man for a Japanese. For the last four days he had had hardly any good food or proper rest, and so he began to drag his feet and had to stop very often to have a cup of water. The beautiful thing was that all along the road we could get hot water and tea free. Everybody was most kind to passers-by, and we were cheered by their kindnesses.

Toward the evening of that day, Mr. Watanabe began to feel quite ill and we were scared. He might have had heart trouble or paralysis quite easily there. Fortunately, in the village we were to pass he knew a certain influential man to whom we took his card, asking for help. This village was also damaged by the earthquake, and we saw a great deal of commotion around the house. As we started back to Yuri's father, whom we had left on the grass at the entrance of the village, a heavy shower soaked us through. The rain was a blessing to the tired man, and he recovered his strength. That night we stayed in a priest's house near by. Of course, there was no light to be had except candles, and even they were almost gone, and so among three parties occupying one tiny room there was but one short, slender candle fluttering very dimly. A frugal meal was served, and we stretched ourselves out soon after that. Four or five times we jumped up during the night because of the shocks. We could hear the sound of rocks rolling in the ravines near by. In the main temple there were over sixty refugees who stayed for the night. They were thoroughly wet, but the priest did not allow them to have any fire because the night before a fire built by refugees had nearly burned the thatched roof of the temple. The temple itself was crooked, and at any moment the roof might come down.

The next morning, the 7th, at 6 A. M., we hired a guide to take us to the top of Hakone pass. Although lots of people were traveling towards it, there are three ways of going there, and unless one had a guide one could not tell which was least dangerous and shortest. And, moreover, in case Yuri's father needed help, a man would be better than the two of us put together. The pass was very dangerous. Fallen rocks, big and small, filled the trail, and trees and earth buried the pass. Now and then we had to stop because of the shocks. How we shivered in looking up at some rocks which were ready to fall down at a slight shake. We met young men and old women who all looked alike. Their common suffering gave them the same haggard expression. On the road we shared our food with a few who did not seem to have eaten at all. Many

men students and soldiers passed us, full of cheer, but drenched with perspiration. At last at noontime we came to the top of the pass and saw Hakone Lake. From there we hired a horse and came down to this place. Yuri's mother, having heard by phone that we were coming down, had sent four horses and three men to meet us, but they and we took different passes and we missed each other. About five miles before we got to this town, we met a group of ten men waiting for us, and a big autobus was ready for us when we came down a mile. At 8 P. M. we reached Yuri's home in safety. Such a warm welcome as we received from everybody! The town looked dressed for a fete-time with lanterns, and people flocked and ran here and there incessantly. This is the first place after Tokyo where a refugee finds any substantial rest or help. From here they can take trains down to Osaka, Kobe side. We could not help thinking of a wartime confusion. This town felt the shock also, and 140 houses fell down, but, after all, we thought it very slightly damaged. Yuri's home was pretty badly damaged, but everybody was safe.

Altogether there are twenty people in this family, and caller after caller comes to see how the father is. He is the most prominent personage of the town, and everyone was worried about him.

Every night we still feel shocks, and so we sleep out of doors. Last night our messenger came back from Tokyo, saying that our house at No. 16 Nichome, Kagura-cho, Ushigome, was safe, and our maid was well taken care of. The Nitobe house is safe. The railway will not be in use for some time, and so I'll go back by boat if possible. Our National Y. W. C. A. and Tokyo Association were burned down. All our American secretaries are still in Karuizawa, therefore none of them got hurt. As to the details, I hope I shall be able to report to you more later. This letter has been interrupted again and again, and you may not be able to connect what I've said. But this is chiefly to tell you that we are all safe. With much love,

Yours sincerely,

MICHI KAWAI.

CAMPUS NOTES

The first event of the year to occupy the campus mind, aside from academic pursuits, was Parade Night, which took place on Wednesday, October 3. The Freshman song was written to the tune of "Long May She Live and Thrive." The persistent "sleuthing" of the Sophomores was rewarded early in the game, and on Tuesday afternoon, it was generally known that the Freshmen had been unable to keep their song. It is said that Parade Night has lost much of its charm since the days when the fight (literally speaking) was carried on not only on the campus, but also in the village.

The Christian Association Reception, held in the Gymnasium on October 6, provided the Freshmen with more conventional entertainment. There were speeches by President Park, Miss Applebee, Felice Begg, the Editor of the *College News*, and the four Association presidents, —Elouise Requa, Undergraduate Association; Elizabeth Howe, Athletic Association; Pamela Coyne, Self-Government Association, and Kathleen Gallwey, who, as hostess

and head of the Christian Association, introduced the speakers. Every Freshman was warned to prepare for the difficulties which would beset her when work on May Day was begun. Evidently the College already looks forward to it with some trepidation. The more serious and instructive part of the reception was followed by dancing.

The hockey season is only just beginning. Practices have been held regularly, and many have tried out for 'Varsity, which played its first game against Merion Cricket Club on Saturday, October 13. The score was 15-1, in favor of 'Varsity.

The Freshmen were given their green banner on Friday night, October 12. The ceremony was held in the gymnasium. Lantern Night is scheduled for October 26, or, in case of rain, October 27.

The attention of the Seniors and Juniors is now turned towards "orals," and their conversation is punctuated by allusions to the "old," "new," and "newest new" plans.

On account of May Day there will be no plays this year, except the Freshman Skit on December 15.

ALUMNAE NOTES

IN MEMORIAM

Clarissa Smith Ware was taken ill suddenly in New York City on August 26, operated upon for pancreatitis at noon on the twenty-seventh, and died at midnight. In her the class of 1915 has lost a distinguished member and a loyal friend.

After her graduation from college Clarissa was for two years confidential secretary to Dr. Hollis Godfrey, who was then President of Drexel Institute and also a member of the Commercial Economy Board of the United States. Following this she was married to Mr. Harold S. Ware of Philadelphia and for two years and a half lived on a farm just outside of West Chester, Pa. A daughter, Judith, was born September 30, 1919.

In January, 1921, the Wares moved to New York and Clarissa began the writing and research work in which she was en-

gaged until the time of her death. She was one of the editors of *The Liberator* and a loyal member of the Workers Party. She was the author of a number of reports on American conditions which gained international significance. For the past year she had occupied the position of head of the Research Department of the Workers' Party. It was the intellectual side of the new political movements that attracted her.

Mr. Ware is an expert in agricultural matters, and in June, 1922, he and Clarissa were sent to Russia by the American Federation for Russian Famine Relief with a unit taking agricultural machinery there. Mr. Ware was at the head of the unit, which started a farm of 10,000 acres near Perm in the Ural Mountains. They took fifteen tractors, sixty plows, etc., etc., and nearly twenty American men. Clarissa wrote an interesting article about her ex-

periences entitled "In Russia with Western Pioneers," which was published in the *Survey Graphic* for November, 1922. She returned to the United States that autumn, and since that time had been doing editorial work, writing and speaking. A number of

her articles and pamphlets were translated into foreign languages, one into five tongues.

She spent her vacation this summer in Maine with her aunt, Miss Edith Samson, and was there, in perfect health apparently, until August 21st.

KATHERINE E. SCOTT, DEACONESS

As One of Her Associates Knew Her

(Reprinted from the *Spirit of Missions*)

In the death of Deaconess Katherine E. Scott in Kuling, China, on August 26th, not only the Hankow Mission but the whole cause of Christian education in China has suffered a grievous loss.

Deaconess Scott joined the China Mission in 1911 as a teacher in St. Hilda's School, Wuchang. On her return to China after her first furlough in 1916 she was set apart as a deaconess by Bishop Roots, who shortly afterward appointed her principal of St. Hilda's School.

A graduate of Bryn Mawr of the class of '04, Deaconess Scott brought to her work in China the experience gained by eight years of teaching in the Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore, Md. But her greatest contribution to the mission work was not her brilliant mentality nor her splendid training. It was not what she *knew* that mattered, but what she *was*.

Just as no mere printed picture can give an adequate conception of her striking physical beauty, so it is well nigh impossible to convey by printed words any idea of the flashes of wit and quick repartee, the amazing insight and swift decisions, the wide tolerance and absolute freedom from pettiness, the strict simplicity of her own habits and the utter selfless devotion to her duty and her friends which made up the sum of her glowing and vigorous personality.

That personality, with its keen mind and talented judgment—all that she had and was—she spent unsparingly in the service of her Lord. Her chief care was the spiritual development of her pupils. In addition to the executive duties of the school, she carried the main burden of the Bible teaching, including the preparation of the girls for baptism and confirmation. The sound doctrine which she implanted in the hearts

of so many young girls will, as it blossoms into sturdy Christian character, be a constant witness to the worth of her life's work.

Deaconess Scott never regarded the school, however, as an end in itself. She always saw it against the large background of the cause of Christ in China. With this wider vision in mind she served tirelessly on interdenominational committees as well as on those of our own mission, and also in various capacities in the Central China Christian Educational Association. While at home last year she generously gave up much of her furlough to speaking on China, sometimes addressing as many as five meetings in a day.

In her going St. Hilda's has lost more than a principal; the mission more than a valued worker; the Church, more than a devoted servant. A leader who could ill be spared, a rare courageous spirit has gone from our midst. And yet not gone, for in the hearts of those she taught and among whom she moved the memory of her radiant and consecrated life remains to mould another generation. She rests from her labors and her works do follow her.

Katharine Scott's friends feel that they would like to express their love for her by a memorial in China. As she gave her life for the education of Chinese women, we feel that the most fitting gift would be a scholarship (or scholarships) to take girls from St. Hilda's School through college. We would like to give a certain amount annually, so that the helpfulness of our memorial may extend to many generations of students.

Will you send word to Aimee Drake, 1221 Ashland Ave., Wilmette, Illinois, what you

would like to give each year toward the scholarship fund?

Aimee Drake was closely associated with Katharine Scott in China and will act as treasurer. Perhaps you would rather not say now what you would give in other years, but gifts now (whether small or

large) will make it possible to send that amount at once to China, with the hope that we may continue the same amount for many years to come.

LOUISE ATHERTON DICKEY,
GRACE HUTCHINS.

CLASS NOTES

1894

Class Editor, Mrs. Randall Durfee, 19 Highland Avenue, Fall River, Mass.

Abby Brayton Durfee spent two months this spring in Italy and France. She is under deep obligation to Fay McCracken Stockwell, who sent out the Alumnae Fund appeals.

Emilie Martin spent the spring vacation in Cambridge with Hester Middleton Smith. Emilie is Professor of Mathematics at Holyoke College.

Elizabeth Clark writes most interestingly of her continued interest in the refugee students in Switzerland. She says, "I lived through so much on the other side, that it is no wonder if a good part of my heart has stayed over there, or if such small treasures as I have should follow it. I am doing some translating for a book, to earn money for my Armenian girls."

Emma Bailey Speer says, "my chief joy for three years has been the Summer School. I wish '94 could carry a scholarship all its own."

Elizabeth Hench visited her old college at Cambridge, England, this summer.

Laurette Potts Pease's daughter, Mary Z. Pease, has been given the regional scholarship from New York City founded by the Alumnae. She enters with the present Freshman Class.

1896

Class Editor, Mary W. Jewett, Moravia, N. Y.

Harriet M. Brownell is about to join her sister, Jane L. Brownell, '93, in Paris, where they expect to spend the winter, going further south in the early spring, and from there to England.

Mary Scattergood Hoag, daughter of Anna Scattergood, 1896, and Class Baby of 1896, is engaged to Mr. Carl A. P. Lawrence, of Groton, Mass.

1900

Class Editor, M. Helen MacCoy, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Albany, New York.

It is with sincere sorrow that the class offers its sympathy and affectionate regard to Frances Rush Crawford, in the death of her husband, Mr. R. L. Crawford.

Lois Horn, daughter of Lois Farnham Horn, was graduated from Miss Wright's school in May and will enter Dickinson College, at Carlisle, next year. She will be the third generation of her family at Dickinson. We are sorry that she will not be the second generation of her family at Bryn Mawr.

1904

Class Editor, Emma O. Thompson, 320 South Forty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jane Allen spent last summer at Cape Cod motoring.

Dr. Alice Baring landed at Yokohama on Thursday and started on a sightseeing tour of Japan, journeying to Kyoto and meeting the steamer at Kobe on Saturday night, September 1st. While spending Saturday at Kyoto a slight shock was felt. The "President Madison," the steamer on which she sailed for Shanghai, received word by wireless from the "President Jefferson," which was in port at Yokohama during the earthquake, telling of the disaster. The first word received was that Yokohama was destroyed and Tokyo probably somewhat affected.

Sadie Briggs Logan spent the summer in Maine. Her daughter, Constance, expects to enter school this winter.

Virginia Chauveret is now playing in California in the cast in which Ethel Barrymore is starring.

Michi Kawai has written a most interesting account of her experiences in the earthquake at Yokohama (see page 16).

Gertrude Klein spent the summer at Srocone Lake in the Adirondacks.

It is with the deepest sorrow that 1904 records the death of Deaconess Katherine Scott, a beloved friend and classmate.

Emma Thompson spent the summer traveling in Europe.

Eloise Tremain spent the summer in Italy, Switzerland, France and England.

The Class of 1904 offers its sincere sympathy to Mary Vauclain Abbott and Hilda Canan Vauclain, who have lost their mother.

1906

Class Editor, Mrs. Harold K. Beecher, 1511 Mahantongo Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Louise Cruice Sturdevant has left this country for foreign shores.

Louise Fleischmann Maclay, husband, and baby Georgie have moved into a new home in New York City, 16 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Laura Boyer spent a month's vacation with Louise Maclay at her summer home in Millbrook, N. Y.

Alice Lauterbach Flint motored with her husband to Bryn Mawr during August and spent a week-end en route with Ethel Beecher.

Ruth Archbald Little spent part of the summer at Martha's Vineyard.

1908

Class Editor, Mrs. Wm. H. Best, 1198 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Virginia McKenney Claiborne (Mrs. Robert W. Claiborne) announces the arrival of a daughter, Clara Justine, born August 19th. Virginia and her family are moving to town October 1st; her address will be 7 East Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.

Linda Schaefer Castle (Mrs. Alfred L. Castle), with her husband, sails from Honolulu September 19th, and expects to be in the East during October and November. Catherine Goodale Warren, '09, will probably be with her, and they will take a vacation in the canyon country on their way across the continent.

Helen Sherbert is now a Supervisor of probationary teachers, in Teachers Training School, Baltimore. She is also a graduate student at Johns Hopkins and teacher in the University of Tennessee Summer School. "In addition to these professional activities," she says, "I try to keep a house

and make a home at 1800 Calvert Street, Baltimore, where any 1908-er visiting the city will always be welcome."

Uta Suzuki writes from her new address, 1696 Higashi-Nakano, Tokio, Japan, "Please note my address has been changed and I live now in the suburbs of Tokio. It takes only half an hour or so to go to school, and I can enjoy the country life when I come back. I have a little garden for flowers and vegetables too, and I enjoy those fresh from the garden.

At school I am now experimenting in the Palmer method of teaching languages. Mr. Palmer is an English linguistic teacher who has recently come to Japan to give us advices in teaching languages, so as to make the language teaching here efficient."

(Editor's note. I would suggest that Uta's old College friends write to her, especially now in the time of her country's calamity. I have already forwarded to her the "address book of our classmates" that she asked for.)

1910

Class Editor, Marion Kirk, 4504 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Dorothy Ashton is acting as assistant to Dr. Richard Norris at the Preston Retreat in Philadelphia. Dorothy always reports her life as uneventful, but judging by the nature of her work, it would seem that more events happen to her than to anyone else in the class.

Elsie Deems Neilson took a flying trip (whether figuratively or literally speaking is not specified) to California in July to visit Ruth Babcock Deems. Mr. and Mrs. Neilson are expecting to spend the winter in California, where Mr. Neilson will study farm questions there and Elsie will teach in the Marlborough School in Los Angeles.

Frances Hearne Brown with her four perfect children visited her mother in Wayne this summer and attended several classes at the Summer School in Bryn Mawr. She was quite subdued at the extent of the knowledge displayed by the students, and wondered whether college education as we knew it was after all such a wonderful achievement.

Miriam Hedges Smith is staying in California with her little daughter for an extended trip. Until she gets settled, her address will be care of T. Cook & Son, 515 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Agnes Irwin is teaching Latin at a private school in Kansas City.

Marion Kirk is studying law at the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Juliet Lit Stern, with her little girl, Jill, and her son, Tom, had a gypsying trip through Europe this summer, among other things trying the airplane trip to Amsterdam, the Hague, Brussels, Ostend and Ghent.

Dorothy Nearing Van Dyne has given up her teaching position in the high school this year, as she has no help and has to devote every last ounce of energy to managing her household. She reports herself again as "married with no paid occupation."

Lucie Reichenbach Saylor spent two very delightful months this summer in Schloss Leopoldskron, Professor Max Reinhardt's home near Salzburg, Austria, with her husband Oliver M. Saylor, who is writing a book on Professor Reinhardt's work as regisseur in the theatres of Vienna and Berlin. The book will appear in connection with Professor Reinhardt's production of "The Miracle" in New York this winter. The Sayers also enjoyed the annual music festival in Salzburg, and many excursions to the surrounding mountains, and spent some time in Vienna, Munich, Berlin and Paris.

Margaret Shearer Smith visited Jane about the same time as Frances Hearne Brown's visit, and also "took" several classes with the Summer School students.

1912

Class Editor, Mrs. John MacDonald, 3227 N. Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Elizabeth Johnston was married to Mr. John Llewellyn Sneed on Saturday, October 6th, at Lynchburg, Va. Her address after November 1st will be 1020 Court Street, Lynchburg, Va.

The following extract from a letter from Ai Hoshino to Mary Peirce will be of the greatest interest to the members of 1912 and to other alumnae who knew Ai and others who have been closely associated with Miss Tsuda's School.

"This is just to tell you that I am alive, though all the school buildings and my house are burnt to the ground. Just to be burned out is nothing now-a-days, so many more awful things

have happened and are still happening. We are going to begin school anyway next month in one of the mission school buildings which miraculously escaped the fire, and then build on the old site in the meantime a very rough barrack for our temporary school building. Fortunately we bought a very beautiful piece of ground just outside of Tokyo last year and we want so much to build there. Miss Hartshorne leaves Yokohama today for America, and she is going to try to raise funds for the necessary building. \$500,000 would be more than enough. Do you think there is a chance of a possibility for her. You Americans have been already so good, we hate to ask for more. Yet we have nowhere else to turn. You can't imagine how every one, every child even, appreciates the great sympathy and kindness shown by America for us now.

"Thank you so very much for what you have done for us in Tokyo and Yokohama, and thank everyone you meet for me and for my friends for what they have done for us. I dread almost to go to Yokohama to see Miss H. off today. They say Yokohama is worse than Tokyo, in fact no longer exists."

Louise Watson's new address is 228 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

Agnes Morrow is living at 151 East Thirtieth-seventh Street, New York City, N. Y.

On October 3rd Gladys Spry's mother died after a long illness. Mrs. Spry was in such an unusual way the friend of her children's friends that to the members of 1912 who knew her this news will come with a vivid sense of loss.

Catharine Terry's husband, William Neely Ross, has resigned from the Chelsea Church of West Twenty-third Street, New York, to take up the work of the Reformed Church in Nyack. "The local Presbyterians have expressed much regret at this decision of Dr. Ross's in view of the splendid results of his work at that place."

Elizabeth Faries Howe has a son, born October 11th, at Canton, Ohio. A letter dated June 17th from Fairy to Lorle Stecher, in which she thanked the class

for the wedding present sent her, gives some interesting bits of news about her.

"This has been a very busy year for me as well as a very pleasant one. Ed. and I live in a pretty bungalow type of house with a huge veranda and a view of the river and Macao Fort. We have two servants who give us delicious food and keep the house spotless, so house-keeping is a real pleasure. I've been teaching half time at True Light Middle School where Catherine Arthurs and Christine Hammer and I worked together in 1917. Physics and Physical Education have been my two jobs including some training of younger Chinese teachers.

"Commencement is just over and now we are to have two weeks of Mission meeting. It is held at our school and is a big house party of 100 people. Ed. is Chairman of the Mission and even I am Chin of Canton Station, so we do business as well as play together.

"After that we are going camping on top of a mountain overlooking Hong Kong Bay, which will be blissfully cool. Love to all of 1912."

We have lately heard that while she was spending the summer in North China she and her husband were caught in a series of typhoons. During the first they were forced to lie down on the ground in order to avoid being blown against the rocks. The next morning she remained in bed, since she did not feel well. As her husband was bringing her some coffee, another typhoon blew down the spout of the coffee pot, so that it all came out the top. Her husband lowered her out of the house, which was almost immediately blown down. On the third occasion, his collar bone was broken.

Marjorie Thompson returned to Haverford, September 18th, after several months in China and Japan. This winter she is to be an English Reader at College.

Christine Hammer is at College again this winter, this year in the capacity of English Reader.

1914

Class Editor, Dr. Ida Pritchett, The Rockefeller Institute, Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A, New York City.

Helen Kirk Welsh (Mrs. George) has a daughter, Margaret Leidy Welsh, born May 23, 1923.

Mary Hughes Herman and her husband have left Camp Dix and are now stationed at West Point.

Lillian Cox Harman had a son, Archer Harman, Jr., on May 25th. He is her third child and second boy.

Jessie Boyd Bret-Smith (Mrs. Walter Bret-Smith) has a son, James Boyd, born September 7th.

Elizabeth Colt Shattuck (Mrs. Howard Shattuck) has a son, Roger Whitney, born August 20th.

Marjorie Southard Charlock, Christine Brown Penniman and Lillian Cox Harman all spent the summer at Bayhead, New Jersey.

Ida Pritchett went to California this summer, by way of Canada. In San Francisco she saw Eleanor Allen Mitchum and her young son. Ellie looked so husky and fat that it was hard to recognize her as the same person. No report has yet been received as to whether she lost her house in the Berkeley fire.

Mary Coolidge is to be a warden in Pembroke-East this winter.

Leah Cadbury is working at the Old Corner Book Store in Boston.

1916

Class Editor, Mrs. Webb I. Vorys, 63 Parkwood Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Constance Kellen Branham (Mrs. Roger Lee) has a second daughter, Virginia, born September 20, 1923.

Margaret Kyle, ex '16, is contributing the "Little Sister Stories" to the *John Martin's Book*. She spent the summer in traveling abroad.

Mildred McKay Jordan (Mrs. Leslie Lafayette Jordan) spent last winter on the Riviera with her little daughter. She has returned to the United States this summer, and will spend the winter in Washington where her husband is stationed.

Adeline Werner Vorys (Mrs. Webb I. Vorys) has a second son, Arthur I. Vorys II, born June 16, 1923.

Dorothy Packard Holt (Mrs. Farrington) is building a new home in Birmingham, Michigan, a suburb of Detroit.

Helen Riegel (Mrs. Howard T. Oliver) spent the week-end of October 13th at College.

Constance Dowd is in Cincinnati working on her thesis.

Emily Strauss is doing volunteer work in the children's court in Wilkes-Barre.

Agnes Smith is teaching at Miss Shipley's School, Bryn Mawr.

1920

Class Editor, Helene Zinsser, 6 West Ninth Street, New York City.

Isabel H. Arnold has announced her engagement to George R. Bladgett of Boston, Yale, 1916.

Betty Weaver is teaching Latin at the Thorne School.

Milly Carey spent the summer in Europe, and is now studying at Johns Hopkins.

Margaret Ballou was in Betty Biddle Yarnall's wedding in September.

Mary S. Hoag has announced her engagement to Mr. Carl A. P. Lawrence of Groton, Mass.

Miriam O'Brien and K. T., '19, motored to Maine in August, where they "climbed mountains."

Nancy Offutt is President of the Bryn Mawr Club of Baltimore.

Dorothy Rogers was married in June at Bryn Mawr to Mr. Alexander V. Lyman. They are living on Woodlawn Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y.

1922

Class Editor, S. E. Hand, 48 West Ninth Street, New York City.

Jane Burges has announced her engagement to Mr. Preston Perrenot of El Paso. They will be married early in October.

Barbara Clarke took a six weeks' summer course at the Cambridge School of Architecture. She expects to continue her work at the School of Design in Providence, this winter.

Miss Y. (Musy) Crosby is taking courses at the University of Minnesota.

Josie Fisher has gone abroad and will study at Oxford this winter.

Kay Gardner is taking courses at Harvard.

Edith Healea was married to Mr. Virgil C. Everett on the 27th of August at New Philadelphia, Ohio.

Peggy Kennard is taking courses on Public Health at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Agnes Orbison will be Assistant in Zoology at the University of Missouri, and at the same time will study for her M.A. degree.

Jeannette Palache is teaching at the Buckingham School in Cambridge.

Orlie Pell went to the Columbia Summer School and is now teaching at Winthrop, the State College for Women of South Carolina.

Marnie Speer is teaching English at Sweetbriar College in Virginia.

Cornelia Skinner is acting in *Tweedles*, a play by Booth Tarkington, now on in New York.

A number of 1922 are teaching in the same schools they were in last year, Liz Hall and Trina Stiles, at Wyckham Rise; Ray Neel, at Miss Walker's; Alice Nicoll, at the Holton Arms, in Washington, and Margie Tyler, at Miss Irwin's, in Philadelphia.

Jane Burges, Mary Douglas Hay, Nancy Jay, Phoebe Norcross Bentley, and Frances Robbins represented 1922 at the Folly Ranch in the Big Horn Mountains in Wyoming this summer.

Constance Cameron Luddington and her husband spent several days in St. Louis attending the aviation races.

Prue Smith has been abroad travelling all summer and is staying on indefinitely.

Trina Stiles' engagement was announced in June to Carroll Harrington, of Boston.

Martha Tucker is back at Bryn Mawr doing graduate work.

Elizabeth Titcomb and her sister have a shop at 20 South Quaker Lane, West Hartford, Conn.

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FICTION

DIERDRE. By James Stephens. Macmillan Co., New York, 1923. \$2.50.

"In *Dierdre* Mr. Stephens has recreated the atmosphere of those old days when magic was a commonplace; he has told us the tale of the Gaelic Helen. For though *Dierdre*'s face launched no thousand ships, still like her sister of Troy, she troubled the hearts of men."—*Literary Review*. Those who know *The Crook of Gold* need no other inducement to read *Dierdre*. To those who do not, we offer a double pleasure.

A SON AT THE FRONT. By Edith Wharton. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1923. \$2.00.

A Son at the Front is the story of an artist, living in Paris, whose life centers in his only son. The boy goes to war, and his father is drawn away from his former sickeningly "polite" studio life into a painful situation with his divorced wife and her husband. He finally sacrifices his own pride in order to do his son honor. The story is well told, interesting—in short, it is by Mrs. Wharton.

CHILDREN OF THE WAY. By Anne A. E. Allinson. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York, 1923.

A review of Mrs. Allinson's book will appear in the December BULLETIN.

THE CHASTE DIANA. By E. Barrington. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1923. \$2.00.

Once again E. Barrington, of *Atlantic Monthly* fame, turns back to the days when both men and women wore wigs and ruffles. As in the tale of the Gunnings, he treats of the stage, this time the stage of the *Beggar's Opera* and of the Duchess of Queensbury.

END OF THE HOUSE OF ALLARD. By Shiela Kaye-Smith. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1923. \$2.00.

CONCORD EDITION OF JOSEPH CONRAD. Also **THE ROVER.** By Joseph Conrad (To be published on December 1. Orders received now.) Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, 1923. \$2.00 per volume.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

RHINEGOLD AND SIEGFRIED. Translated by Margaret Armour and illustrated by Arthur Rackham. Doubleday, Page & Co., 1923. \$5.00.

"In *Rhinegold and Siegfried* Rackham has given us the finest pictorial interpretation of the ancient epic we have. The rich color plates depicting the Rhine maidens, the aged gods, the dwarfed monsters, the giants, and all the legendary people who characterize this old saga, are done exquisitely, and much is added to the book by the odd scrolls of delicate draughtsmanship which illuminate the text." *Publisher's description*.

THE STORY OF MRS. TUBBS. By Hugh Lofting. Stokes & Co., New York, 1923. \$1.25.

Mrs. Tubbs is a hundred years old, and yet, in spite of her great age, her unkind landlord drives her and her pets out of her little farm house. Her animal friends take her up into the woods, and they plot together, and finally succeed in restoring Mrs. Tubbs to her home. We can give no adequate description of the charming illustrations, which, as much as the text, tell the story. One does not need to be a child to appreciate their delightful humor.

DR. DOLITTLE'S POST OFFICE. By Hugh Lofting. Stokes & Co., New York, 1923. \$2.50.

"Without being at all an undue praiser of times past, one can say without hesitation that until the appearance of Hugh Lofting, the successor of Miss Yonge, Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. Gatty, and Lewis Carroll, had not appeared. . . . This book is a work of genius. There is poetry here, and fantasy and humor, a little pathos, but above all, a number of creations in whose existence everybody must believe, whether they be children of four or old men of ninety or prosperous bankers of forty-five. I don't know how Mr. Lofting has done it; I don't suppose that he knows himself; there it is—the first real children's classic since *Allice*."—Hugh Walpole.

THE KING OF IRELAND'S SON. By Padraic Collum. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.25.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN—*Continued*

IRISH FAIRY TALES. Told by Stephens.
Illustrated by Rackham. Doubleday,
Page & Co. \$3.00.

THE BOY'S BOOK OF VERSE. Collected by
Helen Dean Fish. Stokes & Co., New
York, 1923. \$2.00.

LAND AND SEA TALES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
By Rudyard Kipling. Doubleday, Page
& Co., 1923. \$1.60.

LITTLE HEROES OF FRANCE. By Kathleen
Burke. Doubleday, Page & Co., New
York, 1923. \$1.60.

LITTLE HEROES OF BRITAIN AND BELGIUM.
By Kathleen Burke. Doubleday, Page
& Co., New York. \$1.50.

Miss Burke spent several years in France as a nurse during the late war. These stories, twelve in each volume, are the result of her personal experience. As tales of courage and adventure they are of interest to all, both above and below fourteen.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOME AND COMMUNITY LIFE. By Gertrude
Hartman. E. P. Dutton & Company,
New York, 1923. \$3.00.

Home and Community Life poses the question, How shall we educate for intelligent participation in a social democracy? There is a conflict today between a traditionally conceived type of education, and one which will fit the needs of everyday life. We must substitute for routine work thought-exciting discussion and individual work.

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After laying down what she considers the proper principles of education, Miss Hartman gives a series of curriculum outlines full of suggestions "for the practical application of modern educational theory," and especially directed to show the elementary student the evolution of modern living conditions.

SHACKLETON'S LAST VOYAGE. By Commander Frank Wild. Stokes & Co., New York. \$10.00.

The story of Shackleton's start for the unexplored lands of the South Pole. He died when the expedition had got no farther than South America. His second in command conducted the party for the rest of the time in their Antarctic explorations. The most interesting part is the personal narrative of Shackleton's last moments.

MY MUSICAL LIFE. By Walter Damrosch.
Charles Scribner's Sons, New York,
1923. \$4.00.

A PUBLISHER'S CONFESSION. By Walter H.
Page. Doubleday, Page & Co., New
York, 1923. \$1.50.

CASUAL WANDERINGS IN ECUADOR. By
Blair Niles. Century Company, New
York. \$2.50.

IN THE WAKE OF THE BUCCANEERS. By A.
Hyatt Verrill. Century Company, New
York. \$4.00.

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL

The Alumnae Regional Scholars

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PRESIDENT PARK'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF COLLEGE

THE MUSIC SCHOOL.....By Florence King, 1896

THE ALUMNAE BOOK CLUB.....By Beatrice McGeorge

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.....By Evelyn Page, 1923

A LETTER FROM MICHU KAWAI, 1904

CAMPUS NOTES

ALUMNAE NOTES

Memorials
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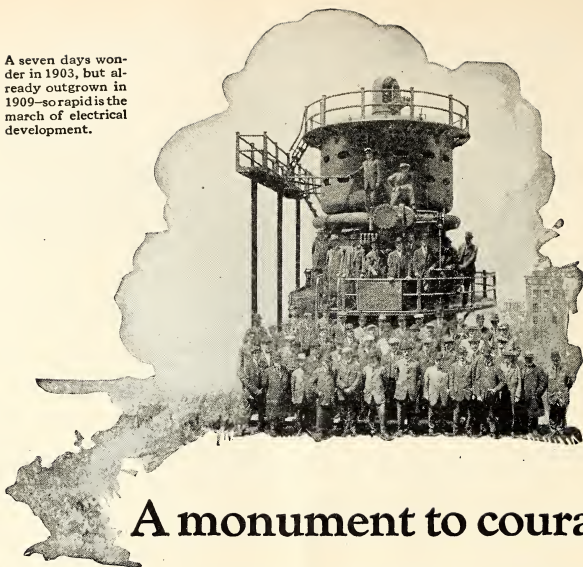
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THE COUNCIL MEETS IN ST. LOUIS
THE CLARA E. PATTERSON WINDOWS

DECEMBER
1923

VOL. III

No. 10



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VOL. III

DECEMBER, 1923

No. 10

OUR PRESIDENT EMERITUS

Pride and affection mingle happily in the welcome we give this month to our home-coming President Emeritus. Miss Thomas returns after a year's delightful wandering to the country which created her and the college which she, in a very real sense, created. Here, on the scene of her long and tireless labors, she will be able to savor to the full the leisure that now at last is hers. She will have the delights of seeing the people she wants to see, of reading the books she wants to read, of not writing letters, of not answering questions—and of knowing that she can, when she pleases, take a flying trip to the ends of the earth with no nagging duty to say her nay. Best of all, here

she may rejoice in loving yet care-free association with the creature nearest to her heart—the college whose distinctive character is the product of her faith, her genius, her imagination.

Bryn Mawr will continue to be what it has been these thirty-five years—a giver and fulfiller of high promises, a seeker after truth disinterested and unafraid. We must give Miss Thomas the final satisfaction of knowing that she has breathed the breath of life into us and may now go down below the footlights and enjoy the spectacle. So much for the college itself. But we, the alumnae, have more to do than that. We must, of course, see to it that the college

prosper. We must give money to it, we must raise scholarships for it, we must encourage it to maintain high standards, we must help to steer it clear both of the rocks of pedantry and the shoals of "practical arts," we must see that it continues to be cherished not indeed as a "home of lost causes", but as—what is no whit less romantic—a home of causes young and daring and still unrecognized. But no; that is not enough. We shall be false to the teaching of our great

leader if we do not show, in our own lives apart from the college, some of the creative enthusiasm that she has shown in hers. She has fought for the right of a woman to receive an education commensurate with her talents; she trusts us to fight for the right of a woman to use what education she has, what talents she has, what moral strength she has, and to do at last her natural share in the making of a whole and happy world.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

(An announcement of this memorial was made in the November BULLETIN, but the Editor has been asked to publish again the final plan for the scholarship decided upon by Katharine Scott's friends.)

Those who knew Deaconess Katharine E. Scott feel that they would like to express their love and admiration for her by a memorial in China. As she gave her life for the education of Chinese women, the most fitting memorial would seem to be a scholarship fund to take girls from St. Hilda's School, Wuchang, through college in China. It is planned that the fund, to be called the Katharine E. Scott Scholarship Fund, should be deposited as a trust fund with the National Council at the Church Missions House in America, the income to be paid each year to the principal of St. Hilda's School, to be used, at her discretion, to send girls through college.

The treasurer of the fund in America is Aimee B. Drake, 1221 Ashland Avenue, Wilmette, Illinois.

If you would like to contribute to the fund, will you send your gift to Miss Drake as soon as possible? She was closely associated with Katharine Scott in China, and is in touch with St. Hilda's School, and with the secretaries at the Church Missions House. It is hoped that the fund may be sufficient to take more than one girl through college.

The BULLETIN wishes to start a department on alumnae activities, which would consist of short accounts of prominent alumnae. The Board would be glad to have names or finished articles for this section sent in.

All material for the January BULLETIN is due on December 10th. It should be sent to Evelyn Page, The Alumnae Office, Bryn Mawr College.

The Editor regrets that she is unable, because of lack of space, to print all the interesting notes sent her. The material cut from the notes of 1889, 1909, 1915 and 1923 will appear in the February BULLETIN.

The Clara E. Patterson Windows

The dedication of the Clara E. Patterson windows in Pembroke dining room took place on Thursday evening, October 25th, at a dinner to which President Park, in co-operation with Miss Mary Coolidge and Miss Olga Kelly, present wardens of the hall, and Miss Marion Mitchelson, the present housekeeper, had invited the members of the Clara E. Patterson Gift Fund Committee and Miss Patterson herself. Miss Patterson sat in her accustomed place at the head of her old table, with the President of the College at her right hand, the members of the Gift Fund Committee ranged in their familiar freshman seats before her, and Lizzie and Ella and Katherine, the latter imported by President Park for the occasion, hovering behind her chair. The Pembroke undergraduates contributed their share of entertainment to the party by singing college songs, old and new, throughout the meal, not forgetting "I never knew I could be quite so happy as I am inside my tub," upon receiving from President Park the information that it was due to Miss Patterson that porcelain bath tubs, as well as many other equally welcome if less tangible reforms were established at Pembroke!

Introducing the ceremony of dedication President Park spoke briefly of the place that Miss Patterson had held in the life of the college and of the gratitude and affection with which her name would always be remembered at Bryn Mawr. The windows were then presented to the hall, in the name of the Gift Fund Committee, by Margaret Ayer Barnes, its chairman, as follows:

"The small group of alumnae at this table, former students of Pem-

broke Hall, have come together tonight in this dining room to dedicate these windows in the name of Clara E. Patterson, twenty-seven years housekeeper of Pembroke Hall and twenty-seven years the friend and adviser of Pembroke students. We have all known her for many years, but of the undergraduates in this room tonight only the Seniors have had the privilege of living in the hall under her care. They, as we, will share the opinion of a young alumna who wrote me in reference to this dedication, 'I cannot imagine Pembroke without her. It is lucky the young ones don't know how unlucky they are!' But even the Seniors do not realize what they will miss when as alumnae they return to Pembroke without the welcome that we older ones invariably found waiting for us in Miss Patterson's little sitting room in Pembroke-West's tower.

"To those of us who lived for four years as students enjoying the privilege of her friendship and who, for twenty more, returned to Bryn Mawr from the world beyond Pembroke Arch in serene anticipation of the greeting we invariably found waiting for us, the conception of Pembroke Hall without Miss Patterson is almost a contradiction in terms. A small group of us last winter, sadly accepting the fact of her resignation, decided to raise among ourselves a fund from which to give Miss Patterson a personal gift as an expression of our affection and our appreciation of all that she had done for us and for Bryn Mawr in the past. It was quite an informal plan at first but the idea appealed to so many and the fund grew so rapidly that in four weeks we could purchase our personal gift

and in as many months, as the contributions came pouring in from all over the country, we realized that we could, in addition, make in her name a gift to the college as a lasting memorial of her achievement in the hall.

"These windows, therefore, the gift of her Bryn Mawr friends, stand in perpetual recognition of Miss Patterson's care for the Pembroke students and in grateful appreciation of the twenty-seven years of her life that she gave to Bryn Mawr, so unreservedly dedicating them to the best good of the college and of the students in her charge. It is my great privilege tonight, in behalf of the Gift Fund Committee, to offer, in honor of Clara E. Patterson, these windows to Pembroke Hall."

Miss Coolidge accepted the gift in

the name of the hall and the festivities of the evening closed with coffee in the drawing room of Pembroke-West.

The Gift Fund Committee would like to take this opportunity to state, in answer to many interested inquiries, that the windows are made of clear window glass, leaded in rectangular panes, with a slight and very simple ornamental border, also of clear glass, so plain that it serves only to frame the window proper in the sash. In order to preserve the greatest charm of the dining room, the view of sky and clouds and tree tops from the upper panes, no designs of opaque or colored glass were set in the windows. A small brass tablet will be placed on the wall of the dining room in honor of Miss Patterson.

The Council Meets in St. Louis

By ELEANOR FLEISHER RIESMAN, '03

On another page of this BULLETIN the accomplishments of the Council appear in our minutes, as, motions offered, discussed, and lost or carried. There will be found in detail the decisions reached on the varied Academic and financial problems that came before us: the Students' Building Fund, Regional Scholarships, the Academic Committee, the Music Department, the cause of which was eloquently presented by Alice Carter Dickerman, '99, who though not a member of the Council came to St. Louis to explain its needs to us, and a number of other matters. But as the catalogue of a picture show carries but the vaguest suggestion of the joys of colorful walls and flaming corridors, so the report in our minutes gives but little impression of the delight, the stimulus, the refreshment of spirit, that fell to the share of those who were privileged to attend the Council in St. Louis.

The meetings themselves were excellent; the best council meetings that had ever been

held according to the opinion of those who remembered previous councils. Whether the stimulus of our environment in Emily Westwood Lewis' beautiful sun-flooded room chased the cobwebs from our minds, whether the heady western atmosphere was responsible, the fact is that the business was accomplished with speed and precision, every point adequately made and discussed, every objection voiced and fully considered. One element of success undoubtedly was our better acquaintance with our jobs and with each other. Every one present contributed something. As a deliberative body the Council seems admirable in size and composition, and appears to justify its existence. But a consideration of the value of the Council involves a further question: are we justified in holding the meetings at a distance from Bryn Mawr, involving as such meetings do a large outlay of Association funds and of individual time and energy? One who has just tasted the joys and vivifying influence of the trip to St.

Louis could scarcely be expected to answer the question in the negative. That the Alumnae Association gains a sense of solidarity from such meetings can hardly be doubted; that our presence in St. Louis also helped to spread the name and fame of Bryn Mawr is made evident by the remarkable newspaper publicity which was secured for us. Edna Fischel Gellhorn, 1900, saw to it that in addition to many advance notices, Bryn Mawr was on nearly every page of every St. Louis paper every day of the Council meetings. If in St. Louis Bryn Mawr is not at present the best-known woman's college in America, then surely newspaper publicity counts for little.

Perhaps in the last analysis we shall have to ask St. Louis to help us judge the value of holding our meeting there. To what extent did we succeed in our fundamental mission which was pointed out to us in no uncertain terms when we were told we had been placed in St. Louis homes primarily "to charm"?

We wish we might have made upon our hostesses half so delightful an impression as they made upon us. It would be difficult to imagine a more cordial hospitality than was shown to all the members of the Council. Not only did the Bryn Mawr Alumnae welcome us into their homes, but a number of prominent St. Louis women, by no ties connected with Bryn Mawr, were equally gracious and hospitable. Every possible arrangement was made for our comfort. We were welcomed at the station, no matter how varied or inconvenient the hours of our separate arrivals; we were called for and taken about by a flawless motor service, in the arrangement of which Alice Rubelman Knight, 1919, must have spent many weary hours; we were assisted in planning for our homeward journeys by Maud Holmes Young, 1913, who became for the time being the manager of a complete and perfect travel agency.

Our days were full of excitements—lunches, teas, and dinners between sessions sent us back to our meeting with ever-renewed enthusiasm. On Thursday, the first day of our meetings, we were guests at gay luncheon parties given by Edna Fischel Gellhorn and Elsie Kohn Rauh, 1904.

A delightful tea followed Thursday afternoon's business meeting. Mrs. Hadley, the wife of the new Chancellor of Washington

University, whose inauguration took place while we were in St. Louis, held open house in our honor. Various St. Louis women, prominent in the academic life of the city, showed by their questions and general friendliness that they were sympathetic in spirit to Bryn Mawr. We felt it a real privilege to have been entertained at this, the first public function given in the magnificent Chancellor's House, the recent gift of a generous friend to Washington University. The tea, however, did not end the festivities of the day. After a brief rest we reassembled, some of us to dine at the house of Mrs. Lewis, others at the Hotel Chase as guests of the St. Louis Bryn Mawr Club, whose President, Eugenia Mittenberger Ustick, 1909, acted ably as toast-mistress.

Although most of us after having spent the preceding night on the sleeper and after taking part in meetings, luncheon, tea and dinner, were physically tired, we nevertheless returned on Thursday evening with undiminished zeal for yet another session of the Council. And the next morning three members of the Council, Caroline Chadwick-Collins, 1905; Helen Rice, 1923, and Katherine Strauss, 1923, spoke in four of the St. Louis schools on the Regional Scholarships, the explanation of which was received with great interest and enthusiasm. Afterwards the sessions of the Council were resumed with so much fresh vigor and enthusiasm that by noon our business was concluded. Then again we separated to attend luncheons given for us by Mrs. Crunden, Mrs. Sluder and Mrs. Davis, who invited us to meet a number of their friends. The hospitality of these charming ladies was the more noteworthy as they have no connection with Bryn Mawr, other than their regard for the Bryn Mawr Alumnae in St. Louis.

Friday afternoon was devoted to a meeting with the heads and teachers of St. Louis schools. Dean Bontecou spoke on admission to college. Helen Tredway Graham, 1911, who presided, opened a very spirited discussion of the vexed questions of entrance examinations, certification and intelligence tests. Such meetings are always fruitful of better understanding and are invaluable in helping us to a wider vision of the whole educational problem.

On Friday evening Erma Kingsbacher

Stix, 1906, entertained the whole Council at dinner in her beautiful home. She had asked in addition several of our non-Bryn Mawr hostesses, so that we were a merry company of thirty-five. Leila Houghteling, her responsibilities as chairman over, became an amusing toastmistress and she and others delighted us with impromptu speeches. These were followed by singing, of a kind more pleasing to those who sang than to those who listened. Yet its effect could not have been wholly damaging, as a St. Louis guest remarked that it made her long to have gone to Bryn Mawr.

On the last day of our visit some of us went to the inauguration of Chancellor Hadley and to lunch afterwards at Mrs. Carpenter's. Others motored to Mrs. George Mills' pleasant old farm house, which is on the Mississippi about thirty miles below St. Louis. It stands on a bluff overlooking the river with a view in each direction. From the back of the house one could see long stretches of rolling, wooded country varying in color from soft browns and reds to brilliant yellows. It is perhaps an anticlimax to turn from the esthetic beauty of

the river and the autumn foliage to the material attractions of our lunch, but such cottage cheese, such Missouri chicken and such cider are surely worthy of mention. Several of us there had our first introduction to the astringent persimmon.

The eastern visitors to the St. Louis meeting carry away a permanent memory of open-hearted hospitality so finely characteristic of the Middle West. To our delightful hostesses and in particular to our district councillor, Emily Westwood Lewis, to whose unflagging energy and charming personality much of the success of the meeting was due, we extend our warm thanks and sincere appreciation.

The success of this as of previous Council meetings is only in small measure recorded in the protocol of the sessions. There was in addition an intangible result that can scarcely be put in words. A feeling of intense satisfaction prevailed, of joy in being engaged in the service of Bryn Mawr. From such a meeting the delegates undoubtedly return to their homes better equipped to contribute something of real value to the College.

THE COUNCIL MEETING IN ST. LOUIS

The Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association Meetings of the Council, November 8th, 9th and 10th, 12 Hortense Place, St. Louis. Leila Houghteling, Presiding

AGENDA

THURSDAY MORNING, 10 A. M.

Welcoming address by Emily Westwood Lewis.

Opening of the Business Session by the President, Leila Houghteling, '11.

Roll Call.

FINANCE

1. Report of Finance Committee by Elizabeth Caldwell Fountain, '97, Chairman.

A. Presentation of Budget for 1924.

B. Question of pensions of employees.

- C. Report of Alumnae Fund by Mary Peirce, Chairman.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON,

2.30-4.30 P. M.

2. A. Presentation of Drive for Students' Building by Louise Congdon Francis, '00.

- B. Presentation of Music Department by Emma Guffey Miller, '99.

- C. Presentation of Summer School by Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Colins, '05.

THURSDAY EVENING

Dinner meeting of Councillors with Scholarship Chairman, Publicity Chairman, and Alumnae Secretary to discuss district problems.

1. How to run publicity for Scholarships and how to raise Scholarship money.
2. How best to reach outlying Alumnae.

FRIDAY MORNING, 10 A. M.

ACADEMIC

1. Report of Academic Committee by Eleanor Fleisher Riesman, '03, Chairman.

2. Report of Alumnae Directors by Frances Fincke Hand, '97, Senior Alumnae Director.

- A. How Alumnae Directors can best serve the College and the Alumnae Association.

- B. Academic needs of the College,
i. e., Libraries, etc.
- C. New Academic changes.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 2-3.30
College Club

REPORT OF DISTRICT COUNCILLORS 3.30-5.30

Dean Bontecou will speak on Entrance Requirements, following which there will be a discussion on educational requirements for admission to college with St. Louis educators of secondary schools invited to participate. Tea, as guests of the College Club.

SATURDAY MORNING, 9-10.30

SCHOLARSHIP

Report of Scholarship Committee by
Doris Earle, '03, Chairman.

NEW BUSINESS

MINUTES

THURSDAY MORNING, 10 A. M.

M. S. C. That Mary Christine Smith act as secretary in place of Myra Elliot Vaucelain.

Roll Call

Executive Board

- Leila Houghteling—present.
- Margaret Reeve Cary—present.
- Myra Elliot Vaucelain—absent.
- Mary Christine Smith—present.
- Bertha S. Ehlers—absent.

Alumnae Secretary—Gertrude J. Hearne present.

Chairmen of Committees

- Eleanor Fleisher Riesman, Academic Committee—present.
- Elizabeth Caldwell Fountain, Finance Committee—present.
- Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins, Publicity Committee—present.
- Doris Earle, Scholarships—present.
- Ethel Dunham, Health—absent.

Alumnae Directors

- Frances Fincke Hand—present.
- Louise Congdon Francis—present.
- Margaret Ayer Barnes—present.
- Pauline D. Goldmark—absent.
- Martha G. Thomas—absent.

Chairman of Class Collectors—Mary Peirce—present.

District Councilors

- I. Mary Richardson Walcott—present.

- II. Emma Guffey Miller—present.
- III. Margaret Free Stone—present.
- IV. Julia Haines MacDonald—present.
- V. Anne B. Lawther—present.
- VI. Emily Westwood Lewis—present.
- VII. Eleanor Allen Mitchum—absent.
Helen Brayton Barendt (representing Mrs. Mitchum)—present.

Members from 1923

- Katharine Strauss—present.
- Helen Rice—present.

Councillor-at-Large — Helen Tredway
Graham—present.

Minutes read, corrected and approved.

FINANCE

1. A. Interest of Finance Committee last spring centered on Students' Building, and this fall on the budget and Alumnae Fund. Important new items in budget this year are the introduction of a reserve fund of \$500, and the taking over of the publication of the Alumnae Register for 1924.

Joint Committee of Alumnae Fund was discussed, the feeling was expressed that the most important needs of the College should be more definitely stated to Alumnae by those on the Committee representing the College.

- B. Total received through Alumnae Fund to date, \$14,428.94 in cash and pledges, given by 805 individual Alumnae, 2 Alumnae groups, and 2 outsiders. Last year 56 per cent of total was paid over to the College; this year 70 per cent has been paid.

M. S. C. That the Council recommend to the Joint Committee that an offer be made to purchase Dr. Scott's library—the money to be appropriated from the Alumnae Fund.

M. S. C. That the Council request the Alumnae Directors to report to the February meeting of the Alumnae Association with regard to the policy of the College on the question of pensions for employees.

M. S. C. That it is a sense of this meeting that the pensioning of College employees is not within the province of the Alumnae Association.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 2.30

2. A. Drive for Students' Building under discussion. Reports from local chairmen in Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburgh, Northern California, Indiana, and Chicago read by the President.

Louise Congdon Francis, '00, reported for the Students' Building, that it is absolutely essential to undergraduate life today, that it would solve the most pressing needs of academic side of College, by allowing Taylor Chapel to be cut up into classrooms, thus relieving the present congestion. \$300,000 is the estimated cost, \$56,000 is now on hand, \$50,000 to be raised by undergraduates, and \$200,000 by Alumnae. Mrs. Francis suggests a strong central committee to draw up a list of potential donors who could give large individual gifts. A suitable plan and model of Students' Building is greatly needed.

Report of Marion Angell, Chairman of undergraduate Students' Building Committee read.

General discussion of need of the College for new buildings and equipment.

M. S. C. That it be a sense of this meeting that when money is raised for a Students' Building it should be raised for a beautiful and appropriate building of stone.

M. S. C. That the Council recommend to the Executive Board the appointment of a Committee of Alumnae to discuss with the Committee on Grounds and Buildings the site, plans, and means of raising money for the immediate erection of a Students' Building, and to report to the Association at the February meeting.

M. S. (A) That it is the sense of this meeting that the Students' Building is so urgently needed that it should no longer be postponed.

M. S. C. Motion tabled until after discussion of Music Department.

- B. Emma Guffey Miller, '99, presented the question of the Music Department. Through the lack of a Music Department Bryn Mawr has fallen behind the cultural standard that had been set for it.

What the Department has already done for Bryn Mawr has been told elsewhere. It has met the criticisms of Bryn Mawr by the outside world.

Alice Carter Dickerman, '99, Chairman of the Music Committee, also spoke on the Music Department. She said that a minimum endowment of \$200,000 was necessary to run the Department.

M. S. C. That it be a sense of this meeting that we recommend to the Alumnae Association that the Music Committee be permitted to raise the funds to endow the Music Department, with the co-operation of the Alumnae.

Mrs. Dickerman spoke briefly in answer to questions about housing and endowment for the Music Department. She said that rent and salaries were fully covered by the \$300,000 which they hope to raise. Possibility of housing the Music Department in the Students' Building was discussed, the auditorium to be shared and the Music Department to be in a separate wing with another entrance.

M. S. C. That it is a sense of the meeting that the Students' Building be used by the students exclusively for student activities.

M. S. C. That the Council send to the Music Department Committee a vote of thanks for the splendid work they have done.

M. S. C. That motion (A) be taken from the table.

Motion carried.

- C. Presentation of Summer School by Miss Houghteling, who read financial report from Summer School office. Of the contributions made to the Summer School, the Alumnae have given \$6157 or 19 per cent of total. This sum was given by fifty-four individuals.

- D. Presentation of Alumnae Register project by Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins, '05, cost \$2500, underwritten by the Alumnae Association, to be sold at cost price.

M. S. C. That the Council recommend that the Alumnae Association make a proposal to the College with regard to sharing the cost of a yearly publication of the Alumnae Register to be published by the Alumnae Association.

THURSDAY EVENING, 9.00

REPORTS OF DISTRICT COUNCIL- LORS

- I. Mary Richardson Walcott, '06, reported that work in the District was progressing favorably. This year's scholar came from Maine and won the Entrance Scholarship for the highest examination average in New England. New England is now pledged to a four-year scholarship of \$1400; \$500 first year, \$300 the last three years. Work for Summer School well organized and active.
- II. Emma Guffey Miller, '99, spoke entirely on scholarships. Four scholars last year: one New York, a second New York girl who went as Pittsburgh's scholar, one New Jersey, and one Delaware girl. Three in College this year—Pittsburgh is helping one of the Washington girls, one from New York and one from Delaware. The New Jersey scholar won a Rhoads Scholarship and so was only given \$300 instead of \$500.
- III. Margaret Free Stone, '15, reported that there were two scholars, both good, and that money had been raised for one of them.
- IV. Julia Haines MacDonald, '12, reported that interest in her district centered chiefly in Scholarships. Scholarship for 1924 is offered to any public school girl, value \$500. Candidate in Cleveland given \$300, the district has two scholars in Bryn Mawr. It is difficult to advertise Scholarships in public schools. Money for Scholarships to be raised this year by a bazaar.
- V. Anne B. Lawther, '97, reported that Chicago had raised most of the scholarship money. \$300 given to a Detroit girl. Hope to get a scholar from the district itself.

VI. Emily Westwood Lewis, graduate, reported that her district had raised \$1000 for the Summer School, \$200 of which came from Bryn Mawr Alumnae, and that they had sent three girls to the School. The district has a prospective regional scholar from New Mexico who hopes to enter next year. She will be given \$250; they hope to use the other \$250 for a St. Louis girl.

VII. Helen Brayton Barendt, '03, reported for Mrs. Mitchum. Bryn Mawr Club of Northern California raised \$500 for Summer School at Mah Jongg party. This year interest to be centered in Regional Scholarship. Candidate chosen for 1924-25.

FRIDAY MORNING, 10.00

1. Report of Academic Committee by Eleanor Fleisher Riesman, '03. A joint meeting was held last spring to go into the question of reorganizing this Committee. In the past it had been the official means of communication between the College and the Alumnae. Many changes, such as those in the entrance examinations, were in line with its reports. Its functions were:
 - a. To collect material from outside for the benefit of the College.
 - b. To report to the Alumnae interesting developments within the College.

The Committee has had many members who were teaching in other colleges, who could give valuable information.

The question has arisen—Can the Alumnae Directors take the place of the Academic Committee? For this reason the joint meeting was held.

Alumnae Directors are not elected because of their educational qualifications and Alumnae teaching in other colleges are barred.

Desire felt that we should have a stronger, and less informal faculty contact. Experiment suggested.

M. S. C. That the experiment be tried of having the membership of the Committee

made up approximately as follows: Two Alumnae Directors, two members of the Bryn Mawr Faculty, who are Bryn Mawr Alumnae, and of the remaining members two at least to be actively engaged in teaching, one of them in a secondary school.

Discussion followed as to the advisability of having an active or a quiescent Committee.

M. S. C. That recommendation 2 of Mrs. Riesman's report be accepted, i. e., that the committee thus constituted should be an active working committee, and should continue to serve both the Alumnae and College as a channel of information and constructive suggestion in regard to educational matters.

2. Report of Alumnae Directors by Frances Fincke Hand, '97. Mrs. Hand spoke of the Alumnae Directors as interpreters of Alumnae opinion to the Board. Such expressions of opinion from Alumnae should be through the medium of the Alumnae Directors. Since the Endowment Fund Drive the Alumnae Directors are not functioning as they should be. Putting two of them on the Academic Committee would be a very good step.
3. Report of Scholarship Committee by Doris Earle, Chairman. There are fourteen regional scholars in College

now, one Junior, the rest Sophomores and Freshmen.

Urgent need for careful selection for these Scholarships. No candidate should be sent in because she is the only person available in the District. Also the candidate should be one who wishes to stay the whole four years. Miss Earle spoke of the Rhoads Scholarships which carry the highest honor of any undergraduate scholarships, but which are only worth \$250 each. These should be increased to \$500.

M. S. C. That the Council recommend to the Joint Committee the increase to \$500 each of the two James E. Rhoads Sophomore and Junior Scholarships from the Alumnae Fund.

Miss Earle also reported on the Loan Fund. Loans of \$2150 total were made during the year to ten students.

NEW BUSINESS

M. S. C. That a note be sent to Miss Todd, regretting her absence from the Council Meeting.

M. S. C. That a vote of thanks be given to our St. Louis hostesses for their hospitality and kindness, especially Mrs. Ustick, Mrs. Gellhorn, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Rauh, Mrs. Stix, and Mrs. Lewis.

M. S. C. That we accept Washington's invitation to meet there next year.

THE FRESHMAN STATISTICS

The statistics dealing with the Freshman Class were given out by President Park in one of her recent talks in chapel. No one hearing or reading them could help being struck with certain aspects of this year's entering class, showing that it offers Bryn Mawr the material the college seeks, and in time will return to the college and the world the service both require.

For the first time in the history of the college, the entire Freshman Class enters without conditions. Its members, 128 in number, have been selected according to their examination records from many applicants, the total number of whom has more than

doubled in the last five years. In addition to the number of applicants there has been an increase in the number of schools preparing for Bryn Mawr, of great interest to all who are concerned with the advancement of the college. Two hundred and forty-three new schools have been added to the list in and since 1911. Of this number thirty-two, including thirteen high schools, have wholly or partially prepared students for the first time this year. The total number of schools sending students this year is eighty-three; in 1922 it was seventy-three, and in 1912 only fifty-two.

The average age of the Freshmen

is 18 years, 2.8 months, and the median age is 18 years, 3 months. The youngest member is aged sixteen years, one month, and the oldest twenty years, six months.

The geographical distribution is fairly wide, twenty-three states and the District of Columbia being represented. Pennsylvania, as usual, leads with 35 students, New York is second with 29, while the District of Columbia is third with nine. Massachusetts and New Jersey each claim eight, and Illinois and Connecticut each five. Four come from Maryland, three from Minnesota, and three from Virginia. Michigan, North Carolina, Ohio and Wisconsin are each represented by two students, while Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, North Dakota, and West Virginia have one each.

The occupations of their parents are varied: twenty-three Freshmen are daughters of lawyers, of whom three are judges, eighteen of bankers and brokers, twelve of physicians, seven of merchants, seven of teachers, six of managers and officials, five

of engineers, four of real estate dealers, three of insurance representatives, two of clergymen, two of army officers, two of members of the diplomatic service, two of federal research workers, two of naval officers, and two of salesmen. An architect, a chemist, a dentist, an editor, a journalist, an expert accountant, a bank cashier, a clerk, a contractor, a druggist, a mechanical engineer, a refrigerator installer, a textile trade representative, a hotel proprietor, a master of dredge, a merchant tailor, a newspaper owner, an organizer, a rancher and a stock farmer each have a daughter in 1927. In addition the parents of two members of the class have no occupation.

The denominational affiliations show that seventy-three are Episcopalians; eighteen are Presbyterians; eight are Congregational; six are Roman Catholics; five are Methodists; three are Unitarians; two are Friends; two are Jews; one is a Baptist; one is a Lutheran; one is a Swedenborgian; one is a Disciple of Christ, and seven are without any such affiliations.

Address at the Inauguration of President Comstock

By PRESIDENT MARION EDWARDS PARK

Radcliffe College has brought to life again our interest in inaugurations. Miss Comstock, its new head, is one of the latest recruits to join the illustrious company of college presidents. Again President Park has lent her assistance to the ceremony, not this time as the central figure, but as the friendly representative of a sister institution.

Miss Comstock eighteen months ago in speaking on quite another subject let fall a sentence which stayed in my mind. She said she had noticed as she went about and listened to addresses or discussions or ordinary conversation that in the

speeches and comments of women, of so-called educated women, there was a kind of thinness. The speaker seemed to be unconscious that her facts were unverified or second-hand or meagre; like a Hindu fakir producing a plant from an empty pot

she proceeded with exposition and comment and illustration and brought up roundly with conclusion and recommendation. If her audience, one or many, had sized her up at once, no time would be wasted, but if with honest intent it attempted to follow her in the end her whole contribution to a discussion of politics or education or morals was found to be unreal, and therefore unimportant and uninteresting, no true light to the path. We who listened were much sobered by this view of Miss Comstock's and since that occasion we have tried in her presence to stifle light generalization and confine ourselves to the diminished area of our assured knowledge. And we were and are rightly sobered because her comment was not in itself a light generalization but a hard fact. Somewhere in the bringing up and education of most women there is a failure to emphasize not only the difficulty but the necessity of recognizing fact and reality and we are easily allowed to substitute uninteresting and unimportant things.

I suppose that many women would trace the difficulty to that instinct of our parents and our teachers to praise our hands, not when they are competent, but when they are clean, to pick us up before we fall, to criticize the girl gently and the sex sweepingly. Our upbringers forget that they are making it easier for us to fail in the certain crisis, whether that crisis proves to be the earthworm and scalpel in the laboratory pan, the disorganized motor in the wilds, or the contact with hard facts in the argument of an opponent. I think many women would go on to say that to weaken the thinking ability in women weakened it in man and was a stupid policy from the man's point of view. Indeed if Miss Comstock

were not here I might lightly suggest that the thinness of the intellect of women is due to the thickness of intellect in man. To speak soberly, I have no doubt that we are sinned against as well as sinning, and that the attitude of those around us is a contributing cause to our defect, but if I study the exceptions to the rule I cannot believe that it alone is the cause. The pioneer woman in education, in suffrage, in anti-slavery, and in prohibition whose advance was not met by gentleness, the outstanding peasant without formal education but with ideas rooted in an ancient soil of hard conditions and struggle for existence, the woman of the world who by keen imagination reads her surroundings quickly enough and truly enough to control them—such women have come across somewhere and made their own the great ability, the power of distinguishing reality and non-reality. They have found touchstones of truth.

I constantly wonder whether this ability can be taught or can be developed or can be created. At the end of the academic year I believe it cannot, at the beginning I believe it can. But all through the year I believe that for any human being, man or woman, the combination of a childhood and youth protected from the shock of unpleasantness with an education which centers elsewhere than on the distinction between real and unreal is most dangerous and that up to this time the combination has occurred far oftener in women than in men. And I believe that if the half of the problem—that is, the training in distinguishing truth, can be successfully met anywhere, it will be at Radcliffe and at President Comstock's hands.

Radcliffe has certain assets which the other women's colleges are proud

to envy her—first of all her graduate work, broad in its possibilities and already marked in its performance. I firmly believe that the training which graduate work, especially graduate or professional work in science, gives a woman with its insistence on accuracy, with its independence in method, and its close relation to older scholars, can come nearer to creating a touchstone of truth which will act in more than the research compartment of the brain. Again, Radcliffe liking for discussion, its lack of sophomoric nonsense, its undisguised interest in its work, makes a soil in which our seed can be sown. Again its contacts, taking place not alone in the somewhat abnormal conditions of an isolated group but in the incessant give and take of life in a large city community rather provokingly uninterested in its small neighbor—such

contacts help to clear away the shallow-rooted easy theory and to encourage the slow-growing real fact.

To this hard-working, clear-seeing, independent Radcliffe President Comstock comes with our good wishes to be sure, but much more important with our confidence. We have learned and depended on "the reason firm, the temperate will, endurance, foresight, strength, and skill" which we have found her to possess. We know that she thinks soberly and truly, and that for good reason her argument cannot be uprooted. We believe that she can foster in her students the same sobriety and truth and stability. Radcliffe can face the future with confidence that from among the troops leaving her gates a fine few will join the high society of those who know the truth and make the mark of each generation.

Book Reviews

(Specially contributed)

Children of the Way. By Anne C. E. Allinson. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York, 1923. \$1.75.

In a series of studies, too slight in form for stories, too careful in workmanship for sketches, Mrs. Allinson treats of the infiltration of Christianity into obscure channels of Roman life, especially of its acceptance where the older faith had died out, leaving a reverence and habit of obedience which turned naturally to the new. Her characters, though taken separately, form a group, with some bond between them of relationship, accidental contact, or influence. The work is group work, not the psychical analysis of the individual, but the noting in each of reaction to a common experience.

The setting is Rome and a village outside the city; and here Mrs. Allinson's fine and thorough scholarship comes into play. The life of the streets, the interiors,—not the palaces, which are scarcely

mentioned, but of the houses of artisans of the better class, with "the conventional, if small atrium," the high tenements in which the poor were huddled, the village bakery, used as a general mart, with linen curtains on which "was painted with very red ochre a string of hams in addition to the usual bakers' picture in charcoal of six loaves of bread," the material and practice of the different trades,—all is presented in vivid little details, with an evident choice of those in which ancient and modern custom more or less coincide, so that the life of the Roman people is brought before us not by contrast, but partly by likeness, unemphatically, and with a certain intimacy. The bright-haired little Agatha is of her period and of our own; she meets her death in a street accident, crushed, with the dog she was trying to save, under no modern juggernaut, but a block of red marble, with gray veins. It is the one sad incident in the book, for the author is parsimonious of

pathos as of conflict. Here is no lurid picture of the declining empire; Mrs. Allinson's Romans walk in a grave but tender twilight.

The Christian part of the book is in some respects less convincing than the classical. This may be partly due to the fact that the setting perforce remains the same, partly, perhaps, to the handling of the scholar rather than the practiced writer of fiction, which is apt to impart to things a firmer outline than to persons. Here is the same avoidance of exaggeration, of striking effect, of intensity. The fierce struggle with sin, the drama of regeneration is left out; there is no Saint Augustine. The artist stone cutter, the jeweller's apprentice, the poor widow with the deformed child, the soldier, the shepherd, each feel in turn the contact of a Christian touch upon some hidden sorrow, loneliness, or need; each accepts instantly and simply the new faith, and each passes in turn, healed, blessed, and comforted, out of our sight into a sort of subdued glory. In "A More Excellent Way" we have a fuller but still a soft radiance in the home of a couple who have long lived in Christian belief and love, Festus and Anna, where a prayer meeting is held, akin to the humblest of its latter-day progeny. The fire of the new religion burns behind the walls of the prison, where Saint Paul is chained to a Roman soldier; its doors open in the final study, to admit a reporter, an "intellectual," a Roman lady of culture who records in a letter somewhat of the direct force and burning conviction which has brought to instant confusion her "broad" philosophy, and who, in the end remains "almost persuaded." We have an after glimpse of the prisoner, in a wrestling of the spirit which he alone among the *dramatis personae* is suffered to experience.

This quiet unemphatic treatment is by no means due to an accident or lethargy of the pen; it is an essential part of the spirit and intention of the book. And it is in the spirit rather than in the scenes that we find ourselves in the presence of emotion and conviction. It is of a protestant sort, a restrained emotion, a balanced conviction. The book is a plea for simplicity in religion, for a love that, kindled in each heart by love itself may pass silently and naturally from man to man.

It is significant that Anna, the type of complete Christian womanhood, "would talk only with great reserve" of Jesus Christ. She "kept these things and pondered them in her heart". It is this reserve, this silence of thought that Mrs. Allinson would wish to see in the religion of today, and it is characteristic of her fine sincerity that she advocates it in a volume full of restraint and lovely quietness.

Sardinian Painting. By Georgiana Goddard King, M.A. Longmans, Green and Company, New York, 1923. \$2.00.

"Sardinia" was at one time the farthest western outpost of Ægean traffic: the artizans of King Minos and the workmen of Daedalus sent their earthenware thither, and set up their sacred pillars there. Ingots of smelted copper, too, they fetched and sold, stamped with Ægean seals." After the Greeks came the Carthaginians, after them the Romans, and later Spain and Italy fought for the possession of Sardinia. Each in turn struggled and builded and left with the people some trace of their civilization. "Even in architecture, then, the art in which Sardinia owed most to Italy, many other elements have met and mingled, and the strange sea-born beauties enhance the island virtues."

So Miss King leads up to her subject of Sardinian painting, of which "the predominant influence, apart from that of Raphael and his Roman pupils, comes from the Spanish peninsula." From the ducento frescoes and mosaics of Byzantine splendor, through the glory of the trecento, and the climax of the quattrocento and cinquecento, we follow her. Her detailed description and careful argument alternate with comment and appreciation which take the reader by surprise and startle him into comprehension of the vitality and beauty of the objects of her study. She says of the Carnicer Presepio, "In the central scene Spanish realism triumphs, in the string of onions hanging on a wall, and the cast shadow of a tool, but it coexists with a naïveté equal to that of votive pictures at a miraculous altar, in the figures of the shepherds and their personal property, gourd and wine-skin, horn-spoon and matting basket, lamb and bag-pipe. Just such were the shepherds who, in the same last decade of the fifteenth century, brought

their offerings to the palace of the King of Portugal, or to the great hall of the Duke of Alva on the Tormes, while Gil Vicente and Juan del Encina recited the lines they had written for the Christmas midnight, and pages sang such *villancicos* as that long scroll of music to which angels are clinging, at the top of this painting, like woodpeckers to a bough."

In a preface to another book uniform with this, Miss King says that the purpose of the series is primarily to allow a profound student an opportunity to give voice to feeling and opinion in a manner devoid of pedantry. It is unnecessary to comment on the scholarly attributes of Miss

King's work, but painstaking effort is not as rare as her other outstanding quality. Those of us who know Miss King as a lecturer as well as a writer are in a position to speak of her passion for the beautiful, of her quick recognition of the sublime, and even more of her extraordinary ability to infuse ordinary people with her own eagerness and her own appreciation. We are not surprised to find that in *Sardinian Painting* Miss King has brought to the attention of the world a school of art hitherto obscure, and has succeeded in transmitting to her readers the sense of its splendor and vitality.

CORRESPONDENCE

(The Editors are not responsible for any opinions expressed in this section.)

150 East 72nd St.,
NEW YORK CITY,
October 25, 1923.

The Editor, BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN,

Bryn Mawr College,
Bryn Mawr, Penna.

Dear Editor:

Bryn Mawr College is, as becomes a progressive institution, perpetually in lack of funds; in other words, the purposes and the improvements in college life which are thought desirable and urgent always manage to outstrip the available financial resources. New purposes, new wants suggest themselves even before some of the routine demands of upkeep have been satisfied.

Certain of our wants are apparently going to be satisfied, thanks to special efforts in fund raising. But since the list of funds cannot be extended indefinitely, the choice of objective is obviously of great importance. And what is the test of a good objective? Perhaps "conformity and harmony with the educational ideals of Bryn Mawr College" will serve. From this standpoint two great and ever-present demands of the Campus suggest themselves: one is the demand of the College departments for books, and the other is the demand for classrooms.

The demand for books includes not only text-books and current literature which, it has often been claimed in the columns of this magazine, is never satisfied;—funds

are also wanted from time to time to purchase rare volumes or collections of books. Opportunities for such purchases are indeed at this very time arising. These, however, are not, strange as it may seem, the first charge upon the benevolence of Alumnae and students. On the contrary, funds are being raised for other purposes. How urgent, then, how vital to the educational program of Bryn Mawr, are these other purposes?

The Students' Building is our largest pledged liability; \$50,000 are now locked up in this fund awaiting \$300,000 more in order to become usable. But the Students' Building remains, in spite of all that can be said in its favor, a luxury. On the other hand, books to the student ought not to be a luxury. In the colleges and universities of Central Europe they have unfortunately become so, together with stationery and supplies that seem to us almost "free goods." If it is possible for centers of learning to struggle on without the bare necessities of equipment and to turn out fine work as the universities of Germany are still doing, how easy ought it to be to pursue our social and recreational activities without the most up-to-date and elaborate equipment. And Bryn Mawr College is at present not ill-equipped with the means of enjoyment.

The priority of the Students' Building over the Library and over Taylor, symbolizes in my mind the course which the American colleges incline to take. To pro-

mote good fellowship, team spirit, social activities in the land of geniality, quick loyalties, and philanthropy is too easy a job for an educational institution. On the other hand, with the greatest resources in the world we are still an intellectually slipshod and uncritical people. The scholarly ideal need not be a narrow one as has been amply proved by graduates of English universities, who, without Students' Build-

ings, have led the national life not only in research, but in politics, literature, social reorganization, athletics, and administration.

I therefore move that we soft-pedal the Students' Building and devote ourselves *fortissimo* to making Bryn Mawr what it has long prided itself on being, an institution of learning.

JEAN ATHERTON FLEXNER, 1921.

ALUMNAE NOTES

LISA BAKER CONVERSE

An Appreciation

By ELIZABETH SPADER CLEGG

Measured by years Lisa Converse's life was not long, but measured by devoted service it was full—full and running over. This service was poured forth into many channels, into family life, church life, school life, community life and it came to an end in a last act of devotion to one of "her girls," through a fall from a horse in an effort to save another.

Her teaching career began at the Shipley School in Bryn Mawr, continued in Miss Walker's School, at Lakewood, New Jersey. After the Walker School moved to Simsbury, Miss Converse established there her own school, Lakewood Hall. The war and family responsibilities made it impossible to continue this school and she went to Washington, made her home there and taught at the National Cathedral School and at Miss Madeira's school until her death. For several years she spent her summers in adventurous missionary work in Wyoming with Bishop Nathaniel Thomas.

She was a teacher of many things besides the college preparatory work in which she was engaged. With each Latin sentence, with each problem in mathematics, she also taught, more by example than by precept, noble ideals, truth, honesty, selflessness, the beauty of fine things finely done, and the joy of purposeful study.

She seemed always to discover surprising ability and goodness in all whom she met. She found what was steady in the frivolous, what was strong in the weak, what was noble in the lowly. Among her peers she held an honored place and the love and respect of the least of these, her brethren, was but their very natural response to her love and respect for them.

Her memory will be a blessing and inspiration to all who knew her.

Friends of Lisa Converse will be glad to learn that a group of her associates have started a memorial fund which is to be given the College in her name. It has been agreed that the fund can best be used for the purchase of new books for the library—one of the objects designated by the Finance Committee for the funds collected by alumnae this year. This it is also believed will most appropriately represent Lisa's interest in the College. The books will be marked with a memorial book-plate in her name.

The Bryn Mawr Club of Washington has already collected \$285.63, Mrs. Clegg \$30.00, and there are undoubtedly many others who will welcome this opportunity. All those who are interested are asked to send their contributions to Miss Kathleen F. Johnston, Treasurer, 1754 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., or to any of the undersigned:

Margaret Free Stone (Mrs. James A. Stone), 2831 Twenty-eighth Street, Washington, D. C., for the Bryn Mawr Club of Washington.

Elizabeth Bent Clark (Mrs. Herbert L. Clark), Overbrook, Pa., for the Class of 1895.

Elizabeth Butler Kirkbride, 70 South Swan Street, Albany, N. Y., for the Class of 1896.

Elizabeth Spader Clegg (Mrs. Joseph Worral Clegg), Wayne, Pa., for Lisa Converse's friends in Lakewood, New Jersey.

(All contributions of alumnae to this Memorial pass through the Alumnae Fund.)

CLASS NOTES

1889

Class Editor, Harriet Randolph, The College Club, 1300 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Julia Cope Collins began her summer motoring with her husband from Haverford to their place in New Hampshire. The first day they went to Harrisburg and spent the night at the headquarters of the League of Women Voters—then nearly deserted and soon to be closed for the summer. Thence by the Juniata Trail to Bellefonte where they spent the week-end with two members of the class, to Montrose and Eaglesmere, Pa., and to Twilight Park, in the Catskills, and from there to Berkshires, where they spent a week. From the Berkshires they went to Brattleboro, Vermont, for a week-end with friends and thence to their summer camp where they stayed until September 18th.

Among other friends they entertained Anna Rhoads Ladd and on the day of her departure they motored to take luncheon with Leah Goff Johnson. Afterward they put Mrs. Ladd into her train for the Adirondacks.

J. C. C. is knitting for Japanese children, who have great need of sleeveless sweaters, mufflers and caps.

(By special permission from a private letter of Catharine E. B. Cox.)

Camp Woodsey, July 9, 1923,
Near Volcano of Kilauea.

"After three weeks at Maui with J—, we came to this wonderful place and are camped in a tiny cottage in the heart of the most beautiful woods—feathery old Koa trees. Red blossoming Lehuas, and most amazing flowers.

The volcano is in a state of great activity—the huge pit 2000 by 1500 feet completely filled with the molten lake.

We watched it change to brilliant color as night fell last evening.

The crust is black, seamed with an ever-changing pattern of red with here and there huge spouting fountains or great lakes of restless flame. We counted over twenty once.

It is fascinating—and the whole country is weirdly interesting.

We have our "Chevy Chase" (Chevrolet) and plan to tour the whole island."

1893

Class Editor, Susan Frances Van Kirk, 1333 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jane L. Brownell will spend the winter in Paris with her sister, Harriet M. Brownell, '96, going south in the early spring, and then to England. She has been in Warsaw, Poland, since the middle of last March, having an unusual opportunity to become acquainted with the life of the people from the inside.

1897

Class Editor, Mary Campbell, Walker Road, West Orange, New Jersey.

Frances Hand's daughter, Mary, is a member of the Freshman Class.

Clara Brooks' daughter, Peggy, is a member of the Freshman Class.

Elizabeth Higginson Jackson broke her leg this summer while walking through the woods at West Chop, Martha's Vineyard.

Alice Cilley Weist is Director of Student Activities at the Montessori Training School, 866 West End Avenue.

Lydia Foulke Hughes with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. William Dudley Foulke, went around the world last winter. In Japan they visited Masa Dogura Uchida, '96, and in Italy stayed with Lydia's sister, Caroline Foulke Urie, '96, at her villa.

Mary Campbell, with her nephew, Arthur Babson (aged 14) of Oregon, visited Elizabeth Higginson Jackson and her children at Martha's Vineyard this summer.

Frances Arnold motored a great deal this summer in her Ford runabout from Cornish, New Hampshire, as the starting point. She is now back at the old stand, 60 East Sixty-first Street.

Margaret Nichols Smith's daughter, Delia, is New Jersey's regional scholar. Her excellent record at Bryn Mawr is a source of great pride to the Alumnae of New Jersey.

Elizabeth Norcross Esterly, with her husband and two children, Henry and Louise, came east this summer to be with Mrs. Norcross. They had expected to visit Margaret Nichols Smith and Mary Campbell, in Orange, but were prevented by the serious illness of Elizabeth's sister, Mrs. Foster.

Frances Hand and Elizabeth Caldwell Fountain have been at the Council Meeting in St. Louis.

1899

Class Editor, Mrs. Herbert Radnor-Lewis, Milton Road and Rye Beach Avenue, Rye, N. Y.

Anne Boyer's new address is 1623 W. Norwegian Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Carolyn Brown Lewis has taken a house at Rye, N. Y., corner of Milton Road and Rye Beach Avenue. Her office address continues care of R. H. Mallinson Company, 299 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Edith Chapin Craven spent the summer with her son at Deer Isle, Me.

Mary Towle, Assistant United States District Attorney for New York, spent part of the summer with Kate Houghton Hepburn, at Saybrook Point, Conn.

Lillian Powell Fordyce's son, Samuel Fordyce, III, was married in June to Miss Polly Adams White, of Zanesville, Ohio.

May Schoneman Sax has a daughter, Mary Florence, born September 28th, who will enter Bryn Mawr in the class of 1943. The class of '99 expects to welcome its youngest child at her mother's twenty-fifth reunion in June.

Emma Guffey Miller, who is Councillor for District II, of the Alumnae Association, attended the Council Meeting at St. Louis, in November, and afterward visited Lillian Fordyce in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Marian Ream Vonsiatsky went to England with her husband last summer where they visited Mr. Vonsiatsky's sister.

The Twenty-fifth Reunion Committee will meet in Philadelphia in December to perfect the plans for the reunion, and anyone having suggestions for the celebration is urged to send them to the local committee which consists of Elsie Andrews, May Blakey Ross, May Schoneman Sax and Marion Vonsiatsky.

The Chairman of the reunion, Emma Guffey Miller, wishes the members of the class who have not already replied to her letter to let her know at once whether they expect to attend the reunion. There are a limited number of rooms for aged ladies wishing to room alone and those desiring such accommodations should notify her at once, otherwise they will have to sleep in the third floor dormitory of Pembroke-West or what is more likely on a window seat.

Although Margaret Wycliffe Brown was only with '99 during the Freshman year, her charming personality and splendid

character won her many friends who will grieve to learn of her death at Lexington, Ky., in July, following an operation. Her exceptionally fine war record as Canteen Worker with the American Red Cross was a source of great pride to the Class—"just what we expected from her." Since that period she had been dividing her time between Lexington and New York City, where she lived with her sister, Mrs. Henry M. Waite.

Mary Foulke Morrisson has deserted Chicago and her many political and club activities this winter for the continent, where her interesting family are completing their education.

Mary Rutter Towle is the first President of the Soroptimist Club of Greater New York. Carolyn Brown Lewis is on the Membership Committee. This Club was organized along the lines of the Rotary Club, the qualifications for membership requiring that the member be in the firm, the owner of the business or a manager in the classification represented. Mary Towle as Assistant District Attorney of New York represents the law and Callie Lewis as Advertising Manager of the silk house of Mallinson advertising.

1901

Class Editor, Mrs. Monroe Buckley, 225 Kent Road, Ardmore, Pa.

Marion Reilly, who spent several months in London and France, saw President Thomas in Paris, and reports the Manship bust as nearing completion.

Annie Slade writes that since her own travels consist of uneventful, but delightful, motor trips down east or to Florida, she feels constrained to offer news of other classmates:

"Ellen Ellis spent the summer cruising the Mediterranean, and then visited the aforesaid A. Slade before returning to Mt. Holyoke.

Jeannie Howard spent a year in Italy, France, and England, and thus refreshed plans to resume teaching Latin.

Flora Small Lofting, her two children, and her husband, Hugh Lofting, author of the "Adventures of Dr. Dolittle," have been visiting relatives in England. Wonder was it like the adventures?

Julie Davidson, who spent the summer in Maine, has returned to New York and to her work with the Hudson Guild.

Anna Rochester went to England in June, and later to Denmark and Germany."

Jessie Miller and her mother are living in San Diego and are fast becoming California climate enthusiasts.

Marion Parris and her husband built a house in Bryn Mawr in absentia, a most successful method, apparently, for they moved into it in record time.

Caroline Daniels Moore has been made Councillor of District V.

1903

Class Editor, Mrs. Herbert Knox-Smith, Farmington, Conn.

Dorothea Day Watkins has returned to Hampden Sidney, Virginia, where the usual winter responsibilities—children, church, college boys, etc., await her.

She spent the summer in Catskill and Lake George. The water pleasures—rowing, swimming, paddling and fishing were more fun than ever because of initiating her boy and girl, aged 4 and 6, respectively, into their joys. Both row and swim.

Elizabeth Baggeley Carroll with her two children spent August up on Lake Erie. Both she and the children have returned to Pittsburgh. Her daughter attends the convent there, her boy is in the public school kindergarten.

Charlotte Morton Lanagan writes interestingly about solution of the "summer question." It was solved by "camping for two months and a half, fourteen and one-half miles from the house in Albany and 1000 feet high in the Hilderberg Mountains. We had a combination dining and sleeping room, small indoor kitchen, enclosed porch in front of all and at the side a large outdoor kitchen with fireplace, build by husband, where most of the cooking was done. Another couple live within earshot and we combine our dinners at night when the men get back from town and work. I am no longer ashamed to look a cook book in the face."

Emma D. Bush says that thanks to the help of the Bryn Mawr Appointment Bureau, she is at the Moraine Park School in Dayton, Ohio. The school is one of the very ones of the country where the aim is the development of personality rather than the giving of instruction, though the latter is not neglected. She has charge of twenty

boys and girls in the fifth and sixth grades. They occupy a small school building all to themselves.

She speaks of Dayton as a wide-awake little city chiefly concerned with cash registers and aeroplanes.

At the end of her letter comes this delightful invitation, "I would be glad to hear of any other Bryn Mawr people living in this neighborhood. My mother and I have an extra room in our apartment waiting for them."

Emma Crawford Bechtel has been doing some very worth-while Americanization work; to use her own words: "I had all the women just arrived and some men—about fifteen nationalities—no one knowing a word of English, American customs or sanitation. After the close of night school, eight of the more ambitious and devoted met at my house one night a week for ten weeks—four men and four women. I am continuing again this winter."

Eunice Follansbee Hale took a short trip with her husband and son to Europe, visiting particularly England and Geneva, where they went for the opening of the Assembly of the League of Nations on September 3rd.

Florence Watson Hay has left New London, Conn., where her husband was stationed to go to Philadelphia, where he will have command of the Pennsylvania Nautical Schoolship, "Annapolis." (Address, Schoolship "Annapolis," care of Commissioners of Navigation, Bourse Building, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Mary Burns Bransby writes: "I have just had, last week, the thrilling experience of watching the cruel flames come down from our Berkeley hills and destroy block after block of houses above us until finally they reached our block and were controlled by a change of the wind just before they reached us. This part of Berkeley today looks like a huge cemetery with chimneys as monuments."

Rosalie James has almost been camping on Miss Thomas' trail, having been for weeks and months in India and the Vale of Kashmir.

Martha Root White has spent an interesting summer exploring the U. S. A. by automobile. Leaving New York the end of May, by September 17th, she had reached San Francisco, having crossed the Continent mainly by the National Old Trails Route,

by way of the Cumberland Gap and later by Santa Fe and Los Angeles. She left the main route several times to visit National Parks and ended with the solar eclipse at San Diego, which "I really did see in spite of mist." Her advice to others contemplating the same thing is—"plan to cross New Mexico and Arizona in June or in the early autumn, thus avoiding the rains and the mud, and manage to do your running in the Mohave Desert at night. The sun is terrible, beyond the endurance of those not accustomed to it."

Mabel H. Norton has been in Wisconsin breaking up her brother's old summer home. In November she returns to her home in Pasadena. It is nice to know that her niece, who is living with her, is preparing for Bryn Mawr.

Maude Spencer Corbett spent some time in this country this summer. She is now back in England. Speaking of her magistrates' work she says, "I seldom go to court more than once a fortnight. You know an English J. P. is very different from an American one. We are unpaid for one thing and all fines go to the county funds. Our police court covers a large district. However, I find the work very interesting."

Glimpses of 1903—It is said that Helen Calder Wallower has adopted a boy; that May Montague Guild is interested in real estate work in California; that Ethel Hurlburd Johnston's daughter, Elizabeth, is preparing for Bryn Mawr.

1905

Class Editor, Mrs. Clarence Hardenbergh, 3710 Warwick Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

Margaret Hardenbergh is President of the Kansas City branch of the A. A. U. W. for two years.

Katharine Howell received her M.A. degree last spring at Berkeley.

Helen Read (Fox, now), was married last March. They are farming "Brandywine Farm," at Lenape, Pa.

Helen Griffith is spending the winter with Coopy, embarked on the final stages of her Ph.D. thesis.

Pitty Wood painted for two months last summer at Gloucester, and will spend another winter at 140 N. Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Alice Mat has a fourth daughter, Ann, born last spring.

Catherine Utey Hill has been travelling through Italy and the Tyrol this summer and is spending the fall in Paris.

Bertha Seely Dunlop is President of the Indiana Bryn Mawr Club, is one of the Chairmen of the local Woman's Department Club, program chairman of the Parent-Teachers' Association and Education Chairman of the Y. W. C. A.

Dorothy Engelhard Lane is in charge of the department of Nutrition at the University of South Dakota. She has placed a library of histology and immunology in Chicago, in memory of her husband, Doctor Lane. Her hobby is "foods for the growing child with special reference to the development of the teeth."

Putty spent this first summer in the new house she and Edouard have built at East Blue Hill.

Curly is "professional treasurer" for various estates and charities, especially the Visiting Nurses. She took a bookkeeping course and now runs twelve different accounts. She has just put the Class Baby into the Ethel Walker School.

Helen M. A. Taylor was married on November 7th to Mr. August Marx. Their new address will be 3280 Observatory Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.

We have heard with sorrow of the death of Emily Blodgett Sherwin in an automobile accident in October.

1907

Class Editor, Eunice Schenck, Low Buildings, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

(Continued from October.)

Anne Gendell: "The most interesting thing that I have done this summer was to drive in my little car along the shore as far as Mt. Desert Island, stopping off for a little visit at Lake Megunticook and then at Bar Harbor."

Alice Gerhard: "I spent seven delightful weeks at Middlebury, chattering French and making excursions to the Adirondacks and Green Mountains, Champlain and Lake George. By the way, one of the "bour-sières" up there last summer, Mlle. Guignon, could not say enough in praise of Bryn Mawr."

Harriot Houghteling: Laura Delano Houghteling, Harriot's sister-in-law, very kindly writes in her absence: "Having seen your postal to Harriot, I am going to butt in and answer it. Harriot is abroad with

her mother and Leila. They sailed June 20th and return to Quebec September 20th. They have travelled mostly in England and France, with a brief jaunt in Holland and Belgium in between. Harriot goes straight up to Newfoundland from Quebec to stay till the last boat down, sometime in December, but she may stay all winter. We hope not."

Julie Benjamin Howson: "We have spent an uneventful but very pleasant summer at Silvermine (Norwalk, Conn.). Picnics, bathing, fishing, all the usual summer things have filled up the time. The children are at last old enough to begin to have accomplishments. David has learned to row a boat, Joan can swim and Thomas has survived his fifth birthday party. In fact, we have had such a good summer that we are planning to stay here all winter and have rented the city house to Betty Taylor Russell, 1911."

Katharine Huey: "As to my summer's activities, I have been very busy in gathering up the reins of a new job. I came in to Rochester (292 Lake Ave.) in April of this year as Employment Manager for the Women's Department of the Eastman Kodak Co. at their Kodak Park Plant. We have at that plant between six and seven thousand employes, only eighteen hundred of whom are women. The personnel work for the eighteen hundred keeps me fairly well employed. I am extremely glad to be back in a large industry once more. My year of Red Cross work I look back upon as the greatest year of discipline I have yet fallen heir to. The exigencies of endeavoring to meet the particular requirements of various local organizations in a town of twenty-five thousand, to follow the desires of the local community and at the same time endeavor to steer a straight course through national policy and retain the small sense of humor allotted to me, caused me not a few mental gymnastics.

"The greatest interest in my summer to 1907 will doubtless be a brief visit of five hours spent at Duxbury with Harriet Seaver. I had not seen her since before she was married. She has a delightful family, six kiddies, two little girls, Jean, a charming little blue-eyed blonde, and Mary, quite dark, with snappy brown eyes very like Harriet and four little boys, Donald, David, Billy and Peter, aged two months. And Harriet, surrounded by this bunch of kid-

dies, the oldest not eight, blandly smiles and says: 'I haven't done an earthly thing all summer.'"

Mary Price Koch: "The first of the summer the family spent together at our cabin in the North Pennsylvania Mountains, where each year we all find the needed relaxation from a strenuous winter in the city. Later, the three oldest children went to camp, and after I had brought the rest of the household home and had tonsils removed from a couple of children and vaccinations put in others, I went to the hospital, where we were presented with our seventh child, Fred. Can any one in 1907 or, for that matter, in any Class equal that record? One consolation in having so many boys is that they can all help themselves through college. I'm sure I couldn't send seven girls to Bryn Mawr, but Ruth and Mary Elizabeth will be enrolled as soon as I know definitely the year that they will enter."

Cornelia Meigs: "I have so little to say for myself that I am only writing because I want to read about the rest of 1907 with an easy conscience. After long absence from home, I have returned to my family and am so happy to be there. For a large part of the summer I have had a twelve-year-old nephew visiting me, and have had my education vigorously attended to, as there are many things of which an aging aunt seems to be ignorant. We learned to assimilate knowledge at Bryn Mawr, partly, I find, that we may accept more easily and gracefully the severe tutelage of the rising generation."

Elma Daw Miller: "Your card was received yesterday and I am hastening to answer before leaving Chicago. I tried to see Peggy Barnes when I arrived in June and she did her best, but we failed to connect. Sorry. I have had a busy and interesting summer teaching the Bentley Rhythm work here at the University with ideal equipment and surroundings. Besides teaching always three large classes of that work, I have endeavored to teach Social Dancing to any number of poor school teachers who want to dance and have never learned. That is 'nuff said. Also have taken some inspiring lessons of Delia Valeri, the great New York singing teacher. I also took some lessons in character work of Adolph Bohn, the great Russian. I expect to leave here Thursday for Cleveland

to meet my husband, who has been toiling with his sand quarries in Meadville et environs all summer and then go to New York to visit mother there. I have felt that twelve weeks of work in the summer is quite a distance and am relieved that it is successfully over. Everyone seems delighted with my work and I shall probably come back next year. I shall return to Meadville, where we live in September."

Peggy Putnam Morse: "My husband goes to take the chair of Biological Chemistry at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and we are moving from Morgantown to Lansdowne, where our address will be No. 7 Nyack Avenue. As our house will not be available until the middle of September, the children and I are marooned at Lavallette, N. J., which is no great hardship, especially to the children."

Elfrida Rossmässler's brother writes: "My sister has been in Europe since the early part of May and will not return until about the middle of October."

Justina Lorenz Showers: "I have been spending the summer with my family here in the Adirondacks in my father's summer home. The chief interest has been our family reunion, for my missionary sister has been home on a furlough. This summer we lacked one, as Mr. Showers could not get away from his duties, but last summer our number was complete. Father, mother, five children, four 'in-laws' and eight grandchildren—all under one roof for nearly two weeks."

Janet Russell: "I went west in June with a cousin and we 'did' Denver and the Yellowstone in the conventional manner. On July 2nd we met six other girls in Glacier National Park, acquired saddle horses and a guide and spent July prowling about the park. This necessitated adding two packers, a cook and a pack train to the outfit for two weeks. The scenery was gorgeous and I had a heavenly time. However, I rejoice that I did it before I was any older. It was a real pleasure exertion. I never worked any harder in my life."

Elizabeth Schrader Smith: "What I have been doing this summer? Staying on the farm and making home happy for my family of two. Our son Paul is just twelve and enters High School this fall. If he continues to develop brains we shall send him to Princeton, later. Our farm is located in Western New York (Prattsburg) and the

buildings are equipped with every improvement, so we enjoy country life to its fullest extent."

Leila Woodruff Stokes: "It will be fine to have a good 1907 gossip in the next quarterly. I have spent the summer at Beach Haven, N. J., playing on the beach with the little children or on the bay with the boys. Jacqueline Evans and Edith Rhoads and I have six boys who have been inseparable."

Helen Roche Tobin: "This summer my family and I have been sojourning in New York and New England. I have had my first view of camp life and have become an ardent advocate. Arthur was at Camp Wampanoag on Buzzards Bay and my two older girls at Camp Mystic, Mystic, Conn. Eleanor was the camp baby. Camp Mystic is the camp of a Bryn Mawr graduate, Mary Jobe, and is a credit not only to her but to her alma mater as well. One day at Magnolia, I saw Gertrude Hill spin by in a machine but had no opportunity to say 'Hello!' My efforts to see some of 1907 have been futile. I trust there may be some around the campus when I bring my family to Bryn Mawr on my way home."

Dorothy Wight: "We are at our usual summer home, a camp on Lake Champlain, about ten miles north of Westport. In the early part of the summer we are busy with our garden and place and getting the camp in order. I repaired and revarnished the canoe, making a very good job if I do say it.

"I am also chauffeur for the family when neither of my two brothers are with us, and if you have ever looked after a car and been the only one to drive everybody where they want to go you cannot realize what a lot of time first and last that uses up.

"A very nice thing happened in June. I was coming out of our little church in Essex village after the service on Sunday morning and came face to face with a supposed stranger. It took me just a tenth of a second to recognize Anna Grenfell. We had not met for years; in fact, since her wedding, and we were both quite excited about it. They have bought a farm directly across the lake from us and in a year or so expect to spend their entire summers there.

"My game of tennis has gone to the bad from long lack of practice, but I am play-

ing some and see a ray of hope for better play once in a while."

1909

Class Editor, Mrs. Rollin T. Chamberlin, 5492 South Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Frances Browne is Head Mistress of the Phebe Anne Thorne School of Bryn Mawr College. She says: "It is certainly a good place to work. The children are *real* and both teachers and pupils always bursting with enthusiasm for work! The out of doors and the fine autumn days may have something to do with it, but it seems to be a school tradition, one of the very best."

Alta Sevens Cameron has moved into her new house at 25 East Division Street, Chicago. Her three-year old son distinguished himself shortly thereafter by falling out of a second-story window onto a cement pavement, and escaping with his life. He has been in bed several weeks since, but is recovering wonderfully, without permanent injury or scar. Alta is recovering, too, from the shock.

"Scrap" Ecob reports herself a hard-working person. She "works for the New York State Commission for Mental Defectives by day and studies at Columbia and edits a little magazine by night." She took an M.A. last June and has set her eye towards a Ph.D. However, she is "completely fed up with work and knowledge and may join the Reds at any moment."

Bertha Ehlers is too absorbed in the insurance business to speak for herself, but the Editor hears that the business is "on the high wave of activity and success; and that Bertha looks equal to riding on the crest."

Charlie Minor Ely is living at (or on) Seminary Hill, R. F. D., No. 3, Alexandria, Va. She wishes to remind 1909 that this is her permanent address, that it is a suburb of Washington, and that she hopes that "all of 1909" will call, when passing through Washington. Her husband is connected with the Federal Trade Commission. Charlie "wrestles with the problem of bringing up a family, Ned and Adair, ages seven and two.

Mary Herr is at home again, after a trip to the Holy Land, Egypt, France, England, etc.

The class would extend their sympathy

and affectionate regard to Emily Howson, in the death of her mother.

Helen Irely is teaching Biology and History in Friends' Central School, Philadelphia, Pa.

Barbara Spofford Morgan has gone to Europe, with her entire family, to spend a year.

1911

Class Editor, Louise S. Russell, 140 East Fifty-second Street, New York City.

Elizabeth Ross McCombs (Mrs. Nelson W. McCombs) has a daughter, Janet Ross, born June 10th. Her address is 56 West Eleventh Street, New York City.

Isabel Miller has been spending the summer and fall in France.

Ruth Gaylor spent the summer at Woodstock, N. Y., and later assisted in the arrangement of the Art Exhibit at the State Fair in Columbus, Ohio.

Elizabeth Taylor Russell (Mrs. John Russell, Jr.) was recently elected president of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association of New York State, and president of the New York Bryn Mawr Club. Betty is still keeping her hand in legal matters and last year helped to draw up a bill for the New York Child Labor Committee, later passed the Legislature, providing for double compensation for minors under eighteen years of age injured while illegally employed. She has recently moved next door to Ruth Holmes at 327 East Fiftieth Street.

Mary Case Pevear (Mrs. C. Keith Pevear) has taken a house at 3 Ober Street, Beverly, Mass. She is much occupied at present feeding eight puppies every three hours.

Since the resignation of Anne H. Todd, 1902, Leila Houghteling has become President of the Alumnae Association.

Agnes Wood Mosser (Mrs. Oliver D. Mosser) has bought a house at 563 Green Bay Road, Glencoe, Ill. She and her son, John D., spent September in Wayne with her family.

Helen Henderson Green (Mrs. Sydney Green, Jr.) spent the fall in Cumberland with her two children. Her sister, Louisa, 1913, was married in September.

Marjorie Hoffman Smith (Mrs. F. E. Smith) writes that she spent the summer in her summer camp near their home, accompanied (in part) by nine cats and kittens. She has recently been engaged upon two painting jobs—one a decorative panel

in the entrance of a down town shop, and the other a tea room done in murals.

Kate Chambers Seelye's sister, Dorothea, 1919, has recently returned from the Near East and reports Kate as busy and happy, though anxious to hear from her friends here. She expects to return to the United States for a visit in about a year. Kate herself writes that they have spent about the best summer that they have had in a beautiful spot in Lebanon, studying Arabic, taking short trips and entertaining guests. Her address is the American University, Beirut, Syria.

Harriet Couch Coombs writes that she is the proud possessor of a new baby boy, named Alexander, for Willa Alexander Browning, borne June 10th, making the fourth boy, also of a South African chameleon named Patrick. Both are doing well.

1913

Class Editor, Nathalie Swift, 130 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York City.

Louisa Henderson married Thomas Lewis Pierce, of Cumberland, Maryland, on September 29th.

Dorothy Blake spent the summer in Castine, Maine, and left there late in September for St. Anthony, Newfoundland, where she is teaching school—third, fourth and fifth grades—with the Grenfell Mission. Dorothea Clinton (Mrs. Lewis A. Woodworth) has a son, Howard Clinton Woodworth, born July 17th.

Dorothea Baldwin (Mrs. Parker McColester) has a son, Roger Sherman McColester, born August 13th.

Helen Richter (Mrs. Maximilian Elser) has a third child, a son, Henry, who was born October 1st.

Helen Evans (Mrs. Robert M. Lewis), has a second daughter. The Lewis family is living at 52 Trumbull Street, New Haven.

Yvonne Stoddard Hayes and her family have moved back to New York City after two years in Mt. Kisco. Her address is 33 West Ninth Street.

Olga Kelly is Warden of Pembroke-West, making the third member of the class on the campus. Eleanor Bontecou is Dean of the College and Ellen Faulkner is Supervising Housekeeper.

Gertrude Ziesing Stout's little girl died recently of peritonitis, following an operation for appendicitis.

Maude Dessau and Gordon Hamilton and another friend went on a walking trip in

the Pyrennees last summer. They visited all sorts of out-of-the-way places where tourists of any kind are rarely seen and the American woman is an unknown species. They appear to have enjoyed their adventures hugely.

Frances Livingston has returned to Pasadena for the winter.

1915

Class Editor, Mrs. James Austin Stone, 2831 Twenty-eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mary Monroe Bagley and her husband had a wonderful trip west last summer, taking in the Grand Canyon, Lake Tahoe, the Yosemite, Canadian Rockies and home by the Great Lakes and Niagara Falls. Mary Monroe also had a visit with her with her sister in the State of Washington.

Ruth Glenn Pennell and her husband have moved from their apartment to a house at 910 Old Lancaster Road, Bryn Mawr. Edred, Jr., now has a yard to play in and Ruth has a porch and "ever so many things that the apartment would not permit."

Ruth Cull Smith has moved from Red Deer, Alberta, Canada, to 529 W. Broadway, Anaheim, California.

Catharine Bryant Supplee (Mrs. Cochran Supplee) has a baby boy, Cochran Supplee, Jr., born Monday, June 11th.

Helen McFarland Woodbridge writes: "This may be a sum in simple arithmetic, but it isn't quite as simple as it looks:

Elsa Winslow + Joseph Eliot + Dudley Emerson = one mother who expects to be constantly on the jump for some time to come! (Elsa, November, 1919; Joe Eliot, July, 1921 and Dudley, July, 1923.)

Isolde Zeckwer is doing experimental work in medicine at Harvard Medical School in the Department of Pathology and is in charge of the laboratory at Long Island Hospital, Boston, as pathologist.

1917

Class Editor, Isabella Stevenson Diamond, 1527 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Amie Dixon Bushman has a son, Robert Petring Bushman, Jr., born August 27, 1923.

Dor Shipley's new address is Windon, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Mary Worley was married to Mr. John Loomis Strickland, on June 30th, at an out-of-door wedding, at her country place in Riderwood, Maryland. Nell Hamill, ex. '17, was one of her bridesmaids. Mary and her husband are now on a business trip which will include the middle west as far as Minneapolis. She can be reached care of Mrs. D. J. Carver, 411 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

Sylvia Jeleff Stragnell writes from Harmon-on-the-Hudson, New York, that she has a son, Robert, born on August 26th. Sylvia says that they have enlarged their six-room bungalow to an all-the-year-round house, and that she and her husband and two-year old daughter, Barbara, have had a very healthy and happy year up there. She adds that she has also burst into print in many places: verse in the *Liberator*, the *Sun Dial* and *Saucy Stories*. Sylvia says she rarely sees anyone from Bryn Mawr and accordingly "pores over the class notes." I only wish I could provide more for her—but, for the most part, my pleas for news are quite ignored.

A note from "Ginger" Litchfield, which came too late for the last summer BULLETIN, said she planned to spend July and August in Florence and Venice studying Italian Art.

1919

Class Editor, Mary E. Tyler, 1215 John Street, Baltimore, Md.
GREETINGS, 1919:

The Editor is getting sensitive about signing her name to any more polite little requests for news of jobs, addresses, and children, so she has decided, just for this month, to thus address the whole class, the requests herewith to be taken individually, please!

First—There have been requests to know just how many children we have and whether there are more boys or more girls so far, so, owners of children, please send me their names and ages as soon as you can and the next 1919 news shall publish the result!

Second—Do send any changed addresses both to me and to Gertrude Hearne in the Alumnae office.

Third—Please do not be too shy about sending a nice bit of news about your interesting jobs. We want to get out a "Who's Who of 1919" soon, and need very

much to know what each one is doing that she finds interesting.

As to the present doings of some of us—to begin with our illustrious President. Tip is working in Boston (or was up to a short time ago) as Executive Secretary of the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Research (I hope I have the name right!). She has been seen frequently at the theatre and other gay resorts and in the most delightful company of our one-time water-polo champion, Nan.

Dorothea Chambers is back for a short—and too short—time from the Near East, and is touring the country speaking about her work for the National Y. W. C. A. We are all most proud of Dorothea's doings since the great year of 1919 and wish we might have a reunion now to hear more about her work and herself. Come home again soon for longer, Dorothea!

Our wanderers in French reconstruction fields are all home again, too. Augusta Blue, the last survivor, came back last May.

The summer killed off a good many remaining spinsters, among the defeated being Chuck Coombs, Betty Biddle, Buster Ramsay, Becky Reinhardt and Fran Fuller. What with fifty married out of a hundred and twenty-two, the remaining few proud ones will soon become either curiosities or a highly-respected aristocracy!

Eleanor Marquand is living—most of the time, when not attending football games all over the country—in her charming Princeton home dispensing cheer and good-will to many members of Bryn Mawr, 1919, and Princeton, 19 to 1923 ad infinitum! At present she is contemplating wide travels for the winter.

Dot Hall is teaching at the Roland Park School in Baltimore. K. T. is still studying music in the same city. She won certificates, last June, in both organ and piano, at the Peabody Conservatory of Music, a feat which few musicians can boast, and, I assure you, we shall soon be attending concerts by our great orchestra leader of former years.

Franny Day Lukens has moved into her fascinating little new house at Allen's Lane right near her mother's lovely place and I am sure she would love to show it to any of '19s that can get out to see her.

Liebe will also be glad to show any of

us a most enchanting new son, born last June, name, Charles Lanier Bolling.

Annette is helping Gertrude keep 1919's "name known to fame" within the College precincts as warden of Merion.

Adelaide Landon is very busy with a difficult and very wonderful task on her hands. She is running and truly inspiring Younger Girls' and Men's Religious Conferences. She and a number of other most attractive young girls and men go all over the country helping at week-end "House Parties," trying to help other people in their conflicting and complicated problems of living and they are doing most marvelously. May we all, in all seriousness and sincerity, try to do one tiny bit for someone else, as Adelaide is really doing big things for many people!

In January I hope for lots more news. Please remember that the mails are always reliable and the 1919 column awaits you!

With very best wishes in the world for a victorious winter in *all* your campaigns whenever waged and in whatever fields.

1921

Class Editor, Kathleen F. Johnston, 1754 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

IN MEMORIAM

It is with sincere sorrow that the class offers its sympathy to the husband and family of Catherine Dimeling Stewart, who died very suddenly last July. Her death was due to a goitre which she had for some time. In her the class has lost a true friend of whose presence more was felt than spoken.

Grace Trotter was married to Mr. David Chambliss Johnson on Wednesday, October 24th.

Ida Lauer Darrow has a son, George Potter Darrow, 3rd, born on June 20, 1923. She is living at 825 Sixty-fifth Avenue, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

Eileen Lyons was married on September 8th to Mr. Alfred Donovan, of Boston. She went to Japan, China, and India on her wedding trip. Hooven Shoemaker, Roxana Murphy and Mary Louise Fearey Platt were at the wedding.

Mary Louise Fearey Platt has a second child, Patricia Platt, born on March 19th.

Louise Wilson Dowling is acting head of the Social Service Department at the Children's Hospital in Montreal.

Margaret Weisman is teaching at the Children's University School in New York.

Beatrice Spinelli is teaching English at the William Penn High School in Philadelphia.

Elizabeth Cecil was married to Mr. Frederick Scott, on October 11th, at the Second Presbyterian Church in Richmond.

Mary Cushing Howard was married to Mr. Henry Edward Niks, on September 15th, at Westerly, Rhode Island.

Katherine Woodward has sailed for Paris where she intends to spend the winter. Elizabeth Matteson has inherited her job at the hospital and is established at 54 Pinkney Street, Boston, with Susanne Aldrich, '22.

Eleanore Boswell is teaching at Rosemary this winter.

Agnes Hollingsworth was married to Mr. Albert David Spaeth on November 8th. They will live at Woodstown, New Jersey, where Mr. Spaeth is an instructor in Science.

Marian Eadie was married to Mr. Henry Farrow last summer.

Lilley Ireson has recently announced her engagement to Mr. John Coleman Pickard, of Lansdowne, Pa.

Elizabeth Cole Boland was married to Mr. Edward P. Sykes on September 19th, in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City.

P. S. You have a most apologetic editor who is very sorry for her lapses. She has started to send out aids to your memory in the form of questionnaires, but until they arrive, won't you please forward her some news?

1923

Class Editor, Dorothy Meserve, 949 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Louise Affelder is living at the Bryn Mawr Club in New York and attending the New York School of Social Work.

Sara Archbald is graduating in Chemistry at Bryn Mawr and likes it better than undergraduating. She studied "Equitation, Care, Conditioning, and Training of Horses," at Cornell this summer.

Isabelle Beaudrias is in Paris taking a course at the Sorbonne.

Grace Carson is at Bryn Mawr graduating in Economics and Psychology.

Ann Fraser Brewer writes that her occupation is that of housewife and geological

student. She is living at 481 Orange Street, New Haven.

Elizabeth Bright is still studying at Radcliffe. She wishes that she likes it very much, but it is not like Bryn Mawr.

Edith Bühler has been travelling in Europe this summer and is now in her Senior year at Barnard College.

Laura Crease Bunch is working in New York at the Guarantee Trust Company.

Irene Gates is a medical student at the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Helen George is making her debut this winter and "becoming acquainted with Richmond people again after four years of seclusion at Bryn Mawr." She is also doing Y. W. C. A. and Red Cross work.

Ruth Geyer is doing Social Service work in Harrisburg, Pa., and studying at the Froelick School of Music.

Celestine Goddard is working in New York under Mr. E. C. Carter, who was head of the British and American Y during the war.

Helen Hoyt is studying at Union Theological Seminary and doing Social Service work.

Frances Hughes is taking a "pro-sem" in Latin at the University of Pennsylvania. She is also taking a "practical teaching" course at the above institution of learning, and doing some tutoring on the side.

Haroldine Humphreys is returning in the middle of November from Paris, where she has been living after a summer of travel in England.

Ruth Beardsley has announced her engagement to Mr. J. Brooks Huff, of Pittsburgh. In addition to this she is graduating at Bryn Mawr.

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BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

THE LITTLE DUKE. By Charlotte Yonge. Illustrated by Beatrice Stevens. Duffield and Company, New York, 1923. \$2.50.

The charming story of the little Duke who succeeds to his throne after his father has been murdered, is held prisoner in the French court, and finally regains his freedom and his lands is another page in the tale of chivalry which all fortunate children scan in their time. What child can grow up properly without the battles and the feasts and the tournaments of past ages? What shall he dream of, if not of these?

A VERY LITTLE CHILD'S BOOK OF STORIES. By Ada M. Skinner and Eleanor L. Skinner. Illustrated by Jessie Willcox Smith. \$3.50.

For very little children, no book could be as delightful as this. All the advantages of rhyme and prose, of subject and illustration are combined to catch their fancy and to wile away many happy hours for them. Here they will learn of the adventures of King Midas, Goldilocks and Tiny Tim, and hear the sad fate of Rus, and Fus, and of the wisdom of Mus, the mouse who survived.

THE BLACK CATS AND THE TINKER'S WIFE. By Mary and Margaret Baker. Duffield and Company, New York, 1923. \$1.50.

THE BOY'S BOOK OF VERSE. Compiled by Helen Dean Fish. F. A. Stokes and Company, New York, 1923. \$2.00.

Byron, Seeger, Tenneyson, Southey, Henry Newbolt and Herman Melville, and all the other names we love appear in the pages of this anthology. Hiawatha and Danny Deever, John Gilpin and Paul Revere vie with each other to a boy's delight.

THE SOUL OF KOL NIKON. By Eleanor Farjeon. F. A. Stokes and Company, New York, 1923. \$2.50.

"Kol Nikon, the hero, is a changeling child with strange spiritual powers, who lives among ordinary mortals in an English village. The story is of his search for a soul, which is identified with his search of human love.

The appeal of this semi-fairy tale to the modern reader is not only in its beauty of word and picture that makes its reading a real experience to the lover of the beautiful in literature, but its close grasp of the underlying truths of life. Kol Nikon is searching for love and happiness as every human being, consciously or unconsciously, is searching for it."—*Publisher's Statement.*

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN—Continued

ORIENTAL FAIRY TALES. With an Introduction by Sir Edwin Arnold. Illustrated by Rie Cramer. Duffield and Company, New York, 1923. \$3.50.

"Welcome! welcome! We have long expected you. You are at present our lord, master, and judge, and we are your slaves, ready to obey your commands." So speak the beautiful ladies, the princes, the beggars, the merchants that spring to life on the pages of this enchanting book. To each child they say, "Enter, Prince Ahmed; you are welcome," and the child who hears them becomes for all too short an hour the prince, the rajah of marvellous story. Fairies for the gentle-minded. Djinn for the courageous, attend upon him and obey his every wish. Battles and feasts delight him, and the hand of the Princess increases his honor.

Those who have lost the power of happy absorption may read and envy the others who do not remember that they are reading. But even the callous ones, when they look on the faces of Zobeide and Vicram and Sinbad, and see the color of the bazaar and the fruit of the feast, are drawn into the magic circle and forget.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE END OF THE HOUSE OF ALLARD. By Shiela Kaye-Smith. E. P. Dutton and Company, New York, 1923. \$2.00.

The End of the House of Allard is the story of one of the great English families, land-poor, and borne down by debts and responsibilities. History and position bind each member of it to the paths his predecessors have followed. Sir John Allard and his wife obey the family tradition. His two elder sons and his eldest daughter obey him. His other children seek their own salvation, break away from the family and win or lose their battles according to their own strength. The family dis-

integrates. Death claims some, individual life the others. And the House of Allard falls in the general downfall of the squires.

AMERICA OF YESTERDAY. The Journal of John Davis Long, edited by Lawrence Shane Mayo. *The Atlantic Monthly* Press, Boston, 1923. \$2.00.

"I, John Davis Long . . . being nine years old, this day commence a journal of my life." So runs the first entry written by this remarkable child in the diary which was to cover the next fifty years. He is a prodigy, but healthy and well brought up. His days are "pleasant," except when he is away from home. Then he finds Hebron "a real lonesome place," and welcomes the mumps which return him to his family, although "I was so sick . . . that I could not set up." We see him as a student at Harvard, a young teacher, a lawyer, a politician, the friend of Roosevelt, McKinley, Dewey—the just adviser, the incorruptible officer. As Governor of Massachusetts and as Secretary of the Navy he led a weary and burdened life. He finally retired from politics to live on his Maine farm. A successful man, he was not swept off his feet by success, nor did he ever lack those qualities which he most admired, "wit, sense and independence."

MY DISILLUSIONMENT IN RUSSIA. By Emma Goldman. Doubleday, Page and Company, New York, 1923. \$2.00.

The name of Emma Goldman has but one connotation in our minds. She is above all things a radical, and in spite of the misleading title of her book she is not a whit less radical today than she ever was. "All my life Russia's heroic struggle for freedom was a beacon to me." But on her arrival there she found that the Bolsheviks, far from carrying out the promise of the early revolution, had imposed upon Russia a sterner oligarchy than it had ever before known. But she never gives up her faith in Russia. "How exceptional is the Russian soul, I thought . . . To the Russian his belief is indeed an inspiration."

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL

Our President Emeritus

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE CLARA E. PATTERSON WINDOWS

THE COUNCIL MEETS IN ST. LOUIS. *By Eleanor Fleisher Riesman, '03*

THE COUNCIL MEETING IN ST. LOUIS, AGENDA AND MINUTES

THE FRESHMAN STATISTICS

ADDRESS MADE AT THE INAUGURATION OF MISS ADA COMSTOCK AS
PRESIDENT OF RADCLIFFE COLLEGE. . . *By President Marion Edwards Park*

BOOK REVIEWS

Children of the Way
Sardinian Painting

CORRESPONDENCE

ALUMNAE NOTES

Lisa Baker Converse, an Appreciation. *By Elizabeth Spader Clegg*
Class Notes



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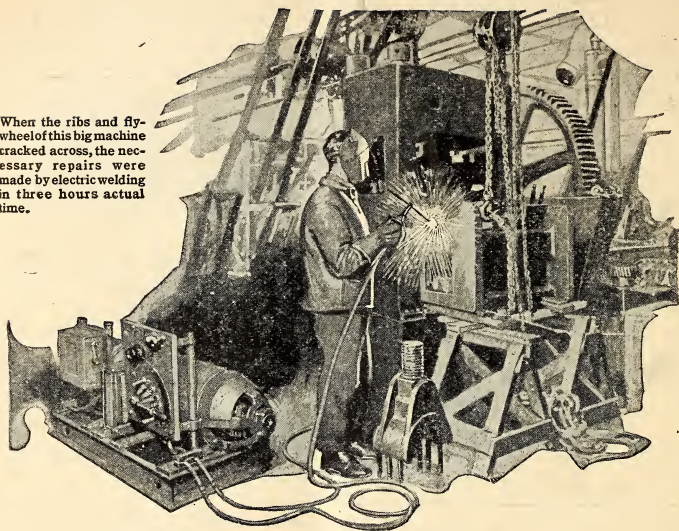
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